



THE SENTINEL.

NEWBERN: FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1833.

The failure of the Northern Mails this week has deprived us of our usual supply of Newspapers, and restricted us to the use of those previously received.

An adjourned meeting of the Friends of Ireland, was held in Philadelphia, on the 20th ult. The chair was taken by Mr. Gowin, and the committee appointed at the previous meeting made their report upon a constitution for the proposed "Association," which was unanimously adopted.

The difficulties which embarrassed the previous meeting appear to have been accommodated in the interim.—Special resolutions were adopted, pledging distinctly and forcibly the entire concurrence of the meeting in favor of the views and principles of O'Connell, and the charge that politics had any thing to do with their proceedings and purposes, was unanimously repudiated.

Attempts had been made to connect this sacred cause with the dirty politics of the day—let us frown down such attempts with indignation. [Immense cheering.] Who is there among us, cried he, who is not opposed to nullification? or who believes there is any resemblance between the cause of Ireland and nullification? [None, none, cried many voices.] No, sir, said he there is not one.

Resolutions were also adopted eulogising the course and character of Mr. Carey, and a committee was appointed to wait upon that gentleman, to inform him of the feelings of the meeting towards him, and requested him to resume his situation as chairman.

We regret to see it stated in the Nashville Banner of the 21st ult. that Mr. William H. Bryan, formerly of this place, was killed by a fall from his horse on the 30th of March last.

An act of the Virginia Legislature authorizes the County Courts to grant licences for retailing ardent spirits at "proper places" in the different counties.—We see it stated that in one of the counties, the magistrates have determined that there is no "proper place" for such a purpose within their jurisdiction.

Morgan A. Heard, who made an assault upon Mr. Arnold, a member of Congress from Tennessee, in June last, and who has ever since been confined in the Jail at Washington City, has been discharged on his own recognizance in the sum of 500 dollars. He is considered insane and was not therefore put on his trial.

The New York Mercantile Advertiser and the New York Advocate, have been united. The newspaper will be called the Mercantile Advertiser and Advocate.

Males and Females.—It appears by correct Schedules of the Fifth Census of the United States, that in every section of the country except New England, the free males out number the free females. The excess of the free females over free males in New England, 24,688! Excess of free males in the Middle States, 56,944; do in the South Western States, 10,526; do in the Western and Southeastern States, 118,027; do in the Districts and Territories, 3,670.

Roman Catholics.—This sect has increased rapidly in Great Britain. In Manchester, which a few years ago numbered only 70, there are now 41,060 of this church. Many other large towns show a similar increase. They have 11 colleges and 35 seminaries in the island.

Convention Question.—It will be recollected, that during the last session of our State Legislature, a numerous attended meeting of persons friendly to the call of a Convention for the purpose of revising or amending the Constitution of North Carolina, was held in this City. Amongst other Resolutions, one was adopted, requesting the Sheriffs of the counties to open a poll at the ensuing August elections with a view to the ascertainment of the wishes of a majority of the people of the State, as to the expediency of amending that instrument.

It is a principle which lies at the foundation of all our institutions, political and civil, that the will of the majority shall govern. We are therefore glad that the state of public opinion on this point is to be tested. If the people believe that defects exist in the Constitution, of sufficient magnitude to require amendment, let the proper steps be taken to ensure the execution of the popular will.

Gen. Jackson's first appointment to office.—The subjoined extract from the Senate Journal of the Legislature of North Carolina, at its session of 1789, records the first appointment ever conferred upon Gen. Jackson. The reader will bear in mind, that this was before the cession of Tennessee, though that event took place the same year.—Ib.

Mr. Graham and Mr. Montgomery, from the Committee appointed to conduct the balloting for Attorney General of Merit District, reported that they had performed the duty, and find that ANDREW JACKSON is duly elected Attorney General for said District.

From Oporto.—Capt. PEET, of the ship EMULOUS, who left Oporto on the 15th ultimo, reports that vessels off the port had had no communication with the shore for several days. They had on board provisions for Don Pedro's army, but the batteries recently erected by Don Miguel, which commanded the landing place, prevented any debarkation except in the night time. Don Pedro's army, although compelled to subsist on rice and fish, was apparently in good spirits.

Captain PEET did not leave Vigo Bay until the 27th March, and he says that he learned previous to his departure that the King of Spain had ordered his brother Don Carlos and his suite to return to the Capital, from which we conclude that the accounts which have already reached us, that the King had ordered his brother to leave Spain, were substantially correct.

We find in Bell's New Weekly Messenger of March 10th, the following paragraph:—Bost. Globe.

General Jackson has been re-elected President, by a vast majority of the States. There is, we should think, no man at present in the whole Republic more capable of the office, or more deserving of the honor.

We understand that the Court-house [the old State house] in Canada, fell during the session of the Court last week; but fortunately, the Hon. H. W. Collier, who was the presiding Judge, suspecting from the appearance of the walls, and the water being around the house, that it might fall, had adjourned the Court for the purpose of going into a private house, about fifteen minutes before the building, which was of brick, tumbled into ruins.—Expositor.

A respectable correspondent in Virginia desires us to record the following strange coincidences, which he assures us are facts within his own knowledge, as he is well acquainted with all the parties:—

The father and mother of one of a certain married couple, residing in his neighborhood, were born on the same day of the same month (September) the father and mother of the other were also born on the same day of the same month (October), and the married pair themselves were both born on the same day of the same month (November). The husband is the second son of his parents; the wife is the second daughter of her parents. The two eldest children, of the husband's parents are sons; the two eldest children, of the wife's parents are daughters. This couple have two children, only, both of whom were born on the same day.

This is a rare morsel for the curious. N. Y. Daily Adv.

Tremont Theatre Boston.—The demand for seats at this Theatre to witness the performance of the KEMBLER, has been so great, as to induce the manager to sell a portion of the Boxes at auction. The following is from a Boston paper of Tuesday.

Sale of Tickets.—At the sale yesterday of tickets for half of the boxes, the advance upon the customary price in the lower tier, ranged from three to ten dollars a box. The stage containing 9 seats, brought \$19, being \$10 advance. On all the tickets sold, (half of all the boxes) the advance was \$70 50. The auction sale will be continued.

The following sketch by a correspondent of the N. Y. American, is from personal observation. Mehemet Ali is one of the great captains of the age; and an authentic description of him will be interesting to our readers:

As our public prints have, for the last few years contained so many accounts of the successes of Mehemet Ali, Pacha of Egypt, I have thought that some notice of this extraordinary man, would not be unacceptable to our readers.

Mehemet Ali, whose age is esteemed at 64, is a short, thick, fat man; his face, notwithstanding the appendage of an imposing beard, bears the stamp of benevolence and good nature, though the incidents of his adventurous life would seem to prove, that he possesses neither the one nor the other of those virtues. He is perfectly plain in his manners and dress, and admits freely into his presence, the European Consuls and merchants who reside at his court. He is by no means auster to his dependants, but exacts from them the most unqualified deference.

When at Alexandria, he devotes the whole day to business. After the usual hour of audience, which is at 8 in the morning, he inspects the naval arsenal and the ships under equipment, examining every department in person, encouraging and rewarding the diligent, and punishing the idle. He dines at noon; and sometimes indulges in a short nap after dinner, and then resumes the business of the day. At 8 o'clock in the evening, the male members of the household are assembled to perform their evening devotions in the great Hall of the Palace to witness which, strangers are, without hesitation, admitted.

When the prayers are ended, the Pacha receives in his splendid saloon those foreign Officers and Consuls who may feel disposed to converse freely with him, unrestrained by the forms of etiquette and ceremony. With these he is perfectly familiar, putting to all strangers who approach him various questions relating to the government, commerce, military and naval affairs of their respective countries. By such means he has acquired much information, which he is engaged to retain by the aid of a most tenacious memory. He can neither read nor write; and yet, there is not a more accurate diplomatist living.

Mehemet Ali is an admirable horseman, and possessing as he does the most reckless bravery, he has recently been known to say, that when mounted on one of his favorite Arabians, he considers himself still a match for a dozen of Turks. Although several unsuccessful attempts have been made by various means to get rid of this dangerous and powerful enemy of the Imperial Sultan, he appears entirely free from that nervous fear of assassination, so generally noticed in persons who, like him, have been elevated to similar high stations, amidst revolution and bloodshed.

ANECDOTE.—A pretty little brunette of fourteen, was passing along the street a few days since, when she was accosted by a strange man, rather worse for liquor, who inquired if her mother was as black as she was. "I believe not," was the reply; "but pray tell me if your father is as blue as you are." [N. Bedford Gaz.]

The restoration of the Jews to the city of Jerusalem, and to their long lost and lovely country that "flowed with milk and honey," it is said is about becoming a very serious point of consideration among the cabinets of Europe. The complicated state of Turkish affairs, and the dread that Russia may acquire footing in the Bosphorus and Asia Minor, have led the cabinets of Europe to inquire into the propriety of establishing an independent sovereignty in Palestine, as they have already done in Greece.

A new power raised up in Palestine, a Jewish kingdom erected in Jerusalem, might prove a check to the designs of the Pacha of Egypt, as well as to the northern Nicholas. It is said in private letters, that the celebrated capitalists Rothschild, and all the leading Israelites in Europe have been consulted on the subject, and that the project has been favorably received by many. The plan is to send an army and a fleet to Palestine, under the combined auspices of England and France, and to take possession of Palestine—to negotiate with Egypt, or fight that power, but at all events to lay the foundations of a new empire in the east, in which the Jews of Europe would occupy the first rank on condition of their emigrating to that country, and furnishing part of the funds necessary to defray the expenses. Of course the utmost liberty of opinions in religion would be extended to all classes in the new Judea, for it is a singular fact that the Jews of the present age are the most liberal thinkers in all matters of political or religious belief. The exclusiveness which prevailed in the "high and palmy state" of Jerusalem is completely changed in this age of the world.

What a singular spectacle it would be to see that curious, original, and ancient people again restored to their country by the christian cabinets of Europe!—to see the bank of the brook of Kidron, the vale of Jehoshaphat, the river of Jordan, the mounts of Carmel and of Lebanon again peopled with the descendants of their ancient possessors!—Pennsylvania.

Cholera in Ireland.—"Never," says a letter from Limerick of the 15th of March, "was there any thing like the state of the surrounding country. The cholera has spread all around. The reverend Mr. Noonan, Curate of Knockany, was here to day to purchase coffins, there not being hands enough in that place to make them. At Hospital to day, the parish priest and twelve of his flock are dead of cholera. Forty persons were attacked last night with the pestilence, out of which, the above number fell victims to its fury. Poor Dr. O'Connell said mass yesterday, and appeared to be in excellent health. The manner of his death (being taken off in three or four hours), has created a general feeling of regret and consternation through the surrounding country. Kilmollock, too, is nearly as bad. Bruce, is totally deserted; Fedamore attacked at all points: the Rev. Mr. McCarthy, the parish priest and his coadjutor, have been called out of bed to attend the sick and dying, eleven nights in succession. In short, the panic through the country far exceeds any thing within the memory of man."

Kilmurry, Ibraickane, and Seafeld, in the County of Clare, have been likewise visited with the disease, and as if to provoke its rage, the deluded inhabitants refuse to go to the hospital, where every necessary is provided, but perish in their own miserable dwellings. Upwards of sixty deaths out of seventy three attacked, have occurred in Kilmollock. Of those who were affected, seven remain under treatment, and only six have recovered. In several other places in that part of the kingdom the disease was extending.

Extract of a letter dated. KEY WEST, April 8, 1833. I write you amidst disease and desolation. The Cholera made its appearance here about a week since, and two days after, all the garrison except one officer and three men, left for the Main Land. The inhabitants of the Island are leaving as fast as opportunities occur; and to add to our misfortune, I fear our best physician will go too.—N. Y. Jour. Com.

FOR THE SENTINEL. ON DEATH. Oh death! I once did hate thee like the hiss Of the foul serpent, and I feared thee too; For earth had twined itself about my heart, And seemed the brightest of created things. Those were the days of youth—no wonder then, That I should hate thee from my very soul, And try to shun thy dark and foul embrace. I went among the tombs, and sought to learn From their inscriptions, where thou lovest best To roam, and show thy strength, that I might fly Away from thee, and find a place of rest. One form had "weltered in the ocean's spray," "And played familiar with its hoary locks;" Had seen it often with the tempest strive, Till the white foam stood gather'd on its mane— And yet he pass'd unsearched. He left the deep, And placed his foot upon the green bright earth, And fell a victim to thy snares, Oh death! I could not bear to read thy victories— I left the silent "city of the dead;" And hast'ning off, I joined a youthful throng, Where all seem'd happy, and the fires of life Burn'd brightly in their cheeks, and sounds of joy Came rushing on my ears—'e'en now methinks, I hear the same loud laugh, which I then heard. I marked one brow. No grief was lurking there, To crush the smile that played upon her lip; The flow'rs of spring were twined among her locks, And seem'd to mark the purity within. Her step was lighter than the falling snow; As she flew onward through the mazy dance; And the bright sparkling of her dark blue eye, Pierced to the soul, whome'er it fell upon. Who could have told, that eye was lighted up With fires of death?—how little did I think, The hectic fever burn'd withing that cheek, And caused the beauty I saw seated there— And yet 'twas so!

Say, reader, most I trace, The gradual sinking of that beautiful form, Into the arms of death? how that bright lip, Grew pale, and quiver'd in the agonies— No! I will not—cannot— Begone—away— Away, thou fell destroyer—how durst thou, Thus smite the young—the bright—the beautiful? I fled— I knew not—care'd not where—yes, I did fly,

But not from death—'twas memory—the past, I fled from. She who was my life—my all, Was number'd with the dead, and I now longed To join the band of all that's lived and gone. Ocean! I loved thee for thy mountain waves, Thy tempests, and thy rocks—I sought for thee. Storm, tempest, whirlwind, and the seabird's scream, Were sweetest music. Oh I bared my breast, And dared death strike me—but the coward fled, And calmed the sea, and hushed the tempest's breath. We crossed the ocean, and I still flew on— On—in my search for death—till the parched sands Of waste Arabia burn'd beneath my feet. A multitude rushed by—"turn stranger—fly— Fly," they cried, "plague—pestilence—death is near." Still on I press'd, and heeded not their cries, Till I had reached the "living sepulchre." Here, all that could were flying thro' the streets Trampling upon the dying and the dead. The cries of woe, and groans of agony Told the victims of death. The crowd pass'd on— Their maniac shouts soon in the distance died, And silence reigned within the des'late walls. A stranger near me lay upon the earth, And sent forth groans too piteous to hear, And not regard them. Hushed yet I drew— His trembling lips were parted, and he spake Of "England," and "his home." His eyes were closed, But busy thought was in his far-off land. He stands among his native hills once more, And breathes the fragrance of his native air— Once more—once more, he sees his native home— He sees his cottage, and his green leaved trees— The gurgling rill that runs before his door— His wife once more is hanging on his neck, His little ones are climbing on his knees. His bosom heaves—his pallid hands are clasped— Words are trembling on his purple lips— he speaks— "Thank God!—my home!— my home!" and wept, and died.

Long years have pass'd since that eventful day— My locks have whitened, and my blood has cooled; But those events are ever fresh and new, And sometimes now, I weep the stranger's fate. I think, how oft his little ones have gone, To some high hill, to watch when he returns, And watch'd in vain—and when the night came on, Their eyes had fill'd, because they saw him not. Poor babes! your father never will return— His head is pillow'd in a foreign land, His bones are mould'ring in Arabia's wastes. I ceased my empty search, an I homeward turned, That I at last might rest these wearied limbs, By the dear form of her I love so well. Time, as I said, has cooled my burning blood— The world again seems pleasant to my sight, Yet still thy summons will be sweet, Oh death! When HE who made me, orders thee—to strike.

ALL. PORT OF NEWBERN. ARRIVED, April 27th schooner Wade, Conklin, New York. On the 25th April, off the Bar, wind blowing heavy from the N.E., Captain Conklin spoke the schr Baltimore, from Charleston, for Philadelphia. The Baltimore had lost her foremast. April, 28th Baltimore, Howland, Baltimore. 30th Preference, Miller, New York. CLEARED, May 2, packet schr Trent, Jones, for New York, with 260 bales Cotton, 1560 bushs Corn, and 74 bbls Turpentine, by J.M. Granade, and others. Schr. James Monroe, Rumley, New York.

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSICK. Mr. MAREK, PROFESSOR OF MUSICK, INFORMS the Ladies of Newbern that he intends to remain in this place for the purpose of practising his profession, and respectfully solicits their patronage. He gives instruction on the PIANO & GUITAR, at the low rate of fifteen dollars for twenty-four lessons,—three lessons per week. Mr. M. will also give Lessons on the VIOLIN, FRENCH HORN, CLARINET, FLUTE &c. To such young Gentlemen as shall honor him with their attendance at his room, at twelve dollars per quarter. He will likewise devote one evening of each week to classes in SACRED MUSICK; The charge for which will be very moderate, and may be known by applying to Mr. Thos. Watson. From long experience, and from his former success, Mr. Marek is induced to hope that he shall be able to give entire satisfaction; and he pledges himself to use every necessary exertion to promote the improvement of his pupils. Pianos Tuned on the usual terms. Newbern, May 3d, 1833.

NOTICE. Will be Sold, ON Thursday the 9th of May next, at Public Auction, near Nag's Head, The Wreck of the SCHOONER TWO BROTHERS. ALSO, Her Cargo, consisting of CANVASS, CORDAGE, GROCERIES; And sundry Articles of MERCHANDIZE. By order of the Captain, John Johnson. Nag's Head, April 27, 1833.

MASSONIC. THE Members of St. JOHN'S LODGE, No. 3, are requested to meet at their Hall, on Saturday (to-morrow) evening, at seven o'clock. As Officers are to be elected, and other business, important to the Lodge, is to be transacted, punctual attendance is requested. By Order of the Grand Lodge. Newbern, 3d May.

Sealed Proposals. FOR supplying the troops at Beaufort N. C. with FRESH BEEF for twelve months commencing on the 1st June, 1833, and ending on the 31st May 1834, will be received by the subscriber until the 17th day of May, 1833, at 5 o'clock, P. M. when they will be opened. The Beef to be of a good and wholesome quality, in quarters, with an equal portion of each, (necks and shanks to be excluded.) The days of issue, and the probable quantity of beef required, and the terms and conditions of the contract, can be ascertained on application to the subscriber at Beaufort N. C. WM. H. PETTES, Lieut. 1st Regt. Artillery. May 3d, 1833.

BOOT & SHOE STORE. ORIN TRUFANT HAS just returned from New York with a new and fashionable supply of BOOTS & SHOES FOR THE SPRING AND SUMMER. AMONG WHICH ARE Ladies' white Prunello and Satin Slippers. Do. Morocco, Seal skin and Prunello do. Do. Double sole Prunello and Seal skin do. Do. Prunello Walking Shoes, Do. Seal skin Strap Walking do. Gentlemen's fine Calfskin, Seal skin, and Morocco Shoes and Pumps. Do. Calfskin and Morocco Boots. Boy's first quality Shoes and Pumps, Misses and Children Prunello, Morocco, Seal skin and Leather Shoes. N. B.—Ladies and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes made and repaired at the shortest notice and in the neatest manner, at his old stand on Pollok-Street. Newbern, May 3, 1833.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT. April 12th, 1833. IN the late conflagration of the Treasury building, nearly all the correspondence of the Secretary of the Treasury, from the establishment of the Department to the 31st March, 1833, was destroyed including, as well the original letters and communications addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, as the records of the letters and communications written by him. With a view to repair the loss, as far as may be practicable, all officers of the United States, are requested to cause copies to be prepared, and authenticated by them, of any letters (excepting those hereinafter alluded to) which they may at any time have written to, or received from, the Secretary of the Treasury; and all those who have been in office, and other individuals throughout the United States, are invited to do the same. That this correspondence may be arranged into appropriate books, it is requested that it be copied on folio foolscap paper, with a sufficient margin on all sides to admit of binding, and that no more than one letter be contained on a leaf. It is also requested, that the copies be written in a plain and distinct or engrossing hand. Where the original letter can be spared it would be preferred. The reasonable expense incurred in copying the papers now requested, not exceeding the rate of ten cents for every hundred words, will be defrayed by the Department. The correspondence which has been saved, and of which, therefore, no copies are desired, are the records of the letters written by the Secretary of the Treasury to Presidents and Cashiers of Banks, from the 1st October, 1819, to the 20th February, 1833; all the correspondence relating to Revolutionary claims under the act of 15th May, 1828, and to claims of Virginia officers to half pay, under the act of 5th July, 1832; and to applications for the benefits of the acts of the 2d March, 1831, and 14th July, 1832, for the relief of certain insolvent debtors of the United States. Copies of some circular letters and instructions, written by the Secretary, have also been preserved; and it is requested that, before a copy be made of any circular letter or instruction, written by the Secretary of the Treasury, the date and object of the circular be first stated to the Department, and its wishes on the subject ascertained. LOUIS McLANE, Secretary of the Treasury. April 22, 1833.

NEW GOODS. S. & J. BATTLE. HAVE just received, per Schr. Select, from New York, an assortment of SPRING GOODS, AMONG WHICH ARE Printed Muslins, Gingham, Prints, Belt Ribbons, Gloves, Silk, Gauze and Crape Hand'k'fs, Linens, Muslins, Vestings, Union Drilling, Rouen Casimere, Brochella, Circassian, Sheetings & Shirtings, Cotton Yarn, Black & White Fur ditto, Silk and Palm Leaf Hats, Travelling, Fruit and Work Baskets, Ladies, Gentlemen's & Childrens' Shoes. ALSO BROWN AND LUMP SUGAR. Tea, Coffee, Lemon Syrup, COOPERS Axes & Adzs, Drawing Knives, Nails, Trace Chains, &c. WHICH THEY WILL SELL LOW. Newbern, April 19, 1833.