



THE SENTINEL.

NEWBERN: WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1832.

The Commissioners appointed to receive subscriptions of Stock in the North Carolina Central Rail Road Company, will open books for that purpose, at the Court-House in this town, on Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Thursday, the 24th instant, has been fixed upon for the meeting at Kinston of Delegates from the several counties of this Electoral District, to nominate a candidate for Elector of President and Vice President of the U. S. It is expected that meetings for the appointment of Delegates will be held in all the counties without delay.

The Central Rail Road Meeting.—A large and highly respectable number of the citizens of this town, convened in the Court House on Saturday evening last, according to previous appointment. After the due organization of the meeting, Mr. Gaston rose, and addressed the same, in his usual happy and eloquent manner. He descanted upon the great advantages, both in a moral, political, and pecuniary point of view, to be derived from the construction of the Central Rail Road; compared our great State, to the disjointed members of a giant, with no unity of action, split up by little local political jealousies, and deplored the impending ruin which threatened its importance, from emigration, &c. The orator described in glowing terms, the great enthusiasm which prevailed upon this subject in the West; viewed it as the happy instrument, whereby the various conflicting interests of our citizens, would be united, and as calculated to produce that oneness of sentiment, and unity of action, which would render our State truly great. In the course of his remarks, he said, it fell to his lot, to be in Washington City in the year 1813, (Mr. G. was then, we believe, a member of Congress,) when Gouverneur Morris and De Witt Clinton arrived there, buoyant and elated, with what was then deemed, a wild and visionary project, of digging a Canal from Lake Erie to Albany. They submitted their plans to the most intelligent members of Congress, among whom, were some of their best and warmest friends and admirers; but they were viewed as the creatures of a wild enthusiasm, and as being entirely too notional, to be subjected to the test of practical operation. He then showed that the difficulties and opposition, which were encountered in the progress of that great work, were almost insurmountable, when compared with those attendants upon the construction of the Central Rail Road. He then spoke of the great resources of our State—its relative importance, as a member of the Union,—and attributed the not calling into action the former, and the insignificance of the latter, to the want of a home market, the facilities of transportation, and the free interchange of sentiment and opinion among its citizens. He then pointed to our own "deserted wharves and dismantled shipping," contrasted our present condition, with the once happy and prosperous times, when our merchants, mechanics, and citizens, were cheered with the "enlivening hum of business," and reaped rewards worthy of their labours. He concluded by expressing his firm and settled conviction, that the Central Rail Road must succeed, if properly conducted, and urged upon our citizens, the great necessity of putting their shoulders to the wheel. We feel inadequate to the task of doing justice to Mr. Gaston's speech on this occasion, and have therefore given but a faint outline of its character. The meeting then adopted a series of Resolutions, approbatory of the Rail Road, and expressive of their determination to contribute their aid to its advancement.

We copy from the Fayetteville Journal of the 25th of April, the following editorial paragraph: "We are pleased to see the notice of 'Many Citizens,' proposing a meeting of the freemen of this county, on Monday of our Superior Court, for the purpose of adopting measures to nominate Candidates for the Legislature. This mode is the most unexceptionable that can be proposed, its advantages must be apparent to every reflecting citizen; it strongly recommends itself to the favorable consideration of an enlightened public; we hope it may succeed, and the further hope that the day is not distant when by its general use, we shall see our own State relieved from the heavy burthen of self-nominating Candidates. The same feeling we are pleased to observe, is abroad in some of our Western Counties."

We avail ourselves of this occasion, to express our sentiments in relation to the present mode, in which Candidates declare themselves. We have long regarded the plan now pursued as extremely improper, and are glad to see that the Western and Middle Counties are adopting the method of nominating by the people, Candidates for the Legislature. It will have the effect of securing, generally, able representatives, a matter of the highest consequence,—give men of merit and of modes, an opportunity occasionally of being brought forward, and have a tendency to do away with the disgraceful and corrupting practice of treating. At present, many gentlemen of merit, who could ably represent the public interests, are deterred from coming before the People, because they are unable to go through the labour of haranguing the multitude at the muster grounds, and drenching their parched throats with a stream of whiskey. We wish the people would everywhere resolve to support no man who treats at elections. It would not fail to improve the public morals, and promote the public interests. Let our citizens adopt this plan at the Meeting to be held on Saturday next, in the Court House, for the purpose of sending a Delegate to Kinston, to confer with the Delegates there to be assembled from the other Counties

of the District, for the selection of an Elector on the Jackson Ticket. We hope to see a full attendance, on Saturday, of both town and country citizens, and that the mode of nominating, we have suggested, will be, for once, at least, adopted. The times require men of talents in the Legislature, and the respective merits of those nominated, can be openly and fairly discussed before the People.

The Swash.—It appears that all the bright expectations in which we have heretofore so fondly indulged of the speedy removal of this obstruction to our navigation, are to be disappointed, or at least very much deferred. When the Dredging Boat arrived here last fall from her operations during the summer, we expected that the repairs she would require would be completed during the winter, and that upon the opening of the Spring, the operations would again commence, aided by an additional and more effective Dredging Boat from Baltimore. But so far from this, the Boat here, is lying still; there is no prospect of the coming of another from Baltimore; and the Spring is passing away, with scarce a hope of any thing being done. We have heard that the cause of this delay is the want of funds, or rather an appropriation from the General Government. Although opposed to appropriations by the General Government, except for objects clearly of a National character, we can not but regard this work as being so largely of national importance, as to justify Congress in the appropriation; yet, we must confess that, this hanging upon the bounty of the Government for the miserable pittance of a few thousand dollars, to complete an object of such vital importance to our State, is, to say the least of it, disgraceful. When the Spring has passed away, there may perhaps be a donation of \$22,000, to aid poor old North Carolina in digging away the four hundred yards of sand, which for years has been sinking to the State a Million of Dollars per annum! Our condition is indeed deplorable. With our arms folded upon our breasts, we see our wealth (what is left of it) and our citizens, pouring away in an unbroken stream, over the mountains, enriching and improving the valleys of the West. Our course is downward. Let us then send men to the Legislature who will exert themselves to get that body to take the subject of deepening the Swash into their own hands, and at least aid the operations which are now carrying on under the exclusive auspices of the General Government. We cannot believe that the Legislature of this State will be so negligently as to withhold its aid, in the completion of a work, on which, so largely depends the future well being of the People.

The Baltimore Convention meets on the 21st of this month—the third Monday. The Tariff.—Mr. Ritchie, of the Richmond Enquirer, in his paper of the 24th ultimo, very correctly remarks, that this is a question of more consequence than all the Stanberry disputes in the world. He copies in his paper some remarks from the New York Evening Post in relation to this subject, to which we heartily respond. The following is a paragraph from the Post: "Should the threats of disunion ever be carried into effect, such presses as the National Gazette, of Philadelphia, and the Daily Advertiser, of this city, may take to themselves the credit of having largely promoted the result—for their columns have teemed for a year past with taunts and jeers against the South, of the most heartless and exasperating description—with expressions such as no true friend of his country could have written, and no true friend of his country could read without feelings of warm indignation; unless, indeed, his equanimity were preserved by reflecting on the insignificance of the source whence the malevolent effusions proceeded." Mr. Ritchie then goes on to say, "Let the thriving manufacturers or the insulting Editors of the North gibe and jeer us as much as they will, we cannot tamely acquiesce in this abominable system. Yet we will meet them on liberal principles. Abolish the minimums—reduce the percentage gradually—but ultimately bring down the Revenue to the expenditure point—and we will patiently wait the period of approximation. We agree with Mr. Niles in one thing—that eternal change is bad for any business, and that 'this question should be disposed of and settled, with a prospect of permanency.' But, until this arrangement is made, certainly but gradually to cut down the duties to the proper point, the South will always be struggling to get to it.—If however, the present Congress should rise without impairing the principle of protection; without reducing the tariff on liberal principles, then events may arise to the South, which will terminate the foolish gibes of the North, and bring her manufacturing stock infinitely below par. Rely upon it, that South Carolina will nullify. We have no doubt of it from all that we hear, and all that we see. The language of col. Blasingame of Greenville shows us how the spirit is moving. He was a member of the Union Party. He is now a candidate for the Senate. In his Address he tells the District: 'I, as well as many others, have fixed on this Congress as the utmost limit of patience, and the prospect seems more and more unpromising as the session progresses. No man, however, will exult more than I, should a satisfactory adjustment of the tariff take place this session, and the State be freed from the necessity of acting in any way to relieve herself. It would indicate a state of public sentiment of the most cheering character. But we have been too often deceived to have confidence in such an occurrence.' The Editor of the 'Greenville Mountaineer' deprecates a Disunion of the States in the strongest terms—and paints the consequences in the most affecting manner: But, says he, if the Southern people think it better to incur all the dangers of the revolution, to undergo all the evils of a civil and servile war, and to risk the consequences, be they what they may, in the name of God let it be so. Or, if the People of South Carolina are willing to engage in such contest single handed and alone, it is to be hoped there will be no recreant coward or traitorous spirit within her bosom.'—Such will probably be the language of almost all South Carolina, if Congress adjourns without softening the tariff.

We do not approve of the S. Carolina Remedy.

The Vice Presidency in Pennsylvania.—This State has heretofore uniformly acted with the Republican party; and she has expressed a desire to run Mr. Wilkins of her state, upon the ticket with General Jackson, for the Vice Presidency; yet we have reason to believe that she will not be so dogged in her adherence to Mr. Wilkins, as to jeopard the election of a Vice President by the People; and that should the Baltimore Convention not nominate Mr. Wilkins, she will unite in the support of the candidate selected by that body. On this subject, the Editor of the Philadelphia Enquirer speaks confidently. We rejoice at this, as it will defeat the wishes of the National Republicans, who are already chuckling at the idea of a division in our ranks, and are hoping that the election will be carried to the Senate, where possibly one of their party might, (they think) be smuggled into the second office in the gift of the country. Their only hope now is, since the re-election of General Jackson is beyond doubt, to embarrass the Administration by creating divisions. The Republicans of the country are on the qui vive, and will not only, we trust, elect a Vice President with the same unanimity as they will assuredly elect a President, but by the firm maintenance of their principles, save the constitution and the country from consolidation and despotism.

The U. S. Bank.—The Committee sent by Congress to examine into the affairs of the U. S. Bank, have returned to Washington, but their report has not yet been submitted. It is known, however, that the Bank has loaned largely to the Editors of Newspapers, all of whom have advocated the renewal of its Charter, with the exception of Mr. Ritchie, who it seems borrowed of the Branch in Richmond \$2,900 several years ago, for which he gave an endorser worth \$100,000. The slightest reflection therefore, cannot be cast upon the Editor of that independent journal, for he has uniformly opposed the renewal of the charter. The Editors of the New York Courier and Enquirer have borrowed over \$50,000, without responsible endorsemnts, and that too within a short time. This accounts for their sudden conversion; for but a short time ago, they were the loudest in their denunciations of that Institution. These disclosures, so discreditable to the Bank, show its dangerous tendency. Ought an Institution be permitted to exist, that is capable of buying up the presses of the country, and of crushing, as Mr. Biddle, its President, has himself avowed, any State Bank in the Union? We shall wait, however, the report of the Committee.

The Ratio.—The Senate, by the casting vote of the Chair, has adopted Mr. Webster's amendment to the Apportionment Bill, which, if adopted by the other house, will give to the different States a representation as follows:

Table with 3 columns: State, Ratio, and another column. Includes Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Louisiana, Indiana, Alabama, Missouri, Mississippi, Illinois.

The Fire.—Since our last publication we have learnt that the Cotton destroyed on Friday night in Ganah's warehouse amounted to 1052 bales valued at the present prices, at about \$34,000, of which \$26,000 was insured, viz: Augusta Insurance Company, \$10,000; Howard's Insurance Co. New York, \$6,000; Farmer's Insurance, New York, \$10,000.

We disclaim nullification.—We go for what we have long gone, a Convention—if need be, a Southern Convention—to state our wrongs, and to obtain redress.—But if South Carolina should resort to nullification, Virginia will be loth indeed to send a man or a musket for her subjection. She would not."

The views expressed by Mr. Ritchie are not only in accordance with our own, but we can say confidently, that should South Carolina resort to Nullification, North Carolina would be loth indeed to send a man or musket for her subjection—She would not—No! she would not;—and may the arm of him be palsied who would raise it against our brethren contending for their violated rights. The manufacturers may jeer and gibe, but they should not presume too far. North Carolina, as a sovereign member of this Confederacy, had the high honor, unpretending as she is, to be the first to declare her independence, and she will not be last to maintain it. The Tariff is a system of plunder, and oppression, and the manufacturing States know it to be so—and if this government be dissolved, let the curse of posterity rest on them, not on the heads of those who refused to submit to its withering influence.

Of the many speeches which have been delivered in the Senate the past winter, in relation to the Tariff, few have been characterized more for eloquence and power, than that of our Senator, the Hon. WILLIE P. MANGUM. The Kentucky Senator, is routed on all tacks. Many portions of Mr. Mangum's speech, are really beautiful. In one place, speaking of the Tariff, he says truly, "It is rapidly becoming a naked question of Liberty. The sentiment is growing in the South, and I trust it will grow more and more, that we will wear in our hearts no love for any administration, that compels us to wear the chains of this system." And in repelling those insinuations of Mr. Clay against the President, Mr. Mangum said, "But we believed he preferred his country to himself—that he would urge this policy no farther, than he believed the great interests of the country required, and that he was wholly incapable of abusing it either to acquire or retain power. In a word all believed him to be an honest man—firm—patriotic and fearless. This is the fortress of his strength.—The hearts of the people is the citadel of his power." In our next we will endeavor to give some extracts from Mr. Mangum's Speech. Opposition to this system of injustice is increasing among us, and we hope, for the peace of the country, that Congress will not adjourn without adapting it to the substantial interests of the people.

The Cotton was owned principally in Augusta. So rapid was the progress of the flames, that only ten bales were saved from the building. A circumstance occurred at Savannah, growing out of the late heavy loss by fire in that city, which may be of interest to the buyers and sellers of Cotton: On the 13th inst. Mr. Joseph Cumming, bought of Mr. J. Ganah, 100 bales of Cotton, to be delivered the following day; the bill, agreeably to invoice, was made out and rendered—that night it was destroyed by fire. The case was arbitrated by six of the most respectable merchants of that city, who decided that the rendering of the bill determined the sale; and that from that moment it was at the risk of the purchaser.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. The packet ship Hibernia, at New York, brings London papers to the 27th and Liverpool to the 28th March, both inclusive. The second editions of the Journal of Commerce and Courier furnish us with the following items.

The Reform Bill having passed the House of Commons by a majority of 116, it was brought up to the House of Lords on the 26th March, and read a first time. On motion of Earl Grey, that it should be read a second time, on "Thursday next," a debate ensued, of which we give an abstract. It is important, as shewing that the Peers intend to go into a committee on the Bill; and from the observations made by the principal anti-reform Lords, we should collect that they intend to introduce such amendments as will completely change its most important features.

The Cholera is extending in London. It has also made its appearance in Belfast and Dublin. New cases in London on the 18th 73; deaths 45; 19th, new cases 83; deaths 35; 20th and 21st, new cases 120; deaths 73; 22d, new cases 63; deaths 33; 23d, new cases 47; deaths 33; 24th and 25th, new cases, 105; deaths 62. The date of the reports is one day in advance of the dates of the cases. Total cases in London from the commencement of the disease 1,365; deaths 742; or more than half. In other parts of the kingdom where the disease still exists, total cases 5,088; deaths 1,517. Grand total cases 5,991; deaths 2213.

Cholera in Dublin.—A highly respectable medical gentleman called at our office yesterday to state, that two cases of cholera have occurred in this city. The first case he mentions was that of a poor man, a laborer, in the employ of Mr. Steville, who died on Thursday, in a lane of Summerhill; and the second case is that of a poor woman who had washed the body of the deceased, and was taken ill at 3 o'clock yesterday.

This woman was seen by several medical gentlemen, we are informed, all of whom agree in regarding the case as one of Indian Cholera. In this opinion we trust they are in error.—Dublin Morning Register, March 26.

The Cholera in Belfast.—It is peculiarly gratifying to find that since our last publication the cholera has made no progress in Belfast, and there is every reason to believe that it will soon be extinguished in consequence of the excellent arrangements which have been adopted by the Board of Health. No new cases have occurred, and for the last three days, the returns have been verbatim the same.—Belfast News Letter of Friday.

London, March 22.—A correspondent informs us that the cholera morbus is prevalent in Paris, and has been so for the last two months. We stated as much some days ago on the authority of private letters from thence which has not since been contradicted.

A Berlin paper states that our fellow citizen Dr. Howe, when arrested in that capital, had a letter of credit for 100,000 francs, upon Dautzic and Elbing, for the benefit of the Polish fugitives in that neighborhood.

The Courier of the 25th contains an important article in relation to the ratification of the Treaty between Belgium and Holland. It is written apparently with much confidence, and it would seem to be based on information actually received; yet we cannot but view it with suspicion; the 1st of the month was near at hand—settling day on the Paris Stock Exchange, and our Paris Correspondent has warned us against giving implicit belief to articles which appear in the London Courier about that period.

Five persons lost their lives at Manchester on the 23d, by the explosion of a steam-boiler, at the "extensive candle-house" of Messrs. Goolder & Co. Several others were badly scalded.

A Liverpool paper says, "Lord Cochrane will be immediately restored to his rank in the Navy. At Grenoble, in France, tranquillity was restored. Mr. Van Buren dined with the King at Windsor Castle on the 25th March.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Saturday March 24.—The demand for cotton during the week has again been very general, and prices of all descriptions are fully supported. The Surats by auction this day went off at 1-81 per lb. advance upon the sales making by private contract. The sales of the week including 2,000 bales of American taken on speculation, and 200 for export, amount to 16,650 bags, viz. 360 Sea Island Georgia, 10 1/4; 13 1/4; 70 stained ditto, 6 1/2 to 8 1/4; 8,450 Upland ditto, 5 1/2 to 7 1/4; 1,270 Mobile, 5 1/2 to 7; 1,770 New Orleans, 6 1/2 to 7 1/4; 600 Pernambuco, 8 1/4 to 9 1/4; 800 Bahia and Macao, 6 1/4 to 7 1/4; 750 Maranhao, 7 1/4 to 8 1/4; 100 Carthagena, 5 1/4; 450 Egyptian, 5 1/4 to 6 1/4; 180 Surat, 4 1/2 to 5 1/2; 40 Bengal, 4 1/2 to 5 1/2. By public sales this day, 1,440 Surat, 4 1/2; to 5 1/4; 70 Decanara, 3 1/2 to 4; and 100 Manila, at 7 1/2 to 7 1/4 per lb. Import, 15,434 bags. The sales to day reach 2,500 bags at previous prices.

Sales on Saturday 24th and Monday 26th 6000 bales at 1 1/2 prices.

London, March 24.—We feel the sincerest pleasure in stating that yesterday (appointed by the Government to be held as a day of humiliation and prayer,) was observed with the greatest solemnity throughout the whole of the metropolis, except by a few ultras of all classes, and a still smaller number, who though far from wishing to show any disrespect to the opinions of their fellow citizens, yet refrained from observing the day for conscience sake. But the great mass of the sober and pious hailed the day (no matter how it came to be appointed) as demanded by the perilous circumstances of the country. We believe that the religious and moderate of all classes thankfully availed themselves of this breathing time from the fierce wars of parties and factions, and the corroding care of this world's business, and lifted up "holy hands without wrath," on behalf of themselves and their country. Almost every shop was closed; the churches and chapels, so far as we have heard, were not only respectfully attended, but, in many instances crowded; the services of the day were solemn and impressive; and the collections for the poor both general and liberal—and we cannot but hope, that the threatened judgment of the God of nations will be averted; as he has promised they shall be, when the guilty people bow before his foot stool, acknowledging their sins and deprecating his wrath.

CINCINNATI, April 19.

Awful Calamity.—It is indeed a painful duty to be obliged so often to record such serious disasters in our steamboat navigation. The following letter from the Nashville Republican, written by a gentleman in Memphis, under date of April the 10th, leaves no room to doubt its correctness.

Captain Hamilton has arrived here from the wreck of the steamboat Brandywine and reports that at 8 o'clock last evening, 25 miles above this place, wind blowing fresh, his boat was discovered to have taken fire on the upper deck—in one minute her whole decks were wrapped in flames; and before it was possible to run her ashore, between fifty and seventy of the passengers and crew precipitated themselves into the river and were drowned, or burnt to death.

The light was very perceptible here and upon the coast opposite for ten miles into the country. A number of the passengers arrived in the Robert Fulton, yesterday from Louisville, who furnish the following particulars. The Hudson and Brandywine left New Orleans to make a trial of speed. The latter, previous to the accident, had been obliged to lay to an hour for repairs. A considerable quantity of resin was thrown in to make a quick fire when starting. The sparks set fire to some straw, in which a number of carriage wheels were wrapt. The wind was blowing fresh, and spread the flames with awful rapidity. The yawl was sunk by the boat, which they endeavored to run ashore, but she grounded at some distance in nine feet water. The mate, who deserves honorable mention, took a line in his mouth, and succeeded in reaching the shore, rescuing by his timely aid a number from a watery grave.

The whole number of passengers is variously estimated from 200 to 230. The number lost cannot be correctly ascertained, as we understand a number floated down the stream for a considerable distance, and were finally rescued. The number on the Island the next morning alive (several had died of exhaustion after having reached it in safety) was but seven by fire! It is said not a woman or child was saved—none were on board.

The Brandywine burnt to the water's edge, was loaded with full freight for Louisville and Cincinnati, and partly insured. The list of passengers annexed must be very imperfect—it is the best we can make out. Cabin passengers.—Mrs. Robert Walker and child, Nashville, Tenn.; Mrs. A. Sparkes, Vicksburg, Miss.; Mr. Robert Stodart, Nashville, Tenn.; J. H. Hillard, Wilkerson co. Tenn.; H. H. Davenport, Shawneetown, Illinois; D. Farley, Rivers, Woodyard, Mississippi river. Deck passengers.—Leonard Hamilton and Joseph Ford, Washington co. Ky.; Abraham Osborne, Ohio; John Meigs, Harrison co. Indiana; Benjamin Williams, Meigs co. Ohio; Brice Jackson, Montgomery co. Tenn.; W. Downs, Cincinnati, Ohio; Edwin B. Bee, Athens co. Ohio; John Mortimer, B. Mortimer and Martin Cazine, Mayville, Ky.; Mr. Wright, Mr. Moore, W. L. Tracy, Hamilton co. Ohio; Benjamin Murrell, Nashville, Tenn.; Mr. Ralls, Mayville, Ky.; John Adams, Robertson co. Tenn.; E. Wright and Brother, J. Saunders, W. Attenbury, Hart co. Ky.; Joseph Leonard, H. McMillan, 1 man and wife, names unknown, 1 very old man from Tennessee; 12 others, names unknown; 4 deck hands, two free and two slaves; 1 cook; 1 boy attached to engine; 1 fireman; 3 women belonging to the boat; 2 women passing res; 1 mulatto woman and child, Louisville; John Davis, a lad attached to Steamboat Kentucky; L. Furney.

The dreadful accident occurred on Monday evening at half past seven o'clock, at the Twelve Outlets.

FOR THE SENTINEL.

Mr. Editor.—It has been a subject of congratulation to the public that the Editor of the Sentinel has openly and independently avowed his determination to support the Hon. Philip P. Barbour, of Virginia, as the Jackson Candidate for the Vice Presidency. That P. P. Barbour, is eminently qualified for the high and important station, no one will doubt who is at all conversant with his commanding talents, devoted patriotism, and intimate acquaintance with the Constitution of the United States. That he is the only man who can unite the vote of the Southern States, appears to be the opinion not only of all who are friendly to the present Administration, but of those also who have waged an unceasing war against it, from the time it came into power, to the present moment. There is no one point of policy that Mr. Barbour has pursued or likely to pursue, that does not coincide with the established policy of the Southern States. Almost every intelligent man, South of the Potomac, is in favor of a strict and rigid construction of the Constitution; of a repeal of burthens imposed on us by the operation of the Tariff, and the abandonment of the iniquitous system of Internal Improvement by the General Government. If such then is our policy, where is the man to be found who can so effectually unite our strength and promote our views? Mr. Barbour has always been a consistent Republican, and has rendered himself conspicuous for his zeal and devotedness to the best interest of his country. We firmly believe that his elevation to the Vice Presidency would have a powerful tendency to reconcile those States that have been most loud in their denunciations against the course of policy pursued by our Government in relation to the Tariff, and the more abominable system of Internal Improvement. It must be evident to every reflecting mind, that Van Buren cannot obtain the vote of this State, while there is any other Jackson Candidate in nomination. We will not stop to enquire whether the prejudice against Mr. Van Buren is founded on a just estimation of his qualifications, and the course he has pursued in politics; it will be sufficient to observe, that such is his standing in this community, it is almost impossible for him to receive the vote of North Carolina. It was under these circumstances, that you avowed your preference for P. P. Barbour, whose name and pretensions we hope to see advanced with the ability which has heretofore characterized the Sentinel. VIRGINIUS.

* This inference of our correspondent, is gratuitous. The only remarks made by us on the subject, are contained in our last number, and they do not authorize it. Without presuming to know Mr. Van Buren's strength in North Carolina, we should prefer the nomination of Mr. Barbour by the Convention; but should that body select Mr. Van Buren, we shall regard him as the candidate of the Republican party, and support him accordingly.—Ed. Sentinel.

PORT OF NEWBERN. ARRIVED, Scher. Amelia, Buckley, Wilmington, N. C. CLEARED, Scher. Sarah, London, New York. Scher. Trent, Luther, New York. Scher. Peedee, Tolson, New York. Scher. Amelia, Buckley, Wilmington.

JACKSON MEETING. THOSE friendly to the re-election of Andrew Jackson, are requested to meet at the Court-House in Newbern, on Saturday at 4 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of appointing Delegates to meet at Kinston on the 24th inst. to confer with the other Delegates of this Electoral District, in the selection of a candidate for Elector of President and Vice President of the United States. As other matters of an interesting character will probably be discussed, it is desirable that there should be a full attendance, from both town and country, of the friends of the Administration.

By order of the adjourned Jackson Committee. May 1st, 1832.

JUST PUBLISHED, AND FOR SALE AT THOMAS WATSON'S BOOK STORE. A TREATISE ON BAPTISM. Or a Key to the examination of all the passages in which the words rendered Baptize and Baptism, are found in the New Testament. "The Bible, and not the opinion of men, is to decide all questions of religion, and religious observance." May 1st, 1832.