



THE SENTINEL.

NEWBERN: FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1832.

The Monongahela, at Philadelphia, brings London papers to the 7th of August, inclusive. The London Times of that date says that reports had arrived of the total failure of Don Pedro's expedition. The people of England are unwilling to give credit to the rumour, but from the tone of all the papers we are inclined to believe that it is but too well founded.

It is a triumph of THE PEOPLE—IT IS A TRIUMPH OF PRINCIPLE OVER CORRUPTION! And in November the very hills of Maine will resound with praises to JACKSON for his United States Bank Veto—for putting down that USURPING INSTITUTION, whose funds are employed to BRIBE, yes, BRIBE the voters of our country.

From returns received, we believe the majority for Governor will be over FOUR THOUSAND! We have elected a decided majority in the Senate, and are sure of a most triumphant majority in the House. This is the State that has been put down as DOUBTFUL! When ANDREW JACKSON'S name comes DIRECTLY before the People of Maine, we will shew his opponents a FEW at least of our DOUBTFUL VOTES. We will shew them TEN THOUSAND majority for "the man who has filled the measure of his country's glory."

SPRIT OF THE TIMES!—The call for a republican delegate meeting in the town of Dansville, was signed by about 300 individuals, many of them former opponents of Gen. Jackson. That town has always been antimonistic to the back-bone.—Albany Argus.

From the Rochester Republican. RUIN SPREADING.—If our opponents really consider the Veto Message injurious to the President, they must rejoice at the zeal with which the ravenous document is spread abroad by his friends! Our partialities for the OLD SOLDIER have not prevented us from issuing a large edition, besides the ordinary newspaper circulation; and we perceive the democratic editors in several neighboring counties have pursued a similar course.—For instance:—

The Farmer's Advocate of Bath, Steuben co. has issued 3,000 extra copies, and published the whole Veto Message twice in its columns: The Wayne Sentinel issued some thousand copies in addition to the circulation through its columns: The Orleans Republican has published two newspaper editions, and 1,000 extras; Besides a wide circulation through the Jackson prints of old Ontario, an edition of 3,000 extras has been issued by the Vienna Republican.

While in Livingston, the Jacksonians have caused to be struck off 5,000 extra copies at the Courier office. These FACTS are the most convincing "Signs of the Times."

The "Southern Banner" (at Athens) unhesitatingly affirms, that Wm. H. Crawford is opposed to Nullification—that he signed the proceedings of the Athens Meeting, only because he was Chairman—and that when he was called to the Chair, "it was little expected by any one that, before its close, the meeting would assume the character it did." Why has no historian of that Meeting appeared—to show us plainly how it was got up and how it was turned from its original object?—Richmond Eng.

SENATOR BENTON.—It is well known that Clay and Webster have been indefatigable in their exertions to turn the tide of popular opinion in Missouri against this talented and independent Senator. His colleague, Buckner, it was said, had joined the coalition, and at the adjournment of Congress, it was considered by the junta as a settled question, that Benton, whose senatorial term expires next 4th March, would not be re-elected. How fallacious have all the plans of Clay & Co. so happily arranged in theory, proved when brought into practice. In no solitary instance have they succeeded. Missouri will send again to the United States Senate that man who of all others will be least acceptable to the oppositionists.

CONSOLING.—A correspondent of the National Intelligencer is trying to explain away the recent defeat of his friends in Kentucky, and winds up with the following consoling remarks: "I think there is much reason to hope that the late event will lead to more certain success in November than if we had carried the election of the governor by such a majority as the other side has obtained."

ANOTHER SPLENDID VICTORY. JACKSON IN MAINE.—We copy the following from the Wiscasset Intelligencer.—The prospects of the Clay party are truly flattering. The recent elections in Kentucky, Indiana Missouri and Maine, not forgetting Anti-masonic Vermont, doubtful Rhode Island, and uncertain Louisiana, must, politically speaking, reduce United States Bank stock below zero.

"We turn with pleasure to the political prospects through the State. Considering the exertions of the opposition, with their State, County, Town and School District Committees—their base and infernal lies—their U. S. Bank money which has been brought to bear on the election, we can claim our triumph as a great one.

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A simple African said he always liked to bark his shins, because they felt so good after they had done aching.

NAPOLEON was remarkable for comforting the wounded foe after a victory. As the coalition have undertaken to say that the President told Count Survellere that he took his celebrated brother for his model, we have endeavored on his behalf to pick up some crumbs of comfort to console the afflicted who have been wounded at the battle of the 'Veto'! We have succeeded, as we think, in obtaining a rare crumb; it is from the 'Hesperides' of Robert Harrick—rare fruit of two hundred years old; but, as Foote said of his Lordship's wine, very 'small of its age;'

'Some comfort in calamity.' 'To conquered men some comfort 'tis to fall By the hand of him who is the General!'

The Richmond (Clay) Whig says: "We do not hope to carry Virginia." Indeed! Pray what do you hope to carry? 'Pll tell you—you will carry The Bag.—Trenton Emporium.

General Jackson will have about 10,000 majority in Kentucky in November next. It's an old saying among the 'hunters' there, that Old Hickory, like old Eclipse, runs better than any of his colts.—Jb.

THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES. We take pleasure in stating, that Mr. William Albricht, editor of the "Amerikanische Staatsbothe," a German paper published in this city, heretofore a supporter of Clay, has announced his intention to enter the ranks of Jackson, Wilkins and Wolf. It is his design to publish a new paper, to take place of the old one, under the title of the Independent Republican. It will be published in English and German; in the first number of which he will give his reasons, at length, for the change. Lancaster Penn. Dem.

ANOTHER CHANGE.—When we noticed last week, the establishment of the Democratic Volunteer, by Mr. Asa G. Dimock, of Susquehanna County, we were not aware, that it had taken the place of the Independent Volunteer, a CLAY paper, which had been published for some time, in that county. There are, therefore, three democratic papers in Susquehanna County, two published at Montrose, and one at Dundaff, in favour of JACKSON, WILKINS and WOLF.—Philadelphia Gazette.

A SIGN FROM GENESSEE—NEW YORK. From the Attica Republican.

TO THE PUBLIC.—As false rumors are in circulation respecting the causes which have induced me to withdraw my support from Henry Clay and to yield my support to Andrew Jackson, an explanation from me to the public at this time seems due.

I have been charged upon me that I sacrificed my political feelings for office. This is false and ungenerous. With me office is no consideration. I am a farmer, and by following my occupation, I expect to gain a livelihood. No sinister motives actuated me, I became a Jackson man from thorough conviction; from a conviction that the man was honest, was capable, and that he advocated a policy of government which was for the benefit of the whole, not a part. That he is opposed to all Aristocracies, and the creation of Monopolies—that he seeks the equal advancement of our Commercial, Manufacturing and Agricultural interests.—His message vetoing the United States Bank Bill, is a document that will convince every man of his determination to preserve unimpaired the constitution of the United States, who is not blinded by party zeal, or noosed about by aspiring politicians. When I became convinced, I openly avowed it. For this I am denounced. It would be much more to their credit, were some of my former political friends to "go and do likewise." And hereafter, when any of my political opponents shall speak of me, I wish them to "speak of me as I am," a Jackson man; one who became so from an honest conviction, and one who will yield the hero, the patriot and the statesman his firm and unyielding support. Attica Sept. 5, 1832. ORIN FISK.

"The Washington Globe and the Jackson papers generally, make war upon the South Carolina heresy of Nullification, which has, however, the President's sanction."

The foregoing is from the National Gazette of yesterday. When the editor penned it, he must have known that he was writing a wanton, wicked falsehood. An accommodation of \$6,000 may be much to a needy man; and one who lives by writing on any subject proposed by the employer, may acquire a code of ethics to suit his necessities, but nothing can justify or excuse such gratuitous untruths as the above even from a hack writer, 'superfluous and supererogatory' as Mr. Walsh.—Pennsylvanian.

The National Intelligencer has a column of "short paragraphs for those who have not time to read much." Among those "elegant extracts" we find the following sentence: "The Jackson party seems to be annihilated in Pittsburg and Philadelphia."

We commend the sagacity of the Intelligencer in reserving such information for "those who do not read much."—Pennsylvanian.

From the Irish Republican Shield. IRISH PATRIOTS IN NEW YORK.

Our countrymen in New York, are to a man the friends of General Jackson.

Dr. Macneven, whose fame as a leading patriot of 1798, is enshrined in Irish history; and whose literary talents, distinguished professional eminence, and exemplary conduct as an American citizen, are admired and appreciated in two hemispheres, communicated the following sentiments in an apologetic letter, declining an invitation to a dinner given lately by the officers of the Jackson Guards, in the vicinity of New York. After assigning the causes that prevented the acceptance of the invitation, he says,

"Among no people, and I have lived with many, did I ever see more flow of soul, than at the entertainments of our countrymen; and I feel as if I could yet enjoy them. But accept of my toasts for myself, and better still, for my purpose. It refers to our chief magistrate, who defended liberty in the revolution; property at New Orleans; and the Union in his emphatic declaration—'It must be preserved.' Jackson and liberty? Jackson and property; Jackson and the Union."

WM. J. MACNEVEN. When the apostates from national feeling in this city, read those sentiments, so worthy of the liberal and patriotic mind from which they emanated, their faces must become suffused with the hectic blush of shame.

The Globe expressly affirms, that immediately after Daniel Webster arrived in Philadelphia, on his return home from Washington, in July last, or between Saturday evening and 12 o'clock on Monday morning, he received from the Bank of the United States from 10 to 15,000 dollars—and calls upon Mr. Webster's friends to answer or explain.

The sugar crop of East Florida promises well this season. There are about ten sugar plantations, each of which will produce from 50 to 100 hogsheads.

Clay Victories.—A Clay victory, according to the arguments of the party, consists in their coming out second best where there are but two to contend for the prize. Witness the elections in Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Mississippi, and Maine.—Balt. Republican.

TREATY WITH CHILI. We are favored with the following extract of a letter from a very respectable gentleman resident in Chili, to his friend in this city, announcing the conclusion of a Commercial Treaty with that government by Dr. Hamm, our Charge d'Affaires at Valparaiso. We learn that Capt. Hicks, of the ship Edward, arrived at Providence, is the bearer of an official copy of the Treaty, and is now on his way to Washington.—N. York Mer. Adv.

"VALPARAISO, June 3, 1832. "Among the events which have lately transpired here, is the interesting news of the conclusion of a treaty of commerce and navigation lately made by the Plenipotentiary of this government, and our Charge d'Affaires at Santiago. This is a most gratifying circumstance, and really important for the growing interest of our merchants residing here, as well as for all the citizens of our country in this republic.

In fact, we have long suffered in many ways for the want of a general agreement or convention between the two nations, and I now congratulate you upon the event. To have accomplished this desirable object, a better choice could not have been made than that of Dr. HAMM. I have lived here many years, and believe I am pretty well acquainted with the people generally, and I must say that this gentleman seems to have well understood and appreciated the Chilean character shortly after his arrival, and mixing among them, for without this knowledge, he could not have succeeded in the manner he has done, and that too in little more than one year.—For close application to business, correct principles, politeness to all, with unassuming manners, and patient perseverance, he cannot, in my opinion, be exceeded; and with all is one of the most candid and sincere men I am acquainted with.

In fact, my dear friend, I consider Dr. Hamm qualified by his ability, education, industry, true republican principles, and acquaintance with mankind; to continue to be a faithful and excellent officer, let him be where ever our government may see proper to place him, whether it be at home or abroad."

From a Tallahassee paper of the 4th ult. we learn the following facts:—Sentence of death having been passed by the Superior Court of Florida upon a man by the name of Rogers, he was respited by the Secretary, Mr. Westcott, until Governor Duval should arrive, from whom strong hopes of executive mercy were entertained by the criminal and his friends. Accordingly, on his arrival a formal application for pardon was made; but at the time and place appointed for the hearing, the counsel for the criminal found nothing but the Governor's written refusal to interfere in the matter. Upon this he was applied to, with the approbation of Judge Randall, who presided at the trial of Rogers, for another respite till the meeting of the Court of Errors; but rather than meet the responsibility even of granting this application, he resigned his office as Governor of Florida.

His letter of resignation to the President, with his commission enclosed, together with a note to the Secretary, requesting him to put the letter of resignation into the post office and assume the executive duties, were handed to Mr. Westcott, who thereupon secreted himself to avoid the application for the respite; but being ferreted out and compelled to hear it, he declared he had no power to act in the case, and if he thought he had, he would resign too. During the progress of this farce Rogers was executed; upon which the Secretary took upon himself to retain the resignation and commission of Gov. Duval, who, it is understood, has taken them back and resumed the duties of his office.

HUMAN STRENGTH.

"One of the most remarkable and inexplicable experiments relative to the strength of the human frame, which you have yourself seen and admired, is that in which a heavy man is raised with the greatest facility, when he is lifted up the instant that his own lungs and those of the persons who raise him are inflated with air. This experiment was, I believe, first shown in England a few years ago by Major H., who saw it performed in a large party at Venice, under the direction of an officer in the American navy. As Major H. performed it more than once in my presence, I shall describe, as nearly as possible, the method which he prescribed. The heaviest person in the party lies down upon two chairs, his legs being supported by the one and his back by the other. Four persons, one at each leg, and one at each shoulder, then try to raise him and they find his dead weight to be very great, from the difficulty they find in supporting him.—When he is placed in the chair, each of the four persons takes hold of the body as before, and the person to be lifted gives two signals by clapping his hands. At the first signal he himself and the four lifters begin to draw a long and full breath; and when the inhalation is completed, or the lungs filled, the second signal is given for raising the person from the chair. To his own surprise and that of his bearers, he rises with the greatest facility, as if he were no heavier than a feather. On several occasions I have observed, that when one of the bearers performs his part ill, by making the inhalation out of time, the part of the body which he tries to raise, is left as it were, behind. As you have repeatedly seen this experiment, and have performed the part both of the load and of the bearer, you can testify how remarkable the effects appear to all parties, and how complete is the conviction, either that the load has been lightened, or the bearer strengthened by the prescribed process. At Venice the experiment was performed in a much more imposing manner. The heaviest man in the party was raised and sustained upon the points of the fore-fingers of six persons. Major H. declared that the experiment would not succeed if the person lifted were placed upon a board. He conceived it necessary that the bearers should communicate directly with the body to be raised. I have not had an opportunity of making any experiments relative to these curious feats; but whether the general effect is an illusion, or the result of known or of new principles, the subject merits a careful investigation.—Sir D. Brewster.

DIED. On Sunday last, Mrs. JULIA GOODMAN, wife of the Rev. JOHN R. GOODMAN, Rector of Christ Church, in this place.

Table with columns: ARRIVED, CLEARED, and names of individuals and their origins.

Office of the Commissioners under the Act to carry into effect the Convention with France.

WASHINGTON CITY, 18th Sept. 1832. ORDERED, That all persons having claims under the Convention between the United States and his Majesty the King of the French, concluded on the 4th of July, 1831, do file memorials of the same with the Secretary of the Board. Every memorial so filed, must be addressed to the Commissioners; it must set forth minutely and particularly the facts and circumstances whence the right to prefer such claim is derived to the claimant, and it must be verified by his affidavit.

And in order that claimants may be apprised of what the Board now considers necessary to be averred in every such memorial, before the same will be received and acted on, it is further Ordered, That in every such memorial it shall be set forth,

- 1. For and in behalf of whom the claim is preferred.
2. Whether the claimant is a citizen of the United States of America; and if so, whether he is a native or naturalized, and where is now his domicile; if he claims in his own right, then whether he was a citizen when the claim had its origin, and where was then his domicile; or if he claims in the right of another, then whether such other was a citizen when the claim had its origin, and where was then, and where is now, his domicile.
3. Whether the entire amount of the claim does now, and did at the time when the claim had its origin, belong solely and absolutely to the claimant; and if any other person is or has been interested therein, or in any part thereof, then who is such other person, and what is, or was, the nature and extent of his interest; and how, when, by what means, and for what consideration the transfer of rights or interest, if any such were, took place between the parties.
4. Whether the claimant, or any other who may at any time have been entitled to the amount claimed, or any part thereof, hath ever received any, and if any, what sum of money or other equivalent as indemnification for the whole or any part of the loss or injury upon which the claim is founded; and if so, when, and from whom, the same was received.

And that time may be allowed to the claimants to prepare and file the memorials above mentioned, it is further Ordered, That when this Board shall close the present session, it will adjourn to meet again on the third Monday of December next, at which time it will proceed to decide whether the memorials which may have been filed with the Secretary are in conformity to the foregoing orders, and proper to be received for examination, and to transact any other business that may come before it; and that the Secretary cause public notice hereof to be given in the journals authorized to publish the laws of the United States.

By order of the Board, J. E. FROST, Sec. Sept. 28—3MD

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at the Court-House in Newbern, on Thursday the 18th of October next, the following Property, viz:

Part of Lots No. 91 and 93; it being 214 1/2 feet on Hancock-street, and 90 feet on Pollock-street, containing the Custom House, an Office and Stables. Half of Lot No. 82 on Hancock-street, the former residence of F. Hawks, 67 1/2 feet of Lot No. 96 on Pollock-street, with a good dwelling and out houses. Lot No. 85 on Broad-street, with a large commodious dwelling, Kitchen, Smokehouse and Stable, opposite Joseph Bell's Hotel. Part of Lot No. 64, near the Court-House, on Middle-street, and part of Lot No. 51 on Craven-street.

THREE HUNDRED and Twenty Acres of Land on the North side of Trent road, about seven miles from Newbern. TWO HUNDRED and Fifty Acres on the South side of Neuse road about six miles from Newbern: Both of these Tracts are valuable for Turpentine, Tar, and range for Cattle.

EIGHT and ONE-THIRD acres of land (Marsh) near Swimming Point

NINE acres adjoining Dryborough, with a comfortable dwelling and out houses. The Plantation on Bachelor Creek containing five hundred and sixty acres, of which about two hundred and fifty acres are cleared. This plantation is truly desirable not only on account of the fertility of the soil, but its proximity to navigable water and possessing a Mill-seat equal perhaps to any in Craven County.

ALSO, EIGHTEEN LIKELY NEGROES,

And some Household FURNITRE of good quality.

Terms of sale for the real estate: Approved Notes negotiable at the Bank of Newbern, and renewable by paying one-eighth of the original sum every ninety days until the debt is reduced to one hundred dollars.—Or Newbern Stock, if offered within a few days after the sale, will be received at \$65 the share. For the Negroes, Approved Notes negotiable at the Bank of Newbern, and payable in three equal payments, every ninety days. JNO. W. GUION, JNO. COART, Esq's. Newbern 15th, Sept. 1832.