



THE SENTINEL. NEWBERN: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1832.

The Spring Term of the Superior Court of Law for this County, Judge MARTIN presiding, commenced on Monday, when a very luminous charge from the Bench, was addressed to the Grand Jury. We do not learn that any case of a criminal nature will be before the Court; but it is understood that much unfinished business remains on the civil docket, the disposition of which, will probably occupy the entire period allotted to the Term. The office of Clerk, rendered vacant by the death of the late incumbent, has been conferred on EDWARD STANLEY, Esq.

The packet ship Calonia, Capt. Graham, has arrived at New York, bringing London papers of the 25th February and Liverpool to the 1st of March. They are almost entirely destitute of interest. The affairs of Belgium and Holland, remained in statu quo. The Reform Bill was still wending its weary way through the House of Commons; and the cholera was daily decreasing. Grand total of cases 6460. Deaths 1639.

We are pleased with the style and temper of Mr. Van Buren's reply to the address of his fellow citizens of New York. His enemies will doubtless find fault with both; and his forbearance, under circumstances of great provocation, will be to them, new proof of his depravity and want of principle. That portion of the letter which refers to the President, cannot fail to excite their unqualified disapprobation.

We have placed on our first page, a communication which we find in the Banner of the Constitution, signed by "Sulpicius," in regard to the name of the Government of the United States. It was contended by Mr. Webster, and the advocates of his policy, that this Government was formed by the People, and not by the States of the Union, and that it is a consolidated compact, instead of a confederacy of Sovereign States. The former is the doctrine sought to be established by the friends of a central and strong government—developed federalism; the latter, is the position assumed by the republicans of the country. From a perusal of the article to which we have referred, it will be seen, that we live in a Union of Sovereign States, forming one Consolidated Republic; that these States have entered into a league and formed a Constitution for its government, and that all powers not expressly delegated are reserved to the States respectively, or to the People. Now, in a government thus constituted, where its powers are clearly defined, and all not expressly granted, are reserved, should Congress presume to regulate the revenues of the government, to impose immediate bounties to one section, and to act oppressively on the other, when the very first clause of the 8th Article of the Constitution, in defining the powers of Congress, states that, "the duties shall be uniform throughout the United States;"—we say, when Congress thus presumes, by its legislation, to take the hard earnings of Southern labor, and place them in the pockets of Northern Manufacturers; and when these same States, thus imposed on, year after year, implore Congress to desist from its oppression, and their appeals are treated with contempt and scorn—what course ought States thus situated, to pursue? For ourselves, we have confidence in the returning good sense and patriotism of our brethren of the Union, and believe, that we had better yet bear our wrongs, than rush to "evils that we know not of."

But the advocates of nullification, have the sanction of the illustrious name of JEFFERSON, a name dear to Republicans, for contending "that nullification is the rightful remedy." Yes! the mantle of Jefferson is thrown around this doctrine, as much and as often as the anathemas of heaven have been invoked on its defenders. We sincerely hope, however, that the time will never arrive when recourse will be had to a remedy so fraught with fearful consequences. Our chivalric brethren of the South, will, we trust, avoid a course that would jeopard the Union of the States. It cannot be long before our wrongs will be redressed; and who can tell to what an enviable state of greatness and glory, our country may attain, if we remain united. How much good has the influence of our example already bestowed upon mankind; and by persevering uninterruptedly in our course, may we not aid still further to give freedom to unborn millions in the old world? Considerations such as these, should influence our conduct, and forbid a resort to measures which might destroy not only our own fair government, but the hopes of Europe.

Georgia.—We recommend to the attention of that very small portion of our citizens, who are desirous of making war upon Georgia, the article on our first page, signed "Henry of '88." It appears extraordinary, that the Chief Justice of the United States, who once held that it was ridiculous to think of a Sovereign State to the Bar of the Supreme Court, should have so far forgotten his former expressed sentiments, as to contend that his Court can say to a State, thus far shalt thou go, and no farther. Much clearer views of the powers of the State and General Governments, were entertained shortly after the adoption of the Constitution, than at present appear to prevail; and a frequent recurrence to first principles, cannot fail to be instructive on occasions like the present. The force of this remark will be manifest, upon a perusal of the articles to which we have directed the attention of our readers.

The Central Rail Road.—From the mountains to the sea, it is every where said that this important undertaking ought to be commenced; and the lively interest which appears to be taken in the subject, gives us hope that our citizens will come forward in good earnest, and put their hands to the work. The farmers of

the State, are the men whose interest will be most promoted, and from them liberal subscriptions ought to be expected. The extraordinary success which has already attended the Ohio and Baltimore Railroad, ought, in a great degree, to give confidence to this work, as that has yielded, it is said, nearly Three Hundred Dollars a day net, over all expenses. Its completion would raise the price of produce; nearly or quite double that of land; stay emigration, and impart new life and spirit to the whole State. We give this week, another number of Clinton.

We are indebted to the politeness of F. S. BLOUNT, Esq. formerly of this place, for a Mobile price current, of March 31, from which, it appears, that there was then in port, seven ships, one barque, seventeen brigs and seven schooners, exclusive of New Orleans packets, coasters and lighters. The Cotton received this season, had amounted to 104,313 bales. The emigration now pouring into Alabama, cannot fail to render her one of the first of the South Western States.

The New York Canal.—In the Report of the Committee on Rail Roads and Canals, of the Legislature of New York, we find the following statement in regard to the Erie Canal. The amount of the debt is \$7,991,000—redeemable in 1837 and 1845. The amount of the revenue for the last year, over and above interest and all expenses, \$1,200,000—and the committee state that the whole debt will not be paid by 1837, "but that a large surplus will remain in the treasury." Thus it is that this great state is advancing in wealth and power. Were a proposition to be made to construct in our State, a work involving one half the expense at which this canal was made, it would almost throw our citizens into an agony. When will our supineness be overcome? When shall we equal in enterprize the young States of the West?

Honor to the Memory of Jefferson.—The Free Trade Party in Charleston, celebrated on the 12th, the anniversary of Jefferson's Birthday. No statesman ought to stand higher in the affections of all true Americans, than the illustrious Author of the Declaration of American Independence. The fact that he has recently been discovered to be the author of the Kentucky Resolutions, in which the doctrine of Nullification is avowed, is perhaps the cause of the renewed ardor with which his memory is cherished in South Carolina.

A calumny refuted.—An attempt has been recently made to blast Mr. Van Buren's character, by fixing on him the crime of having betrayed the confidence of his early friend and patron, Genl. P. Van Ness, in whose office he was at the time a student at law. It appears that in 1803, shortly after the struggle between Mr. Jefferson and Aaron Burr, in the House of Representatives, a pamphlet was published over the signature of "Aristides," said to have been written with great ability, in which very serious charges were made against De Witt Clinton, Ambrose Spencer and General Armstrong. Mr. Spencer, the present Chief Justice of the State of New York, called on the publisher of the pamphlet, and demanded the name of the writer, which being refused, he commenced an action for a libel on the printer. It is stated that Mr. Van Buren then waited on Judge Spencer, and betrayed the confidence of General Van Ness, by avowing that he was the author of the libellous pamphlet, and produced the original manuscript from his pocket, which betrayed of confidence, Judge Spencer repelled with indignation, by refusing to avail himself of evidence obtained from a source "so perfidious and corrupt." We here insert a paragraph from the Rockbridge Intelligencer, as a sample of the violence with which the reputation of Mr. Van Buren has been assailed.

"The first act of Van Buren which brought him into notice, was an act of dishonor. He betrayed the confidence of the late Judge Wm. T. [P.] Van Ness of New York, in whose office he was a student. He played the paltry part of an informer, a tale-bearer, to the political enemies of the Judge, and he found his account in so doing. From that day to the present time, his great success has been in estranging friends from friends, ruining the one and ingratiating himself with the other."

Now these charges, Chief Justice Spencer, who, it seems, is opposed politically to Mr. Van Buren, comes out and denies in the following positive manner:—"Mr. Van Buren never did betray or disclose to me, directly or indirectly, the fact that the late Judge, Wm. P. Van Ness was the author or writer of the pamphlet over the signature of 'Aristides.' Any suggestion that he violated, in the least degree, the confidence of Judge Van Ness, as to the authorship of that most libellous publication, as far as my knowledge extends, is entirely unfounded."

It is said that the committee of the House of Representatives, at present engaged in examining the affairs of the United States Bank, have made some discoveries of character very disgraceful to the Institution and to conductors of Newspapers, who have been bought up, &c. We know that presses heretofore opposed to the Bank, are now its advocates; and it is possible that their friendship has been purchased—but it is not probable that evidence of this is within the reach of the Committee. Their Report to Congress, may be expected in a few days.

Quarantine has been established at Norfolk, upon all vessels arriving from England, the Baltic or German Ocean.

The commissioners of a gold mining company in this State, have opened books in Philadelphia for subscriptions to the capital stock. Engines for clearing water from the mines as they grow deeper, are to be bought. The stock is \$100,000 in shares of \$100; operations to commence when 35,000 is subscribed.

The Editor of the New York Mercantile Advertiser, rather querulously asks, where is the Spring? Be not in despair, she is travelling Northward, "Leaving her robe on the trees, And her breath on the gale." and your beautiful denizettes will yet have an opportunity to display their pretty dresses, and their prettier selves, on the Battery and through Broadway. The last few days have been delightful, and the grove

of our little village are bedecking themselves in all the rich livery of Spring. We fear the fruit has been entirely destroyed, as the trees were coaxed, some time since, to put out all their blossoms, and while revelling in the warm sun shine, "Hope's golden harvest promising," Winter, in all his chilliness, came over them and destroyed both their beauty and our hopes. The New York editor, may announce to his fair readers, that Spring is on her way thither—and will soon cheer them, as she has the fair daughters of Carolina.

It is with pleasure we learn from the public Treasurer, Wm. S. Moon, Esq. who has just returned from a visit to the North, that there is a probability that Gen. Joseph G. Swift, now in the service of the Engineer Department of the United States, will undertake the surveying of the routes for the Central and the Cape Fear and Yadkin Rail Roads. Mr. Moon is in daily expectation of a letter from Gen. S. from which we shall learn his final determination on this subject. The employment of a gentleman of Gen. Swift's known eminence and ability in his profession, will be hailed with sincere satisfaction by every friend of these important works of internal improvement. It will inspire confidence and in every respect conduce to their success.

It is reported that the U. S. Frigate Constellation, now ready for sea at Norfolk, is to proceed on a voyage of observation to the Azores, Madeira and Lisbon; and thence to her station in the Mediterranean.—It is further stated, that Commodore PATTERSON, at present a member of the Board of Navy Commissioners, will proceed in the Frigate United States, in the course of the next month, to take command of the Mediterranean Squadron—that he will be followed in the course of the summer by the Delaware 74, Capt. BALLARD, which is to be the flag ship.

The new Catholic Church of St. John, in Thirteenth street, Philadelphia, was thronged yesterday, for the purpose of witnessing the ceremony of its consecration. An able and truly eloquent sermon was delivered on the occasion, by the Rev. D. D. Power, of New York, and a collection taken with a view of obtaining funds for the completion of the edifice. It is one which greatly adorns our city, & reflects great credit upon its architect, whom we understand to be Mr. Rodrigue. Every thing about it is beautiful, and though its interior of size prevents it from producing as imposing an effect as the Cathedral in Baltimore, yet for elegance and propriety of design and execution, it may safely challenge a comparison with that of any other church in the Country. The concourse in it yesterday consisted in great part of ladies and gentlemen of other religious denominations than the Catholic, and the spectacle altogether was one uncommonly brilliant.—Not. Gaz.

What an interesting evidence of toleration in matters of Religion, under our institutions, is afforded by the following statement of the number of Congregations of different denominations in the City of New York, which we find in late papers!

The whole number of churches in the city of N. York is one hundred and twenty, viz: Presbyterian, 24; Episcopal 23; Methodist, 17; Baptist, 14; Dutch Reformed, 14; Roman Catholic, 5; Friends, 4; Jews, 3; Lutheran, 2; Independent, 2; Universalist, 2; Unitarian, 2; Moravian, 1; Mennonite, 1; New Jerusalem, 1; German Reformed, 1; Christian 1; Miscellaneous, 3.

MARRIED, On Sunday afternoon, in the Baptist Church, by the Rev. JOHN ARMSTRONG, JAMES HAYWARD, Esq. to Miss MARY JANE, daughter of Captain JOHN SHAW. In Haddonfield, (N. J.) on the 13th ult. by the Rev. JAMES MONTGOMERY, MR. OLIVER W. LUND, merchant of this place, to Miss SARAH ANN, daughter of JOHN CONARD, Esq. formerly of Philadelphia.

DIED, On Saturday, the 7th inst. aged 76 years, Mr. JOSEPH HUTCHINSON, a native of the county of Cumberland, England. On Wednesday last, aged 80 years, Mr. CHERRY WHITEHEAD. On Friday morning, in the 19th year of his age, Mr. JOSEPH T. SIMPSON, only son of SAMUEL SIMPSON, Esq. On Saturday, in the 9th year of her age, EMMA, daughter of Mr. JAMES RIGGS.

SEAFARING LIST. PORT OF NEWBERN. ARRIVED, Schr. Select, Wheeler, New York. Schr. Cygnat, Lee, St. Martins. Schr. Ann Maria, Osgood, St. Vincent. Schr. Philadelphia, Casey, New York. CLEARED, Schr. Henrietta, Duglass, Barbadoes. Schr. Philadelphia, Casey, New York.

BEAUFORT, April 11th. Arrived, Schooner Francis Withers, Rumby, 12 days from St. Thomas, with Coffee, to Isaac Severn Passenger, Col. Oliver Wolcott. Left at St. Thomas brig Rachael Ann, McKown, to sail on the 15th of April for Ponce. The brig Margaret, from Ballo, arrived at St. Thomas on the 28th March—left the schooner La Plata, for Ponce, in 3 days. April 13th, Arrived, Schooner Pedee, Tolson, from Charleston with rice, and the Schooner Julius Pringle, Duncan, from Philadelphia, in ballast. One of the crew of the Schr. Pedee, states, they saw, about 15 or 20 miles to the South of Swansborough, the Sloop Traffic, of Ocracoke, sunk even with the water's edge, her mast gone—they were on her quarter deck.

NOTICE. WILL BE SOLD, on Saturday the 28th instant, at the Store of the late Cherry Whitehead, in Newbern, all the GROCERIES, HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, a CENTRE-BOARD Schooner, and various other articles belonging to the estate of said deceased. A credit of six months will be given, and the terms made known at the sale, which will commence at 11 o'clock A. M. JOSEPH PHYSIOC, Special Adm'r. April 17, 1832.

Two Sets Stage Harness, FIRST quality, Philadelphia made, for sale by JOHN TEMPLETON. April 18th, 1832. CASH WILL be paid for a young Negro Man Inquire at the Office of the Sentinel. Newbern. 18th April, 1832.

SYLVESTER—130, Broadway, N. York. THE "Ever and all Lucky Sylvester" continues weekly to dispose of most of the CAPITAL Favours of Fortune in the New York Lotteries; and his success this year has hitherto been unprecedented. He begs to call the attention of his friends and the public at large, to the brilliant schemes which are drawn every Wednesday in the city of New York. The following are the next Lotteries to be drawn, viz.

Wednesday 25th April. Class, No. 12. 12,500 3,000 &c. &c. &c. Wednesday 2d May. Class, No. 13. A Real Mammoth—and a favorite scheme. Capitals—\$40,000, \$10,000, \$6,000, &c. 10 of \$1000, 10 of 800, 10 of 600, 10 of 500, &c. &c. &c. Tickets only \$10—and the Lowest Prize \$12!!! This is the sort of scheme that the Patrons of SYLVESTER like, and well they may, as he has invariably been the happy vendor of the highest prizes. He has a large apartment of tickets, and early application is necessary as they are likely to be scarce long before the day of drawing.

Wednesday 9th May. Class, No. 14—3 of \$10,000 &c. &c. &c. Tickets, \$5—This is another of Sylvesters peculiar favorite's and is generally called SYLVESTERS LOTTERY. From his always selling the \$10,000 Prizes. Orders by letter, always meet the same attention as personal application, when addressed to S. J. SYLVESTER, 130 Broadway New York.

N. B. The Reporter is now enlarged to the imperial size—it contains the latest foreign and domestic news—much interesting original and selected reading matter, its counterfeit lists have saved thousands of dollars to his subscribers, and Patrons—it is given gratis to those who deal with Sylvester.

LOTTERY INFORMATION!!! SYLVESTER'S OFFICE, No. 33, Market-street, Baltimore. Letters receive the same attention as on personal application. J. SYLVESTER respectfully invites the attention of his friends and patrons in Newbern and the adjoining counties, to the following list of Lotteries that are soon to be drawn, viz.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, Class No. 3, for 1832—to be drawn in Baltimore on Saturday the 28th April, 1832. Sixty Number Lottery—Nine drawn ballots. YATES & McINTYRE, Managers. SCHEME.

Table with 3 columns: Prize amount, Quantity, Total value. 1 prize of \$12,000 is \$12,000. 1 5000 is 5000. 1 1270 is 1270. 5 1000 is 5000. 5 200 is 2500. 18 300 is 3000. 20 200 is 4000. 41 100 is 4100. 51 50 is 2550. 51 30 is 1530. 102 20 is 2040. 102 15 is 1530. 1530 8 is 12240. 11475 4 is 45900.

13,395 prizes amount to \$102,660. Tickets only \$4—shares in proportion—20 Tickets in each Package. \$40,000 CAPITAL! Tickets \$10, and no Prize less than \$12. New York Consolidated Lottery, Class No. 13, for 1832, to be drawn in the City of New York, on Wednesday 2d May, 1832. 66 No. Lottery—10 Drawn Ballots. SCHEME.

Table with 3 columns: Prize amount, Quantity, Total value. 1 Prize of \$40,000 is \$40,000. 1 10,000 is 10,000. 1 6,000 is 6,000. 1 4,104 is 4,104. 1 3,000 is 3,000. 1 2,000 is 2,000. 10 1,000 is 10,000. 10 800 is 8,000. 10 600 is 6,000. 10 500 is 5,000. 10 400 is 4,000. 20 200 is 4,000. 44 150 is 6,600. 56 100 is 5,600. 56 70 is 3,920. 56 60 is 3,360. 56 50 is 2,800. 112 40 is 4,480. 2184 24 is 52,416. 15400 12 is 184,800.

18040 Prizes amounting to \$366,080. Ticket \$10—half \$5—quarter \$2 50, eighth \$1 25. Certificates of Packages of 22 tickets in this Lottery containing all the numbers (from 1 to 66 inclusive) and entitling the holders, to all they may draw over the small prizes of \$12 and \$24, may be had at the following rates: A Certificate for 22 whole tickets \$118. do. 22 half do. 59. do. 22 quarter do. 29 50. do. 22 eighth do. 14 75.

Tickets and Shares and Packages, in the above Lotteries, may be had in the greatest variety of numbers, at SYLVESTER'S Offices. Orders from the country by mail, or by private hand, will receive the most prompt attention, and the "BULLETIN" containing the official account of the drawing of each, will be forwarded immediately on its event. Please address S. J. SYLVESTER, Baltimore. Baltimore, April 10, 1832.

A CARD. C. S. PLEASANTS,—Dentist. TENDERS his acknowledgments for the encouragement he has received since his arrival in Newbern, and wishes to inform the public that he intends staying here but for a very short time; he therefore hopes that all those wishing his services will call on him as soon as possible. Gangrene removed, and the decaying teeth rendered artificially sound by stopping with gold, foil, &c. Teeth extracted when necessary, with safety, and old fangs, stumps or roots, remaining in the sockets, causing ulcers, gumbles, alveolar abscesses, and consequently in many cases, reducing the health, removed with care. He has lately received from New York a further supply of beautiful artificial and natural Teeth, Gold, &c.—His charges are reasonable.—He can be found at the Washington Hotel. Ladies waited on at their residences, if requested. Newbern, April 18th 1832.

NOTICE. Pursuance of the terms of a Deed of Trust, executed unto the subscribers, by Alfred Stanley, to secure the payment of a debt to the Bank of Newbern, will be sold, at the Court-House in Newbern, on the 27th day of this month, UPWARDS OF TWENTY SLAVES, of unusually good quality and character. The terms of sale will be for approved notes with security, negotiable at the Bank of Newbern, payable at ninety days, and drawing interest from the date. The purchasers will be permitted by the Bank to renew their notes every ninety days, so long as the renewal notes shall be approved of by the Directors, on paying regularly on each renewal one tenth of the original sum, until the debt is brought down to \$100.

JOHN W. GILSON, JOHN COART, Trustees. Newbern, April 16th, 1832. Important Intelligence. To my Friends and Patrons. In accordance with the laws of the State of New-York, our Lotteries will soon cease, and in a very short time the chances for obtaining a "comfortable" will pass away. In the course of a few months past the Fickle Goddess has been unusually lavish with her favours to the patrons of the Court of Fortune, and a great many have "touched the leaders," and possessed themselves of the Splendid Capital Prizes. Was it not an invariable practice with me to pay strict attention to secrecy in the Lottery department of my business, I could furnish the names of many of the favoured ones since I had the pleasure of selling the Capital of \$20,000 to two Southern gentlemen. Over ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS have been scattered to various parts of the World from my establishments within the past two years; and I intend to keep open doors at the Palace of Fortune, thus rendering the Road to Wealth easy of access to all who are disposed to partake of the Golden Showers. The following truly handsome Lotteries will be drawn in the course of a few weeks.

N. York Consolidated Lottery, Class, No. 13, for 1832, To be drawn the 2d of May, 1832. YATES & McINTYRE, Managers. 66 Number Lottery—10 drawn Ballots. SCHEME.

Table with 3 columns: Prize amount, Quantity, Total value. 1 of \$40,000 is 40,000. 1 10,000 is 10,000. 1 6,000 is 6,000. 1 4,104 is 4,104. 1 3,000 is 3,000. 1 2,000 is 2,000. 10 1,000 is 10,000. 10 800 is 8,000. 10 600 is 6,000. 10 500 is 5,000. 10 400 is 4,000. 20 200 is 4,000. 44 150 is 6,600. 56 100 is 5,600. 56 70 is 3,920. 56 60 is 3,360. 56 50 is 2,800. 112 40 is 4,480. 2,184 24 is 52,416. 15,400 12 is 184,800.

15,040 prizes, amounting to \$366,080. Tickets \$10, Shares in proportion. New York Consolidated Lottery, Class, No. 14, for 1832, To be drawn Wednesday, May 9, 1832. YATES & McINTYRE Managers. 60 Number Lottery—9 drawn Ballots. SCHEME.

Table with 3 columns: Prize amount, Quantity, Total value. 1 of 10,000 is 10,000. 1 10,000 is 10,000. 1 10,000 is 10,000. 1 4,270 is 4,270. 5 1,000 is 5,000. 10 600 is 6,000. 10 300 is 3,000. 20 200 is 4,000. 35 100 is 3,500. 51 50 is 2,550. 51 40 is 2,040. 51 30 is 1,530. 51 25 is 1,275. 102 20 is 2,040. 1,530 10 is 15,300. 11,475 5 is 57,375.

13,395 prizes, amount to \$136,880. Tickets \$5—Shares in proportion. For the Capitals in any of the above first-rate Lotteries, please be particular to address all orders, by mail or otherwise, directed to ANTHONY H. SCHUYLER, New-York, who has the privilege of referring to the first houses in the United States, and among them the Managers, Messrs. Yates & McIntyre.