



THE SENTINEL.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1832.

State Legislature.—The Legislature, on Monday last, elected Charles R. Ramsay, Public Printer.

In the Senate, on Saturday, a bill vesting the right of electing Clerks of the Superior and County Courts in the several counties of this State, in the free white men thereof, was presented by Mr. Dobson, and ordered to be printed.

The Bill to establish the Bank of North Carolina, is again before the Legislature.

Whereas questions of deep and increasing importance now agitate some of our sister States, growing out of the exercise of powers, which are supposed to belong to the General Government on the one hand, and of the rights which are said to appertain to the States on the other.

Resolved, That we view with deep regret and alarm the extraordinary excitement which prevails at this time in South Carolina; that we consider the doctrine of Nullification which has been so zealously and with such success propagated in that State, to be false in principle and dangerous in tendency, calculated to destroy the harmony of the country and to revolutionize the Government.

Resolved, That we approve of the meeting of the citizens of this District proposed to be held in Wilmington on Wednesday the 13th day of December next.

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in such prints as may accord in the sentiments above expressed.

The present is a period more alarming than any that has existed since the establishment of our Government. Our Union is in danger. Already has South Carolina in Convention assembled, passed an Ordinance declaring the Tariff Acts of 1828 and 1832, unconstitutional, null and void.

Resolved further, That the powers which have been delegated in trust for the accomplishment of certain limited and defined objects; and that any exercise of those powers to foster manufactures directly, is viewed by this Legislature as a violation of the spirit of the Federal compact.

Resolved further, That while we deprecate the doctrine of Nullification, as being wild and visionary in theory, dangerous and violent in practice, we at the same time cannot but consider a Tariff of duties looking to protection (as does the present) as an unwarrantable assumption of power.

Resolved further, That we recognize in the Tariff of the 7th June, 1832, a modification of duties, both in the gross and in the detail, and we behold it as an entering wedge which shall ultimately fritter down the duties to a revenue point.

Resolved, That the Governor be, and he is hereby requested to forward a copy of these Resolutions to the President of the United States, and to the Executive of each of the States of this confederacy.

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Edgecombe, Green, and Wayne, in the vicinity of Stantonburg, have the most unbounded confidence in the ability of the people of these United States, for self-government; and that the recent victory of the Democracy, in the re-election of General Jackson, is a Victory of the People, over the combined powers of the Aristocracy, the Bank, and every species of Corruption.

Resolved, That we highly disapprove of all attempts that lead directly or indirectly to disunion; as such, we disapprove of the mad schemes of the South Carolina Nullifiers.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the Tariff of 1832, because, although decidedly better than the Tariff of 1828, yet it does not grant equal justice to the different sections of the Union.

Resolved, That we will maintain the integrity of the Laws—and we hereby tender our sympathy and thanks to our fellow citizens of the Union Party in South Carolina, for their unsullied patriotism and love of Country, manifested both in their opposition to the Tariff and Nullification; and should they, in the conscientious discharge of their duty to their country, incur prosecution, proscription or banishment, in their own State, we hereby tender them all the assistance which a generous and patriotic people can bestow.

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The meeting being called to order by the Chairman, the following Resolutions were moved by Jeremiah Pearsall, Esq. and unanimously adopted: Resolved, That we view with deep regret and alarm the extraordinary excitement which prevails at this time in South Carolina; that we consider the doctrine of Nullification which has been so zealously and with such success propagated in that State, to be false in principle and dangerous in tendency, calculated to destroy the harmony of the country and to revolutionize the Government.

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DIED. On Thursday evening last, in the 18th year of her age, Mrs. CATHERINE E. STANLY, wife of Mr. Alexander H. Stanly, and daughter of the late John F. Smith, Esq.

PORT OF NEWBERN. ARRIVED. Schrs. Sarah Ann, Ellis, Norfolk. Rebecca, Forrest, New York. Packets Schrs. Trent, Jones, New York. Baltimore, Haskill, via Washington, N. C.

CLEARED. The New Schooner George Pollok, Chadwick, master, for New York—Cargo: 2500 bushels Corn, 127 bales Cotton, 275 barrels Turpentine—by Joseph M. Granville & Co. Schrs. James Monroe, Freeborn, New York.

St. AUGUSTINE, Nov. 14.—Shipperck.—Schrs. Henrietta, Douglas, and of Newbern, N. C. from St. Domingo, and last from Exuma, with cargo of Coffee and Salt, was dismasted on the 25th October last, and went ashore about fifty miles south of Cape Canaveral. The Capt. and crew took the long-boat which was soon after swamped and the Captain drowned in consequence of having had \$500 in specie tied about his waist.

POSTSCRIPT. FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. Raleigh, Friday night, Nov. 30. For the last two or three days, the Legislature have manifested no disposition for business, all considerations being merged in the efforts making to elect a Governor. Like Aaron's rod, it swallows up at present every other subject. There have been five ballottings, and from present indications, it is impossible to foretell the issue. Last evening, when the Houses adjourned, your Senator, Mr. SPAIGHT, wanted only eight votes to secure his election; and the opinion was universal, that on the first ballot this morning, he would be triumphantly elected. But no one knows what a day may bring forth. Though Mr. S. has as devoted friends as any one in being, he has some opponents who would omit no opportunity of endeavoring to mortify him. Accordingly, this morning—the most formidable opponent perhaps which, under present circumstances, could have been selected. The consequence is, a decrease of Mr. Spaight's vote. The most prevalent opinion here is, that if Judge Swain is withdrawn, Mr. Spaight will be immediately elected, but if Gov. Branch withdraws, that the Judge will be elected. I submit the ballottings, and will keep open my letter to add the result of such other vote as may be had before the Stage leaves to-morrow.

R. D. Spaight 73 90 80 78 77 John Branch 56 57 53 53 55 Tho. G. Polk 51 withdrawal Blank 14 46 4 4 5 D. L. Swain 56 61 60 Saturday, Dec. 1st.

On the meeting of the Legislature this morning, Gov. Branch's name was withdrawn, and that of Gen. Joseph Bryan, of Granville, was added. The mail is about closing, and I can only communicate the first ballot: Swain 93, Spaight 84, Bryan 8, blank 8. Twelve o'clock.—The seventh ballot has resulted in the election of Judge Swain: Swain 99, Spaight 84, Bryan 4, blank 4.

From the New York Journal of Commerce, Nov. 28. CAPTURE OF DON MIGUEL'S SQUADRON. Our news Schooner Journal of Commerce came at half past four o'clock this morning with the important verbal report, brought by Capt. Warren, of the brig Montevideo, who had returned from the entire fleet of Don Miguel had surrendered to that of Don Pedro. Our previous accounts left the fleet of Don Miguel at sea, where it put in Oct. 30, under the pretense of making repairs, but had been received on Oct. 21, and ordered to perform quarantine by eight days, the admirals remonstrance to the contrary notwithstanding.

The statement of Capt. Warren is, that on the morning he left Cadix, a Spanish brig arrived there from Vigo, the captain of which stated, that in order to maintain the neutrality of their port, the authorities of Vigo had deemed it proper to receive the vessel, and should leave the port or be dismantled. The Admiral preferred the latter, and during the night put to sea, but came in contact with the fleet of Don Pedro under Admiral Sartorius which lay off the point. An action ensued which resulted in a complete victory on the 21st, and both squadrons were seen steering for Oporto in company.

ONE DAY LATER FROM ENGLAND. At a still later hour this morning our news Schooner Evening Edition came up from the ship Ajax, Captain Herra, which was boarded, thirty five miles outside the Hook, with Liverpool papers of Oct. 22d, and London papers of Oct. 21st.

LONDON, Oct. 21st. KING OF HOLLAND'S WARLIKE SPEECH. The speech delivered by the King of Holland on opening the Assembly of the States-General, is not of that milk-and-water quality that royal speeches generally are. It breathes war and defiance. His Majesty complains of injuries, insults, and perjury. He says he has made concessions for the sake of peace to the extreme limits of concession, and as far as the honor and the interests of the Dutch nation will permit; but instead of these concessions leading to an adjustment of the dispute, they have only been followed by more unreasonable demands. These demands, he says, cannot be acceded to. He therefore rejects them, and points to his guns. He tells the Conference that he is prepared for war, and that the whole of his frontier—that his militia are in the field—that his volunteers are ready to march—that his subjects are indignant at the wrongs he has suffered, and are ready to make any sacrifice rather than tamely yield to the conditions of the London diplomats.

This speech, therefore, has all the importance of a formal declaration of war. It puts an end to the protocols at once. The Confederation of war is to do their worst. In short, it puts an end to all further negotiations, and now that England and France have held out no more, they must either carry these into effect or retire from the task of Arbitration covered with obloquy and scorn. The people of Holland are determined to resist all attempts to coerce them, and the King boasts of receiving from "foreign powers repeated proofs of their sympathy."

He receives no such proofs from either England or France, and therefore by foreign powers he must mean Prussia, Austria, and Russia. We have no doubt that this is the case. There is something support some where positive promises upon which the King relies, and understand arrangements, in which he places confidence, and which he trusts will remove the cause, and General Chase is suddenly sitting by his guns. This combined fleet is destined for that river, and its first appearance there will be the signal for a general war. It will be no trifling affair, as some of the gentlemen of the stock exchange seem to imagine. To blockade the English Channel, and to interrupt the trade, and seriously affect the manufactures of this country, is a matter of great importance. The fleet of Antwerp; and the moment a Dutch military force enters Belgium, the Prussians, to the number of 10,000 men, will be the same—United Kingdom.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—Oct. 22. The sales of cotton this week have been to a fair extent, but the market has been heavy, and prices upon the whole have a tendency to decline. The transactions embrace 230 Sea Islands at 11 to 20h, with 40 stained at 8 d to 10d; 6888 Bowed 6 to 7; 2580 Orleans 6 d to 8 d; 3180 Mobile and Alabama 6 d to 7 d; total 14860 bales of which 1006 American have been