

CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW-YORK, February 1st, 1832.

Sir—The undersigned, a committee appointed at a numerous meeting of your fellow citizens, have the honor of transmitting to you a copy of their proceedings and resolutions unanimously entered into, and growing out of the rejection by the Senate of the United States of your nomination as Minister Plenipotentiary to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

While they rejoice that an opportunity is presented to them to reiterate an expression of their personal regard, and of their unequivocal confidence in your patriotism and probity, and a renewed assurance of the estimation in which they hold your capability to the proper discharge of the most important trust, they regret the circumstance calling for this communication, and deplore the departure from that dignified course which should have influenced, and which, in the instance of your rejection, was disregarded by the Senate of the United States.

However, Sir, they feel assured that this general and voluntary expression of the opinions of citizens who best know your worth, will be properly appreciated by you, and when thousands throughout this vast country shall as a measure of justice, reiterate those opinions the occurrence will leave no other impression than that the arrow has fallen far from its mark, and that the object at which it was aimed, stands unscathed and unharmed. With our best wishes for your health and happiness, and our earnest prayer for your safe and speedy return to the land of your fathers,

Permit us respectfully to subscribe ourselves,

Your friends and fellow citizens,

- Walter Bowne, John Targee, Benjamin Bailey, Gideon Lee, Samuel A. Talcott, William P. Hallett, Abraham Bloodgood, D. B. Tallmadge, Saul Alley, John Lovett, Preserved Fish, Elisha Tibbitts, James Campbell, Eldad Holmes, Asa Mann, Wm. M. Price, Thomas T. Woodruff, Montgomery Rankin, Erastus Barnes, Alexander M. Muir, F. B. Cutting, Henry Hone, Charles Henry Hall, Cor. W. Lawrence.

Sir:—Deputed by the General Committee, appointed under direction of the great meeting at Tammany Hall, to prepare and transmit to you the enclosed expression of the sentiments of your fellow-citizens to the decision of the Senate on your nomination as Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain, we beg leave, in addition to the discharge of this grateful duty, to express a concurrent wish for your health, happiness and prosperity.

Respectfully, your fellow-citizens,

GIDEON LEE, MYER MOSES, WM. P. HALLETT.

To His Excellency MARTIN VAN BUREN, Minister Plenipotentiary, &c. &c. New York, Feb. 1, 1832.

REPLY.

GENTLEMEN: I enclose you the reply to the letter which you had the goodness to communicate to me, and beg you to accept for yourselves the assurance of my sincere regard, and my cordial thanks for the very kind and flattering manner in which you have been pleased to discharge your trust.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

London, February 24, 1832.

Messrs. Gideon Lee, Myer Moses, W. P. Hallett.

LONDON, February 24th, 1832.

GENTLEMEN: I have been honored with your kind letter of the 1st instant, communicating to me the sentiments of a public meeting of my fellow citizens on the subject of the rejection by the Senate of my nomination as Minister to this country.

Having always observed, on the part of the Republicans of the city of New York, a frank and fearless independence of opinion, and a disinterested regard to truth and justice in their estimate and support of public men, I have looked to their approbation with solicitude as a criterion of conduct, and have received the testimonials of respect with which they have occasionally honored me, with correspondent satisfaction, but never with such deep felt sensibility, as in the present instance. Severed for the first time from my country and friends, and placed in a conspicuous situation among strangers, in a foreign land, advantage has been taken of my position, to level at me a shaft intended to wound me to the quick, and to humiliate me in the eyes of the Government and Nation, with whom I was to treat, and to whom I was, as yet, but little known. Thanks to the generous and warm hearted promptness of my fellow citizens of New York, the same moment that brought me the poisoned shaft of my enemies, brought also the missile of my friends, "with healing on its wings." When you inform your constituents of this circumstance, they will at once perceive how well timed and effectual has been their assurance of sympathy, esteem and confidence, and how deeply it must have sunk into my heart.

In testifying to my public conduct, they are pleased to speak with eulogism of me, as contributing while in the Cabinet, to the success of the present Administration. That signal success, I feel called upon to declare, is pre-eminently due to the political sagacity, unwearied industry, and upright straight-forward policy of our present venerated Chief. All the humble merit I can claim, is that of having exerted myself to the utmost to execute his patriotic and single hearted views, and of having sacrificed all personal considerations to ensure their success, when threatened with extraneous embarrassments.

That my exertions were arduous, painful and incessant, I may, without vanity, assert; whether my sacrifices have not been repaid with unmerited detraction and reproach, I leave to your countrymen to determine. Still, I shall ever regard my situation in that Cabinet, as one of the most fortunate events of my life, placing me as it did in close and familiar relations with one who has well been described by Mr. Jefferson as "possessing more of the Roman in his

character than any man living;" and whose administration will be looked to, in future times, as a golden era in our history. To have served under such a Chief, at such a time, and to have won his confidence and esteem, is a sufficient glory; and of that, thank God! my enemies cannot deprive me.

Of the particular act of hostility to which I am happily indebted for the present expression of feelings on the part of my republican fellow-citizens, it is not, perhaps, proper, and I would fain think, not necessary, that I should say much. The courtesy due to the highest of our legislative bodies obliges us to presume that the reasons assigned by the majority for their decision were sincere: if so, I console myself with the persuasion that public sentiment, of which I have an earnest before me, is likely to determine the utility of those reasons, and the injustice of that decision.

Allow me, gentlemen, in conclusion, to thank you heartily for the expression of individual feelings with which you have accompanied the resolutions of your constituents. Enjoying a personal acquaintance with every one of you, and knowing how much of private worth and public respectability you represent, I feel flattered and gratified to receive such sympathy at such hands; and, situated as I am, I cannot but look forward with heart cheering anticipation to the welcome with which you promise to greet my return to my native land.

A few weeks residence here will be required to place the affairs of the Legation in a proper train, as well as to settle my own private concerns; after which I propose to avail myself of the only opportunity that will probably ever be offered me to visit a few of the most interesting points of the continent. After that, I shall make the best of my way home, where I hope to arrive early in the summer. I shall then be able, more adequately to express, in person, my deep, my affectionate sense of the vigilance and protecting kindness of my fellow citizens, and of the honest zeal with which they have stepped forward to vindicate me from assaults during my absence. In the mean time, with a proud and grateful feeling of sincerity, I leave my character in their keeping. I remain, Gentlemen, with the highest respect, your servant and friend,

M. VAN BUREN.

To Messrs

- Walter Bowne, John Targee, Benjn Bailey, Gideon Lee, Sam'l. A. Talcott, Wm. P. Hallett, Ab'm. Bloodgood, D. B. Tallmadge, Saul Alley, John Lovett, Preserved Fish, Elisha Tibbitts, James Campbell, Eldad Holmes, Asa Mann, William M. Price, Thomas T. Woodruff, Montgomery Rankin, Erastus Barnes, Alexander M. Muir, F. B. Cutting, Henry Hone, Cha's Henry Hall, Cor. W. Lawrence, Committee on the part of the citizens of New York, &c.

From the Raleigh Register.

CENTRAL RAIL ROAD, NO. III.

§ 1. The cost of the Rail Road is not money sunk in the road, to be returned only in tolls and the profits of transportation. The mere constructing would create such a demand for produce, materials and labor,—give such a free and ample currency to money, and such activity to business, as would almost reimburse the stockholders living within striking distance of the road, were it never to be used, or produce any toll at all. This position is not paradoxical or false, but conformable to established axioms of political economy founded on the experience of all public expenditures. Even the expense of wars, so far as the money expended is concerned, political writers say, and all experience shows, almost compensates by its diffusion and effects, for the taxes it draws to defray it. The Rail-Road then, would hardly enrich those near it in its construction, before it quite enriched them by its operations.

§ 2. In no spot of the world, could a Rail Road be so cheaply constructed as from Beaufort to Smithfield, or to within 20 miles of Raleigh. Nature has nearly levelled the way to our hands, and timber of the best kind is on the spot. At this moment, timber is being transported from North-Carolina to construct the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-Road. The iron might and would be imported, by permission, free of duty—but I doubt the good policy of this, though I know it would be practised. It would carry so much money out of the country that would be better expended at home, to foster our own industry and increase wealth and capital where it would always be available for individual or public purposes. Even though our domestic iron should cost more, it is of better quality, the profit of manufacture would be our own country's, and the stockholders of the Rail-Roads themselves would be more than reimbursed in the diffusion of the money and the creation of business and capital at home. If expended in Lincoln, Surry, Rockingham, or other parts of our country, it would go to promote our own wealth, and would return with interest into our own pockets. The wealth of one man of business is the wealth of all his neighbors. The nominal cost therefore of the domestic iron would not be the true calculation of expense according to the principles of the first section of this number. Other opinions I know, are to some extent, at present, fashionable, but it is not necessary for my purpose now to combat them.

§ It is objected that Beaufort (proposed to be our mart) is a small town, without business or capital, and it is asked, what would a Rail-Road do there? I would answer this question by propounding others. What did Norfolk, when the Canal and the improved navigation of Roanoke gave her the opportunities of business and when she had not half a dozen solvent merchants? What did Fayetteville, when the absorbing of all the import trade by New-York broke herrich Scotch merchants? Money always came to meet the market, and money always will come. The moment you send produce to Beaufort, there will be money and shipping to meet it. Beaufort would spring up into a great city, like a mushroom in a wet night. It is destined by its situation and local advantages to be one of the largest, wealthiest, and most desirable towns in the Union.

Of its advantages, it has, in the first place, a safe and capacious harbor, more easy of access and better susceptible of defence, than any other in the Southern States. Four miles through a safe and deep channel would carry a ship from the wharves out through the Inlet to sea, ready at the shortest notice to take advantage of any wind that blows. It is one of the most beautiful and healthy situations in the South, now the resort of invalids in the sickly seasons, and its men of business would not be flying, unsettled factors, making money to enjoy elsewhere, as in New-Orleans, but permanent residents. It would be the fixed abode of men of capital, of taste and luxury. It would soon be much more to North-Carolina than Charleston is to S. Carolina. With greater facilities for trade, its greater healthiness would ere long place its superiority beyond comparison. Every hundred acres of piney woods land on the great channel of trade and communication with such a place (a communication almost annihilating time and space) would be an enviable possession.

CLINTON.

From the Vermont Chronicle.

AWFUL CATASTROPHE.—Messrs. Richards and Tracy—I have just returned from a funeral which presented such a scene as I never witnessed before, and hope I shall never witness again. I have just come from the funeral of three young ladies, whose remains were all collected in one coffin and deposited in one grave. They all were daughters of James Kent Esq. of Piermont, N. H. Their names were Sevia, Polly and Eleyse Jane: the eldest 23 years of age, and the youngest about 16. I never had the pleasure of an acquaintance with them, but am informed that they were all bright, active, and amiable girls; much respected where they were known. The circumstances attending their decease were such, as may cause the ears of every one who hears them to tingle. The family at home consisted of the father, the mother, a brother of her's and three daughters. On the evening of the 21st, you might have seen them in peace and safety, grouped around the fireside; happy in the company of each other and of a few friends who had come to visit them.

At the accustomed hours they retired to their pillows, the parents in a lower room, and the daughters in a chamber, and there sunk into a state of repose, from which they were aroused at about three o'clock in the morning, by suffocating smoke and fierce flames of fire. The back and upper part of the house, which was most remote from the sleeping room of the parents, was at this moment the principal seat of the conflagration. The father sprang from his bed and hastened to secure his daughters. But there was only one flight of stairs going into the chamber and these from the back part of the house, where the smoke and heat had become intolerable. He ran to the barn for a ladder. While he was gone the mother heard one of the daughters, who had probably got to the foot of the stairs, cry Father! Father!! and one or two piercing screams came down from a remote chamber, into which the other two had fled as a momentary refuge from the pursuing flames. The father was back in a few minutes with his ladder, and by the help of it climbed to the window of the room where his daughters had slept; reared up and called them by his name, but he heard no voice! and it was impossible for him to enter. The dense smoke urged on by approaching flames, was poured into his face and he could not tarry. He let the window fall, came down to his wife, and said, "our children are gone—they are dead—we must take care of our own lives and save what few articles we can." The neighbours were in a few minutes on the spot; but came too late to afford any material relief.

In the morning the relics of those unfortunate sisters were collected from the smouldering ruins—a few bones or rather cinders of one, in the cellar, under the place where the foot of the chamber stairs had been, and what remained of the other two lay near together, where they had (perhaps embracing each other) fallen down from the remote chamber into which they had fled from their own. The man whom I mentioned as residing in the family, most narrowly escaped with his own life, but was utterly unable to afford the least assistance to others. The collection of people at the funeral to-day was very great and solemn. At the close of the service the bereaved father rose; and while bowed down under the heavy weight which had been laid upon him, blessed God for the consolation that he was still allowed to enjoy. He said he trusted that his three daughters who had been so suddenly removed from him, were all of them truly pious; they had often united with him in the worship of God on earth, and he hoped yet to join with them in everlasting adoration and praise before his throne in heaven.

He uttered no murmuring word; but exhibited the same spirit as did Eli of old, who said, "It is the Lord, let him do as seemeth good." Blessed be God that we may hope it was so, and that those piercing cries of father, father! when it was impossible for their earthly parent to help them, were mercifully regarded by their father in heaven, who undoubtedly terminated their bodily sufferings, and received their liberated spirits to the bosom of eternal love and consolation. And from these ashes and fragments too, we may hope that forms shall yet arise, which shall bloom in immortal youth. Blessed again, I say, be God for all the rich and everlasting consolations of the gospel.

As a warning to others, I should say that the fire which laid this dwelling and one half of its inmates in ashes, is supposed to have been communicated from ashes put into a wooden box in a shed adjoining the house.

Yours, very affectionately,

SILAS MCKEEN.

Bradford, March 22d, 1832.

Warning.—A Fredonia (New York) paper says: "A cause was tried before a magistrate in this village last week, which it may be some benefit to make public. The stage in passing the saw-mill at Silver Creek, a few days since, struck against a saw log that lay within the bounds of the highway, which threw a passenger out and injured him severely. The passenger prosecuted the owner of the log, and recovered forty-seven dollars damages."

Practical Religion.—Practical religion confers upon its possessor a glorious triumph amidst the sorrows of life. Suppose poverty comes with its train of calamities: or suppose detraction points its barbed arrows against a blameless character; or suppose bereavement casts a withering shade upon the best earthly hopes and joys; or suppose disease, which mocks the highest efforts both of friendship and of skill, impresses itself upon the countenance and make its lodgment in the very seat of life; or suppose, if you please, that this whole tribe of evils come marching in fearful array to assail an individual at once, I am sure that I do not too much for practical religion, when I declare to you that it will enable its possessor to meet them all in serenity and triumph. To do this must require a high effort of faith, I acknowledge; but only such an effort as has been exemplified in the experience of thousands: Oh! when I have stood amidst such scenes, and witnessed the sweet aspirations of hope, and seen the bright beams of joy irradiate the countenance over which sorrow had thrown her deepest shades, just as the bow casts its brilliant hues upon the dark cloud in the going down of the sun, I have looked upon religion as a bright angel come down from heaven to exercise a sovereign influence over human calamity; and if I have formed a wish or offered a prayer in respect to you at such a moment, it has been that this good angel may be your constant attendant through this vale of tears.—Sprague.

STEADY, BOYS!

A packet loaded with passenger from different parts of the U. States, was crossing a large lake in the west. It was so ordered by Providence, that one of their number was an experienced, sea captain. While under sail they were overtaken by a tremendous tempest. The master of the packet and the sailors were frightened, thrown into confusion, and lost the control of the ship. This excited great consternation among the passengers; and it seemed as though they must all perish. At this critical moment, without much ceremony, the sea captain introduced himself to the master of the packet and said—"I beg of you to let me take the command." The master instantly yielded to his request, and directed his hands to obey his stranger.

The Captain took his stand, made a few pertinent remarks to calm the minds of the sailors, and then gave the words of command in technical terms, peculiar to his profession. They got the vessel under control, and were soon making their way ahead. The captain continued to watch the motion of the ship, expressed his solitude by occasionally repeating with a firm, moderate tone of voice, steady—boys—steady; and in a short time, they safely arrived at their intended haven. The feelings of the passengers, on this occasion, can be better imagined than described.

Reader, we may derive valuable instruction from this occurrence. In all our concerns in life, get the vessel well under sail towards the right port, with a GOOD CAPTAIN to command her, and let steady, boys! be the watchword.—Essex Gazette.

NEWBERN PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED EVERY TUESDAY.

Table listing various commodities and their prices, including BEEFWAX, BUTTER, CANDLES, COFFEE, CORN, CORDAGE, COTTON, COTTON BAGGING, FLAX, FLOUR, IRON, LARD, LEATHER, LUMBER, MOLASSES, NAILS, NAVAL STORES, OIL, PAINTS, PROVISIONS, SALT, SHOT, SPIRITS, SUGAR, TEA, and WINE.

CHEAP DRY GOODS.

THE subscriber has just opened a new and handsome assortment of fresh imported DRY GOODS, which he offers to the Ladies of Newbern, and the public in general, at very reduced prices, at the Store formerly occupied by William J. Handcock, on Pollock-street, one door from the corner of Craven-street.

J. VAN SICKLE. Newbern, 27th March, 1832.

RAISINS, SEGARS, &c.

12 half boxes box Raisins, Spanish Segars of best quality, in half and quarter boxes, Loaf Sugar of superior quality, 1 lhd. superior Old Antigua Rum, Received this day, per schooner Perseverance, and for sale by

JOSEPH M. GRANADE, & Co. Duna's Corner.

Newbern, 28th March, 1832.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

OSLOW COUNTY, ss.

County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, A. D. 1832.

Dexter Burns } Original Attachment.

vs. } Jacob J. Doty

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant is not an inhabitant of this State: It is ordered, That publication be made for six weeks in the North Carolina Sentinel, that said defendant appear before the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Onslow County, at the Court House in Onslow, on the first Monday of May next, and reply or plead to issue, or Judgment final will be rendered against him.

Attest, DAVID W. SANDERS, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Craven County.

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS.

February Term, A. D. 1832.

George Bryan, John M. Bryan, Johnson Bryan, Elizabeth Clifton, Jesse Noble and Rachel his wife, vs. John Holloway, Bryan Holloway, Samuel Smith and Mary his wife, & Winnifred Holloway.

Petition for division of Slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants reside beyond the limits of the State of North Carolina. It is ordered, That publication be made in the North Carolina Sentinel, for five weeks, successively, that the said John Holloway, Bryan Holloway, Samuel Smith and Mary his wife, and Winnifred Holloway, appear before the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Craven County, at the Court-house in Newbern, on the second Monday in May next, and plead, answer or demur to said petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso, as to them, and heard accordingly.

Attest, J. G. STANLY, Clerk.

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WHISKEY & APPLE BRANDY.

5 bbls. old Monongahela Whiskey, 1 bbl. Very Superior old ditto 3 bbls. Apple Brandy.

Received this day by schooner Emma from Baltimore, and for sale by

JOS. M. GRANADE, & Co. Duna's Corner.

Newbern, 2d April.

LETTERS.

Remaining in the Newbern Post Office, April 1st, 1832.

A.—Elisha Arnold, Lemuel Andrews, Capt. Asa Anthony, J. Aykroyd.

B.—Christopher Brock, Rev'd. R. S. Baker (2), Johnso Bryan, Theophilus Brown, Wm. C. Bradley (2), Dr. R. C. Bond, Thos. Birmingham, R. Berry, N. G. Bout, Mrs. Mary Ann Barrow, John A. Backhouse (2), Mrs. Polly Higgins, B. A. Busham, Lieut. N. B. Buford, J. W. Britton.

C.—T. G. Carman, S. W. Cook, E. Clark, B. Child, Maria Cook, Thos. Colburn, J. M. Collins, Miss Susan Ann Caraway, W. D. Chadwick, J. C. Cole (2), James B. Carver, Church Chapman.

D.—Wm. Daughall, Mrs. Eliz. C. Dixon (2).

E.—Mrs. A. Edmonson (2), Miss W. W. Errol, John Easton, Freeman Ellis.

F.—Benjamin Finney, John W. Farver, Miss Elizabeth Forbes, Thos. J. Fowdelle, David D. Frator, Wm. Freshwater, Capt. Zebulon Farren, Miss Elizabeth Foscoe.

G.—Amos Gaskins, Ozias Gilbert, E. Griffith, Mrs. Ann Gaskins, Mrs. Sarah Giddison, Mrs. E. Gill, Mrs. Susan Green, Farefold Green, Miss Harriet A. Green.

H.—Dr. J. G. Gyles, James Howard, P. Harris, R. Halsey (2), Josephus Hall, Dr. W. J. Harris.

J.—James Jones, Henry Jacobson, John Ince, Roger Jones, A. Jacobson.

K.—Charles Kelly, George Kinney, Stephen Kinney, Lemuel Lawen.

L.—James McKay, F. Morris, Dr. Mares, Miss Maria Miller, Richard McIlwain, J. B. Means, Rev. Ths. Meredith, George Merrick, Guilford Murphy, Wm. McCoy.

N.—H. Newton, J. N. Nelson, W. M. Nelson, Rev. A. Norman.

P.—Austin Prescott, Miss H. Polk, Mrs. L. Polk, Wm. Palmer, Moses Payne, Michael Powers, Mrs. Ann Paul, R.—J. H. Richardson, Sam'l. Reed, John G. Roe, Mrs. Mary Riem, George Roe, Mrs. Sidney Roe.

S.—George Sinclair, Israel Sheldon, J. Simpson, Mrs. Aneta Sproun, Samuel Stewart, Arthur Snick, Clifford F. Simpson, Capt. G. Smith, D. Sibley, P. P. Killmon, John D. Smith, Secretary of St. John's Lodge.

T.—Thomas B. Thomas, Elijah Taylor, R. N. Tarrant, V.—Edward Vail, John W. Vail.

W.—Elder David Whitford, Becton Watkins, Jordan A. Wright, A. J. Warwick, Mrs. Margaret W. Williamson.

THOMAS WATSON, P. M.

BACON, PORK, LARD, &c.

15,000 lbs. new Bacon, assorted, of prime quality.

50 bbls. prime Pork,

25 " mess do.

50 kegs (30 to 40 lbs. each) prime leaf Lard,

6 firkins good Goshen Butter,

Fresh Hyson, Gunpowder and Imperial Teas,

5 bbls. Lump and Loaf Sugars,

2 hds. good New Orleans do.

12 " prime retailing Molasses,

1 tierce superior Neuvitas Honey,

12 bags prime green St. Domingo Coffee,

12 pieces 43 inch heavy Dundee Hemp Bagging,

10 coils Bale Rope,

10 doz. "Beer's" long bright bitted Axes,

For sale by

JOSEPH M. GRANADE, & Co. Duna's Corner.

Newbern, March 7, 1832.