



THE SENTINEL.

NEWBERN: FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1833.

Circus and Theatre.—The amusements of the Circus closed on Tuesday. Last night, the Company gave a rich treat to a highly respectable and crowded audience in the Theatre, where they will again perform this evening, which will be their last exhibition for the season, in this place. The entertainments, as announced in the bills, are unusually attractive. In addition to the popular pieces prepared for the occasion, the admired horse WASHINGTON will appear on the stage and sustain a very interesting character. The performances of this sagacious animal have elicited general admiration and attracted large audiences in all the Northern cities.

From South Carolina.—A great meeting of the State Rights and Free Trade Party, attended by 3000 more of the citizens, was held in Charleston on the 21st ult. The proceedings are contained in the Charleston papers, where they occupy several columns. Having no room for them in the days Sentinel, we must confine our notice to the following abstract.

Charles C. Pinckney, Lieut. Governor, presided. The meeting was first addressed by Judge Colcock, who concluded by offering for adoption a preamble and twenty long Resolutions, in which the grounds assumed by the President in his Proclamation are strongly denounced as historically untrue, reproachful to the memories of the immortal spirits who framed the Declaration of Independence, and formed the Confederacy of 1776—his doctrines as leading inevitably to Consolidated Government, without limitation of powers, and the power claimed and threatened to be exercised by him, as calculated to excite their astonishment no less than their indignation—they Revere that the whole State Rights and Free Trade party in Charleston will volunteer en masse to the Governor, to enroll themselves as he may direct—they view with indignation the concentration of military and naval forces of the U. S. in their harbour and on the frontiers of their state, as uncalculated for any public exigency—and if intended to overawe public opinion, as impotent, and unwarrantable.

They have, nevertheless, seen with lively satisfaction, the indications of a beneficial modification of the Tariff by Congress, and the expression of sentiments in both Houses as well as in other quarters auspicious to the peace and harmony of the Union, and resolve that those indications shall be met by corresponding dispositions on their part—and it is declared as the sense of the Meeting that pending the process of the measures alluded to, all occasions of collision between the Federal and State authorities should be scrupulously avoided on both sides, in the hope that the painful controversy in which that state is now engaged, may thereby be satisfactorily adjusted, and the Union of the states be established on a sure foundation. But should their expectations be disappointed, they pledge themselves to sustain the Ordinance of their Convention, and laws made in pursuance thereof; and to shield their citizens from the payment of protecting duties, they request and authorize the chairman to nominate and associate with himself three commissioners to open a correspondence with the other districts of the state, for the purpose of organizing a Free Trade Importing Company, in order that, if practicable, the whole of the foreign merchandise consumed by the people of the state, may be hereafter imported free from the "odious and unconstitutional tribute" they have hitherto paid.

The Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted. Two Committees were appointed, one to raise Volunteers—the other an Importing Committee.

The Resolutions of South Carolina, proposing a Convention of the States, were transmitted by Governor Floyd to the Virginia Legislature on the 25th ult. In his accompanying Message Governor F. comments largely on the rights of the State and Federal Governments, and claims for the former all the supremacy with which they are invested by the State Rights party of South Carolina. He recommends a Convention of the States, which would bring at once before all the parties to the compact, every doubtful or disputed power of the federal government, in the mode pointed out by the instrument itself, where all amendments could be made, and disputed powers settled, in a spirit of kindness, much more congenial to the harmony of our institutions, than that which now seems in contemplation. This course, he remarks, ought to be acceptable to all, as 'gives full assurance of peaceful days hereafter, and will restore confidence to the mind of the patriot, already too long agitated with the foreseen disasters of the coming conflict.'

The debate in the U. S. Senate, on the bill reported by the Judiciary Committee, which gives to the President the power of enforcing the Revenue laws, occupies a large space in the Washington papers. The question to postpone the further consideration of the bill to Monday last, was decided in the affirmative. Pennington's discussion, Mr. Miller of South Carolina said, "any modification will be, ipso facto, a repeal of the Ordinance of South Carolina, and the acts of her Legislature passed in consequence of it, and require new proceedings on the part of the State." "Any modification will be, ipso facto, a repeal of the Ordinance." What a falling off is here! This subdued tone of the Senator, taken in connection with the proceedings of the late meeting in Charleston, shows very clearly that Nullification is becoming unpopular among its friends, and that any, the least concession on the part of Congress, will disarm the hydra of its terrors. But this is not all. Mr. Miller goes so far as to affirm that an increase of the duties will have the same effect. If this, (as the Baltimore American remarks) be indeed the 'South Carolina doctrine, how

easy it would be to turn her 'efficient remedy' into farce! Five per cent reduction on woolsens, a half cent duty on tea—even the abolition of the duty on cotton, with a new caption to the bill of July last, would make it a new creature, able to elude the elaborate precautions of the congregated wisdom of nullification, and carry the principle of protection safe into the harbor of Charleston, in spite of the commander-in-chief, his twenty eight aid-de-camps, and twelve thousand volunteers. Then must come a new legislative act, a new convention, a new ordinance, and all the ponderous machinery of nullification renewed, to exorcise the new trespasser on Carolina sovereignty; and in the mean while,—presto,—there is another change of form, and the fruitless labour is to begin again. Will the grave politicians of Carolina insist that such is the true character of that 'remedy' which requires large armies to support it, and which is wort y of a sovereign State, acting in her 'highest political capacity.' If the Federal Government were disposed to shun the question, or postpone it, they might by adopting Mr. Miller's hint, forever elude the vigilance of South Carolina, and convert the apprehended civil conflict into a harmless paper warfare of varying and dexterous legislation.

This course we certainly should not advise; but it is the inference fairly deducible from such a state of circumstances, sustained by Mr. Miller's admissions, that we desire to have especially noted. One question naturally arises, which contains argument against the heresy of which Mr. Miller is a great patron. If the principle of protection cannot be so reached and described by an act of nullification, as to bring it within the operation of a general law—if it have no individuality by which it can be recognised in every form, but escapes the most searching process of law by a slight change of shape, even when it is thereby strengthened for the purposes most complained of;—or if it be so intimately blended with another principle avowedly constitutional, that in every mode and transition, the lawfulness of the substantial power is *prima facie* evidence of the lawfulness of both, and a new effort must be made at every exercise to separate and distinguish them, and the separation being found impossible, both must perish or neither, in the act;—can such a principle be called a "palpable" breach of the constitution—to justify a State in so treating it in any way?

The bill to appropriate for a limited time, the proceeds of the Public Lands, and granting lands to certain States, has passed the Senate by the following vote:

YEAS—Bell, Chambers, Clay, Clayton, Dallas, Hickerson, Dudley, Ewing, Foot, Frelinghuysen, Hendricks, Holmes, Johnston, Knight, Poindexter, Prentiss, Robbins, Ruggles, Seymour, Silsbee, Sprague, Tomlinson, Waggaman, Wilkins.—24.

NAYS—Benton, Black, Brown, Buckner, Calhoun, Forsyth, Grundy, Hill, Kane, King, Mangum, Miller, Moore, Rives, Robinson, Smith, Tipton, Tyler, White, Wright.—20.

We copy the following paragraph from the Boston Statesman of the 19th ult.

There is said to be a probability that Mr. Stevenson will soon vacate the chair of the House of Representatives in which case Mr. Speight of North Carolina will be likely to succeed him.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. WASHINGTON, D. C. 25th Jan. 1833.

Dear Sir, In respect to the great questions of the Tariff and Nullification, an important crisis may be considered to be approaching, as far as depends on the action of Congress. There appears, if I am capable of forming a correct judgment, to be a serious and earnest disposition on the part of both Houses, to meet both subjects without delay, from a feeling which seems to be impressed upon all minds, that delay will, by adding to excitement, be attended with consequences prejudicial to the best interests of the Republic. All good citizens must hope that the irritation which prevails in the South, may be allayed by the judicious interference of the National Legislature. My own predilections are for the Southern doctrine, in relation to the tariff system, which we deem to be unequal, partial, and unjust; but it is time indeed to pause, when circumstances have involved the prompt remedy of an acknowledged or an undenied evil, with the fearful alternative of a dissolution of our holy Union. No sane man, however firm his nerve, or steadfast his moral courage, can, on a first approach, look without dizziness from the verge of a precipice, upon an unfathomable abyss below. Every member of the Union, I think, stands in this predicament, with a yawning gulph ready to receive the whole, if once the sacred line be passed. There are combustible materials more than enough, and angry and heated passions more than sufficient, to kindle the elements of strife: it behooves therefore, every statesman, under the weightiest responsibility, to exert his influence and his abilities, to extinguish a flame which, if it shall spread into a general conflagration, will consume our liberties.

Let, then, wisdom and moderation, and calmness prevail; and yet, all these without promptitude of action, may prove unavailing to assuage the fury of the political storm. That promptitude is, by every indication before us here, about to be exerted.

In the Senate, on Monday next, a warm debate is expected to occur on the resolutions introduced on Thursday by Mr. Calhoun. A vehement debate took place in that body on Tuesday, on the bill reported by Mr. Wilkins, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to provide for the collection of the revenue; and a still more vehement one was expected yesterday on Mr. Calhoun's declaratory resolutions. The subject, however, was

postponed, till Monday, when, you may be assured, the Senate will be crowded.

In the House, we are progressing—although until yesterday, but slowly. On Tuesday, a question was made of the rising of the Committee, and it probably would have risen, and the subject have been deferred day by day, as usual, but for the interposition of General SPEIGHT, by a series of motions for the Ayes and Noes, and a declaration that he would continue to call for them on all occasions where a motion for the rising of the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, or for an adjournment at any time before the hour of 5 o'clock, P. M., should be made. He was determined, he observed, that it should be known who the parties were that are opposed to the speedy settlement of this agitating question. The good effects of this were apparent yesterday, when the House sat without intermission, without the usual interval of a recess for an hour or an hour and a half, from 12 o'clock to 10 P. M., when the Committee rose on the motion of Mr. W. B. Shepard, of your State. It has been the longest sitting as yet, during the session, and yet there is every reason to suppose the sitting of to-night will be still more extended, in the event, as I expect that it is the intention, as it would surely be the policy, to press it through the Committee before to-morrow. Mr. Wayne, of Georgia, is the Chairman of the Whole on the State of the Union, upon the bill of this year, as Mr. Speight was upon the bill of July, 1831. The duties are arduous indeed. Mr. Wayne was in the chair yesterday nearly nine hours. The seat is an honorable one; but, at the same time, it is one not of roses. It requires from its possessor courtesy of manner, knowledge of Parliamentary law, patience in an eminent degree, and imperturbable coolness of temper. The possession of these requisites involves no ordinary merit.

I will write you on the course of events. We live in spirit-stirring times; and on matters of such moment, passing daily under my own eyes, and within my own knowledge, I could not, if I would, be silent, if the communication of what I hear and see can by any possibility be of interest to my fellow citizens, or of use to my friend.

Your's truly,

Letter from the Hon. J. Speight to the Editor. WASHINGTON, Jan. 24, 1833.

Dear Sir, An interested manufacturer is now addressing the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, on the Tariff. During his speech, and at this very moment, he is exhibiting in the House various samples of Calico, manufactured in Massachusetts, quite good enough for our ladies to wear, which, he tells us, can be sold at a handsome profit for 16 cents the yard. Is it not strange, if this be true, that they demand of us a protection of 25 per cent? I am no disunionist, as you know, but is not this mockery in the extreme, that the people of this country are to be taxed to enable the rich nabob thus to prey on their vitals? This proves what I have often told my constituents, that the British manufacturers cannot compete with those in this country. What a blood sucking system! What a commentary this on equal rights and liberty! I have strong doubts whether or not any reduction will take place this session. If there should not, I shall not go mad about it; for, of all the deliberative bodies that perhaps ever assembled, this Congress is the most lost to the remonstrances of reason and justice. I have great confidence in the magnanimity of the next, and shall patiently wait for that period. Should, however, my expectations not be realized, and they still refuse to do us justice, I shall be in favour of acting in some other way that shall be calculated, without endangering the Union, to produce the desired remedy. I am opposed to the doctrine of nullification, as I always have been, and ever shall be; because it is in my opinion a dangerous mode of effecting a good object, and most ultimately lead to disunion, an evil more to be dreaded than all the ills resulting from the Tariff. I have always thought that when all hope of redress from Congress is lost, that to effect our object, it is only necessary for the whole South to take a firm and manly stand, and my life for it, our grievances will be speedily redressed, and that without even endangering the Union. It is in vain for a single State to embark in the ocean of reform. We must all, when the proper time arrives, go together; and that season will be when all hope in Congress is gone. That time has not yet come. I know of a number of members who are now against a reduction, who will go for it at the next Congress. I hope we shall not yet despair of success. I need not assure you that the President, and Vice President elect, are both with us; and Mr. Van Buren will bring a host from New York next Congress, who will go for a reduction of the Tariff. If South Carolina would only suspend her Ordinance, all would be right. I do not know what is the general sentiment among the nullifiers, but of one thing I can assure you Mr. McDuffie and those that I am acquainted with from South Carolina, in this House, are anxious to heal the breach by a reduction of the tariff. But however much I deprecate the tariff, I am for the Union and the supremacy of the laws, although unjust, so long as I see a prospect of peaceable getting rid of them. I shall therefore go with the President in his efforts to perpetuate the institutions of the country. If the present laws be not sufficient to enable him to check for the present, any thing like resistance, I am for giving him such additional power as may be necessary, provided it does not conflict with the Constitution.

These desultory reflections have suggested themselves to my mind, while a tiresome, uninteresting speech is making, which is not listened to by fifty members. Your friend, J. SPEIGHT.

Postage.—The Committee of the U. S. Senate, on Post Offices and Post Roads, who were directed to inquire into the expediency of reducing and equalizing postage on newspapers, have made a report, adverse to any change of reduction. Their decision at their first meeting was, that the transportation of mail ought not to be made a charge upon the public treasury, and that the Department, excepting the expenses of the General Post Office at Washington, should rely exclusively on its own resources. With these views they applied to the Post Master General for an account of the state of the department, and his opinions on the subject. He replied that all the existing contracts for carrying the mail have been made under the belief that no change in the rates of postage was contemplated; and that any reduction must, unless compensated from the Treasury, be followed by a corresponding reduction of the mail facilities of the country, the discontinuance of routes in operation, suspension of many daily mails, diminution of speed &c. &c. The amount of postage received on newspapers, last year, was \$254,796 64,—and the expense of transportation immense. It often happens that a ton weight of newspapers is carried in one to one hundred miles a day, at the rate of from eighty to a large part of its revenue. Any change, lessening the means of the Department, would abridge its operations, or throw it for support upon the Treasury Department. This being contrary to the principle adopted by a majority of the Committee, they reported against the proposition of reduction.

Bull Amer.

From the Newport (N. H.) Spectator.

UNCOMMON FATALITY.—It has appeared to us that disease among the children within the past year has proved unusually fatal. Out of the forty-five deaths which occurred in this town in the last twelve months, thirty were children under ten years of age. In the small town of Goshen, adjoining us, twenty children have died, (if we have been correctly informed) within about ten months. In the neighbouring town of New-London, one thirtieth of the whole population have deceased; the last year, a great portion of which were children. In Crofton, Wendell, and other towns in this County, the same alarming fatality marks the progress of disease. We note, also, that among the deaths which occurred in Charleston, S. C. during the past year, out of 114, fifty-two were children under ten years of age. In some instances parents have been called to part with all their children. One family in this neighbourhood buried 4 of their loved ones within the short space of four weeks. In Goshen our little sisters were consigned to their narrow bed, within still less time. Our population must increase very slowly unless the destroying hand is stayed or retarded. The number of deaths in Exeter, with a population of nearly one thousand more than ours, is but forty three.

Lately, in Vevay, Indiana, Mr. James Cooper was married to Miss Jan. Roebeck. The ceremony took place on Wednesday morning. On the evening of the same day they parted, and on Thursday morning, the usual caution appeared from the happy swain, telling the good people not to trust or harbor his better half, as he was predetermined to pay no debts of her contracting. This is what they call in the West—"a sudden thaw."

The population of London is 1,300,000; 20,000 individuals here rise in the morning without knowing how they shall live through the day, or where they shall sleep through the night. Sharpers are innumerable. The public beggars are 116,000, the thieves and pick pockets 115,000, the receivers of stolen goods 3,000; servants out of place 10,000; and 8,000 criminals are annually sent to prison.

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Leach, Mr. OLIVER S. DEWEY to Miss MATILDA SPARROW.

Same evening, by the Rev. Dr. Leach, Mr. JOHN PITTMAN to Miss MARTHA BLANEY.

The Rev. ELIAS HUTCHINS will preach in the Free Will Baptist Church this Evening, at candle light.

February 1st, 1833

PORT OF NEWBERN.

ARRIVED, Schr. Good Return, Burt, New York. Schr. — Delano, Wilmington, N. C. CLEARED, Schr. Trent, Jones, New York. Schr. Select, Conklin, New York. Schr. Wade, Conklin, New York. Wreck Schooner Capital, from Boston for Wilmington, lashed off Cape Lookout, has been towed into this port by the U. S. Revenue Cutter Dallas.

CHARLES J. WARD, DRUGGIST & APOTHECARY, Has for sale, at his Shop, next door to Bell's Tavern,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS & PAINT BRUSHES, Oil, Dyestuffs, Varnishes, and Varnish Brushes, Perfumery and Cosmetics.

The above articles are fresh, and of the very best quality. Newbern, February 1st, 1833.

State Bank of North Carolina. RALEIGH, January 14th, 1833.

At an adjourned meeting of the Stockholders of this Institution, held at their Banking-House, this day, the following Resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That a Dividend of \$50 per Share of the Capital Stock of the State Bank of North Carolina is hereby declared by the Stockholders, which shall be paid to the respective Stockholders, or their Representatives, on or after the first day of February next, at their Banking-House in the City of Raleigh.

That no payment shall be made without the production of the Certificates of Stock at the said Banking-House.

That the Cashier shall, in a Book prepared for the purpose, take Receipts for the various payments, and also endorse in red ink, on the Certificates, that such payments have been made.

That the Books for the transfer of Stock be closed on the 25th instant, and remain closed until the second day of February next. And no transfer shall be permitted on the Books of any Share on which a dividend has been paid. WILL. POLK, Chm.

J. GALES, Sec'y.

Valuable Property for Sale. THE subscriber intending in a short time to remove from the State, will sell at Auction, in Newbern, for cash, on the 13th day of February, about fifty of the lots in the Town of Lenoxville, at the entrance of North river, in Carteret County, in such numbers as may attract the attention of the capitalists and enterprising. This Township was laid off by the late James McKinley, Esq. and the subscriber. The lots are 110 by 200 feet square at right angles; the streets are 80 feet wide, affording at each corner three water wheels. The harbour admits at all seasons of the year, about 12 feet water to the ocean, which is 5 miles distant, and can at a very moderate expense be deepened to 15 feet. Vessels may load with perfect safety, and equal dispatch at this place as at any other, and can at present lay within 20 feet of the shore to load, from whence they may be at sea in one hour's time with a favourable wind from N. W. Eastwardly, to S. E. The situation is high and airy; and is one of the healthiest spots in the country. It is never overblown by the storm tides. A survey has been effected by the U. States, under Capt. H. Bache, of the Engineers, upon the practicability of opening a canal to connect Neuse and North rivers, which would open near Lenoxville; and if ever the anticipated Central Rail Road is accomplished, it must in all probability commence at this place. These projects have warm and influential friends not only in Craven and Carteret, but in Congress and other places, and those who are desirous of connecting the link of the Northern and Southern communication, are particularly solicitous on the subject. Lenoxville is now a good stand for retail stores, and an eligible situation for Steam Mills,—and it has one of the best Mullet Fisheries in the County.

As this place is unquestionably the most desirable of any other on the sea board within the State for a Township, and must, from every consideration, become of magnitude and importance, this sale may afford an opportunity of a speculation worthy of attention, particularly as the present depression in business will be a cause of its being sold at very inconsiderable prices.

The subscriber begs leave to refer those who may require further information to J. H. Bryan, J. Burgwyn, and J. P. Daves, Esquires, of Newbern.

H. M. COOKE.

Beaufort, Jan. 22, 1833.

BANK OF NEWBERN, JANUARY 7th, 1833.

At the late annual meeting of the STOCKHOLDERS of the BANK OF NEWBERN on the first Monday of this month,—It was

Resolved, That a Dividend of twenty-five per cent. on each and every Share of the Capital Stock of said Bank be, and the same is hereby declared and made payable to the Stockholders, or their legal Representatives, on and after the first day of March next, under the following rules and regulations, to wit: First—All payments shall be made at the Principal Bank to the Stockholder, or his Attorney, duly appointed, on production of the original certificate. Second—Payment of Dividend of Capital shall be evidenced by the receipt of the Stockholder or his Attorney, in a Book prepared for that purpose. Third—All payments of Dividend of Capital shall be endorsed on the Certificate of Stock, by the Cashier at the time of making payment. Fourth—The transfer Book shall be closed on the twentieth day of February next, and remain closed until the first day of March following, and no Share on which a Dividend of Capital may be paid, shall thereafter be transferred on the Books of this Bank. Extract from the Journal of the Stockholders:

JNO. W. GUIGN, Cashier.

January 18th 1833.

GARDEN SEEDS.

A general assortment of Fresh Garden Seeds, warranted good, received and for sale by WILLIAM SANDERS.

January 25, 1833.

LIVE OAK TIMBER.

NAVY COMMISSIONERS OFFICE, 18th January, 1833.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office, sealed and endorsed, till the 21st of March next, for the LIVE OAK TIMBER required to complete the frames of one frigate; and of one sloop of war, to be delivered at Portsmouth, N. H., and for one entire frame for a ship of the line, to be delivered at the Navy Yard, New York; there will be required to complete the two frames to be delivered at Portsmouth about 16,000 cubic feet.

Moulds by which the timber is to be cut, will be furnished to the Contractors; persons wishing to offer, can obtain, by applying to the Commandant of the nearest Navy Yard, a schedule of the pieces which have been furnished.

The offers must state separately the prices per cubic foot for each frame, the whole to be subject to the usual inspection and measurement and to be delivered on or before the 1st day of June, 1835.

Ten per cent. will be reserved from each payment to be made, as collateral security, in addition to the bond which will be required, and will not be paid until the whole quantity is delivered, inspected and approved, unless specially authorized by the Board of Navy Commissioners.

To be published twice a week in the Globe, National Intelligencer, U. S. Telegraph, Eastern Argus, New Hampshire Gazette, Commercial Gazette, Hartford Times, Rhode Island and Republican Herald, New York Evening Post, New York Standard, Pennsylvania, Baltimore Republican, Norfolk Beacon, Newbern Sentinel, Charleston Patriot, Savannah Republican, Pensacola Gazette. Jan. 25—1st M.

FOR SALE,

A neat second hand Carry-all and harness, with seats for four. It may be used with one or two horses. Enquire of T. WATSON, Dec. 24.