

NORTH CAROLINA SENTINEL.



THE SENTINEL.

NEWBERN:
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1833.

A APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT,
By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

SILVESTER BROWN, of Newbern, to be Collector of the Customs and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of Occacoke, in the State of North Carolina, in the place of JOSHUA TAYLOR, whose commission expired on the 10th of January last.

The place of the late incumbent could not have been better supplied, and it affords us pleasure to add that such is the opinion of our citizens generally.

Extract of a letter from the Hon. J. Speight to the Editor of the Sentinel, dated

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15, 1833.

"I am happy to inform you, and through your friends in Newbern and Beaufort, that the Post Master General has this day given directions for the establishment of a two horse stage to run three times a week between those places."

Our readers are referred to the preceding page for an account of the late extraordinary movement in the United States Senate on the Tariff question.

It will be seen that Mr. Clay, the Author of the American System, and Mr.

Calhoun, the Champion of Nullification, having abandoned the grounds which they lately occupied in relation to these subjects, have coalesced in efforts to adjust the tariff on principles directly opposed to the doctrines which for years they have urged with so much pertinacity and zeal. After distracting and harassing the country, and creating jealousies and discontent among the people, Mr. Clay at once assumes the character of *Mediator* in allaying public excitement, and holds out the olive branch to Mr. Calhoun, which that gentleman in his anxiety to escape the evils of Nullification, seizes with an avidity such as the drowning man exhibits when catching at straws. Yes, strange as it may seem, Mr. Calhoun who but a few days ago denounced the principle of protection, is now in favor of continuing, with slight modifications, the present tariff for a period of ten years, when the amount of protection is to be fixed at 20 per cent. The truth is, these gentlemen have discovered that their Systems have been odious to the people and ruinous to themselves, and they have resolved to abandon them. We trust, however, that their present experiment will prove unsuccessful, and that the next Congress will accomplish in one or two years, the relief which Mr. Clay's bill proposes to afford in ten years. A protection of 20 per cent must be amply sufficient to enable our manufacturers to prosecute an advantageous business, and we can see no good reason for continuing the present high duties beyond the period suggested by the President in his late annual message. It is not probable that any tariff bill will be passed by the present Congress; and as several months will intervene before the meeting of the next, time will be afforded to enable the representatives of the people to ascertain the popular feeling in relation to the final settlement of the subject. In the mean time, we shall not be inattentive to the movements of the two pacifiers, hitherto antipodes, but no longer so. We shall note their future course and speak deservingly of their acts.

The Baltimore Republican, in reference to the new posture of Messrs. Clay and Calhoun, remarks that "The debate upon the subject presents to our view quite a new aspect of affairs, and one that is calculated to excite no little astonishment. Mr. Calhoun is in favour of the principle of a bill presented by Mr. Clay upon the subject of the Tariff; and although he has been endeavouring to prevent the collection of any duties in South Carolina, in order to put *at once* the protective principle altogether, he now declares that "he would never agree to the passage of any bill which would destroy the capital and skill which had grown up under it in the Northern States." On the other hand, Mr. Webster is opposed to the principle and the details of Mr. Clay's plan. Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Clay have come together; and Mr. Clay and Mr. Webster are at variance upon the subject of the Tariff. What a strange jumble! What a singular amalgamation!—What a wonderful severance of former friends and allies! It will probably be some time before we shall know where to find some of the prominent actors on the public stage."

The Governor of Virginia has communicated to the Legislature of that State the following extracts from a letter addressed to him by B. W. L. Esq., the special messenger deputed to bear the resolutions of Virginia to the Governor of South Carolina:

CHARLESTON, Feb. 9th, 1833.

Sir, I arrived here on the evening of Sunday, the 3d inst. and the next morning waited on the Governor of South Carolina, to communicate to him the resolutions of the General Assembly of Virginia of the

25th January, on the subject of Federal Relations, and to ascertain from him the proper manner of submitting to the competent authorities of South Carolina the Resolutions of the General Assembly, and especially the request therein contained, that the Ordinance of the late Convention of the State entitled "An Ordinance to nullify certain Acts of the Congress of the United States, purporting to be laws laying duties and imposts on the importation of foreign commodities," shall be rescinded, or at least its operations suspended, until the close of the first session of the next Congress.—In consequence of the information derived from Governor Hayne at the interview, I yesterday addressed to him the letter of which a copy is herewith enclosed (No. 1,) and was this morning honored with an answer from the Governor, enclosing a letter to him from the President of the Convention of the people of South Carolina, of which copies are also enclosed (Nos. 2 and 3.) You will, I doubt not, think it proper to lay these papers immediately before the two Houses of Assembly. The Convention of South Carolina, will in a very few days be called by the President to re-assemble, in order that the resolutions and request of the General Assembly of Virginia may be submitted to its consideration, and that that body may determine whether, and to what extent, the request of the General Assembly shall be complied with. But considerations of convenience will necessarily postpone the meeting of the Convention, until about the 21st Monday in March.

I pray you to ascertain from the General Assembly, in the manner you may think best, whether it will be its pleasure that I shall remain here, and attend the Session of the Convention; as to which, I hope it will give me its instructions according to its own sense of public utility, without regard to its personal convenience. I shall certainly prolong my stay in this State, until I receive an answer from you, employed in promoting by all proper means in my power, the purpose for which I was sent hither.

It is proper I should say, that the determination to re-assemble the Convention of this State, is to be attributed entirely to the sense entertained by the Governor, and by the President of this Convention of what is due to the friendly intercession of Virginia.

The New York American supplies an official communication from Charleston, which, with its introductory remarks, we annex:

SOUTH CAROLINA has, it is known, adopted, in the plenitude of its power, a certain nullifying ordinance, at the Legislature of the State have passed laws to take effect from 1st instant, for enforcing that orinance. All this has been done by this "chivalrous" State, standing on her reserved rights. But behold, some body in this city sends to the Governor of this new nation the copy of a memorial intended to be presented to Congress from here, for reducing the duties on the wants of the revenue, and thereupon the Governor causes the following letter to be written in reply, assuring the abovesaid memorialist that the *ordinance and laws of the sovereign State of South Carolina, have been suspended by a town meeting of certain citizens of Charleston!* Truly these new Sovereigns have odd notions of law.

Here is the executive missive:

CHARLESTON, Jan. 30, 1833

Sir—Your letter of the 13th instant, covering a sketch of a proposed Memorial to Congress by the merchants of New York, has been duly received, and I am directed by the Governor to say to you that, could the Tariff be reduced to the revenue standard, as proposed by the memorialists, all existing difficulties would be removed. The Governor, highly appreciating the very liberal and patriotic sentiments you have invariably expressed, has directed me to assure you that the suspension of all further action on the part of South Carolina on this subject, until after the adjournment of the present Congress, has already been secured by the unanimous adoption, by a large meeting of citizens here, of a resolution not to raise any question on this subject until that period, and our fellow citizens of New York may be assured that South Carolina will continue to act with the utmost forbearance, consistent with a determination to defend herself, should violence be resorted to against her.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

J. LABDON GREGORIE,
Acting Secretary.

Our latest European intelligence is derived from papers received at New York by the ship *Orpheus*, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 6th of January. The London dates are to the 5th of January inclusive, and Liverpool to the 6th. The advice from Antwerp are to the 1st ultimo. On the 31st of December the Belgian troops took possession of the Citadel; the French soldiers marched out at 2 o'clock; their loss in killed and wounded is said to be only 800. The King of Holland refused to accede to the terms accepted conditionally by General Chasse, and the Dutch troops were therefore treated as prisoners of war; the London Times of the 4th however gives as its opinion that they will be suffered to return to Holland, without being required to give their parole not to serve again France or Belgium.

FRANCE.

The Dukes de Nemours and Orleans, had returned from the seat of war. The Diplomatic body and the Chambers of Peers and Deputies presented addresses of congratulation on New Year's Day, to the King; on the 6th, the King was to set out for Valenciennes to meet his returning armies, and it was expected that by the 7th, there would not be left a French soldier in Belgium. The Russian Ambassador Count Pozzi di Borgo left Paris for London on the 30th of December, and his departure excited much speculation. The prevalent opinion was that his presence was required, to take part in the deliberations and negotiations of the British Cabinet in relation to the affairs of Turkey. The Russian Ambassador had made a formal complaint, in consequence of the French flag being hoisted on the walls of the captured Citadel; the excuse offered was, that the act was the impulse of momentary enthusiasm. It was reported that the Courts of Madrid and Vienna were making exertions to procure the release of the Duchess of Berry; nothing is said as to the time when her trial will take place, or what measures will be adopted towards her.

PORTUGAL.

We find nothing of moment concerning the affairs of this kingdom in any of our papers. A vessel had arrived at Dartmouth, which sailed from Oporto on the 25th December; it was reported that the troops of Don P.dro made a successful sortie on the 17th, and gained possession of part of Villa Nova. They are said to be well supplied with provisions. A French vessel, attempting to pass the bar, was fired upon by Don Miguel's batteries, and reduced to a complete wreck. A due representation of the facts was made to the French government.

ENGLAND.

The editorial column of the latest papers are occupied principally with comments upon the affairs of the United States, and we find but little interest concerning those of Great Britain. The President's Message, and the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury

were copied at length in the Times and Chronicle, with remarks highly commendatory. The following is from the Courier:

The Message of the President of the United States of America to Congress, is a document which will be read by the friends of freedom, with more interest and satisfaction than were ever derived by honest minds from all the "Royal" speeches upon record. The ardent friends of anarchy prophecy a rupture between the northern and southern states. We do not apprehend any such event,—unless General Jackson should be superseded in his office, before he can modify or abolish the Tariff.

From the Morning Herald.

After all, the most important aspect which the affairs of that great country exhibit at present is the disagreement of the Northern and Southern States respecting the enforcement of the Tariff. Our readers are already aware that South Carolina and Georgia have proclaimed their resistance to that measure. The President's Message alludes to the subject of course, and in a calm tone of reasoning, evinces what all his acts had evinced before, a disposition to conciliate and to compromise between the principles of protection and free intercourse. In other respects the language of the Message is firm and pacific. It relies upon the vigour of the law, but addresses itself rather to the understanding than the fears of the people. Upon the whole, though the language of the newspapers is sufficiently violent, there appears to be a fair prospect of accommodation in the tone of the Federal Government, and even in that of the local governments which are opposed to its dictation in this particular instance. We should not be surprised, in the event of the Southern States persisting to refuse compliance, to hear the question of their right to do so argued with all the calmness which its magnitude requires, and determined by the force of reason alone. At all events, the whole question is now before the Legislature; and the Executive Government, from all that has yet appeared, would seem to be fully competent the task of dealing with such difficulties.

LONDON MARKETS.

Cotton—The purchases reported are quite considerable; the market is heavy.

Turpentine—Turpentine remains steady; the last arrival, 2000 barrels, sold at 12s 9d and 7000 brls of old imports, some nearly 5 years, and all in importers hands sold at 11s 9d; the demand for Spirits of Turpentine is heavy.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—JAN. 4.

The import this week is 6,382 bags, and the sales are 20,350 bags, at an advance of 3d to 4d per lb on the common fair quality of Bowdows, Orleans, and Alabama, and 4d per lb on Egyptians, viz: 380 Sea Islands at 10d to 15—30 stained ditto 7d to 8d—8,710 Bowdows 6d to 7d—3,280 New Orleans 6d to 8d—2,320 Alabama, &c. 6d to 7d—910 Parments 8d to 9d—890 Bahras 7d to 8—1,000 Maranhans 7d to 9d—100 Paras 7d—1,090 Egyptians 8d to 9d—1,590 Surats 4d to 6d per lb.

Import of Cotton into Liverpool in the years

	1831	1832
	Bags	Bags
America	558,000	582,000
Brazil	167,000	113,000
Egyptian	26,000	33,000
Demerara and West India	3,000	7,000
East India	35,000	44,000

Stock in Liverpool, Dec. 31.

	1831	1832
	Bags	Bags
America	136,000	129,170
Brazil	58,000	35,990
Egyptian	5,000	6,610
Demerara and West India	2,000	2,640
East India	11,000	23,560

The counting of the balloting for President and Vice President of the United States, took place in the House of Representatives last Thursday. Mr. Grundy of the Senate, and Messrs. Drayton and Hubbard, of the House of Representatives, acted as tellers. The ballots were opened by the President of the Senate, by States, commencing with the State of Maine, and handed to the tellers who examined and read aloud the certificates of the result of the vote in the several electoral colleges. The following was found to be the official state of the vote.

STATES.	FOR PRESIDENT.		FOR V. PRESIDENT.	
	JACKSON.	CLAY.	FLOYD.	WIRGIN.
Maine, -	10		10	
New Hampshire, -	7		7	
Massachusetts, -	14		14	
Rhode Island, -	4		4	
Connecticut, -	8		8	
Vermont, -			7	
New York, -	42		42	
New Jersey, -	8		8	
Pennsylvania, -	30		30	
Delaware, -	3		3	
Maryland, -	5		5	
Virginia, -	23		23	
North Carolina, -	15		15	
South Carolina, -	11		11	
Georgia, -	15		15	
Kentucky, -	15		15	
Tennessee, -	21		21	
Ohio, -	5		5	
Louisiana, -	9		9	
Indiana, -	4		4	
Mississippi, -	4		4	
Alabama, -	7		7	
Missouri, -	4		4	
	219	49		