



THE SENTINEL

NEWBERN: FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1833.

We are authorized to state that ABNER HARTLEY and FREDERICK P. LATHAM, Esq's, are candidates to represent the County of Craven in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly.

An election for Town Commissioners was held on Tuesday last, when the following gentlemen were elected:

- JAMES DAVIS, THOMAS CASEY, GEORGE W. DIXON, MOSES W. JARVIS, CHARLES CARTER.

The Board met yesterday and made the following appointments:

- GEORGE W. DIXON, Intendant of Police. JAMES DAVIS, Treasurer. THOMAS G. ELLIS, Clerk. ANDREW H. RICHARDSON, Town Sergeant.

THE SWASH.

We are gratified to learn that the operation at the Swash are progressing under the most favorable circumstances. The large and new Dredging Boat has been at work more than a month, and the old one having undergone thorough repairs left this place yesterday for the purpose of resuming her station.

Intimately connected with this subject, is the contemplated improvement of the navigation of Neuse River. Justly appreciating the immense benefits which would result from the consummation of this project, the citizens of Raleigh have already commenced the good work by the adoption of measures for a survey of the river.

The venerable and respected JOSEPH GALES, Esq. after a residence of more than thirty years at the Seat of our State Government, has removed to Washington City, leaving the entire editorial management of the Register in the hands of his son, WESTON R. GALES, Esq.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Paris papers to the 5th of April, and London to the 24, have been received at New York by the Ship Meridian from Havre.

The Irish Enforcing Bill passed the House of Lords on the 1st, as amended in the Commons, and received the royal signature by commission. It is therefore a law of the realm.

On the question of its passage, Lord Ellenborough declared that he would not vote in favor of the extraordinary measures contained in the bill, unless the government shew, by unanswerable evidence, that the existing laws were insufficient to put an end to the evils which afflicted Ireland.

Lord Eldon observed, that little effect could now be expected from the bill after the modifications it had undergone in the House of Commons.

Earl Grey said, he thought it useless, after the solemn debates on the subject during the course of a whole month, to repeat again the arguments in favor of the indispensable necessity of the measure, now submitted to their Lordships.

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He had been interrogated on the present situation of Ireland. He could say it was improved in many respects, as might be perceived from the returns of the late courts of assizes throughout the counties. He was in possession of letters which prove that the introduction of the present bill has already been productive of good effects.

The Duke of Wellington complained of the great number of offences which had been withdrawn from the jurisdiction of the courts martial. He was of opinion that many of the sections of the bill were not in harmony with the preamble, which held out promise of a firm and vigorous system.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, April 1.

The House went into committee on the bill for the reform of the Church in Ireland.

party interested; and that besides, they cannot do it consistently with their oath as members of the House, by which they have engaged to support the Protestant Church; that by a decree of the Council of Trent, Roman Catholics were permitted to disregard similar obligations towards heretics, or when the interests of their religion are concerned.

Mr. O'Connell repelled with indignation this attack on the character of Roman Catholics. He denied that there had ever been any decree of a Council similar to that just mentioned.

Lord Althorp proposed 1st. That ecclesiastical commissions should be appointed by the Lord Lieut. whose duty it should be to cause to be executed those clauses of which the object was to prevent a plurality of benefices.

The following account of a disgraceful and brutal attack upon the President of the United States, during his stay at Alexandria, merits the execration of every American Citizen.

"The steamboat Cygnet, in which the President and several members of the Cabinet, accompanied by many other gentlemen, were going to Fredericksburg, stopped on her way for a few minutes at Alexandria. Many persons from the wharf came on board, and among them Randolph, late a Lieutenant in the Navy. He made his way into the cabin, where the President was sitting reading a newspaper, and advancing towards him, as if to address him, began to draw off his gloves. The President, not knowing him, and supposing it was some person about to salute him, and seeing him at some difficulty in getting off his glove, stretched out his hand towards him, saying, 'never mind your glove, Sir.' Randolph, having then disengaged himself from his gloves, thrust one hand violently in the President's face, and before he could make use of the other, received a blow from a gentleman standing near him with an umbrella. Almost at the same time, two other gentlemen in the cabin sprung upon him and he was pulled back and thrown down. The moment he was assaulted, the President seized his cane, which was lying near him on the table, and was forcing his way through the gentlemen who had now crowded round Randolph, insisting that no man should stand between him and the villain who had insulted him; that he would chastise him himself.

The cause of this outrage is supposed to be the performance of a sacred duty by the President, who had ordered the name of Randolph to be struck from the rolls of the Navy for a pecuniary defalcation and for other misconduct.

An incident of a most painful nature occurred on board the steamboat Cygnet, as she stopped here on her way down, yesterday. An assault was made upon the President of the United States by Mr. Randolph late of the Navy. At the first blow, we understand, almost a hundred arms fell upon the assailant, and he was with difficulty rescued and carried on shore. We have never known more excitement nor more feeling to be manifested by all our citizens.

So great was the public indignation at this outrage that we believe almost any measure would have been adopted to express it. The President was naturally highly excited and exasperated. He departed amidst the cheers and good wishes of the great crowd which had assembled.

In the confusion of the moment, no attempt was made to arrest Mr. Randolph on the instant, but the Court being in session, he was immediately presented by the Grand Jury, and a bench warrant forthwith issued for his apprehension.

TOWN MEETING AT ALEXANDRIA.

On the outrage committed on the President. At a Public Meeting of the Citizens of Alexandria, held at the Market Square, on Tuesday, the 7th of May, 1833, agreeably to public notice, BERNARD HOBE, Esq. the Mayor, was called to take the Chair, and, on motion, CHR. NEALE, Esq. appointed Secretary.

The Mayor having briefly explained the object of the meeting, Thomas F. Mason, Esq., in an eloquent and animated address, embodying the purport and amplifying and illustrating the principles of the following resolutions, offered them to the consideration of the people assembled in the public square; and the resolutions were severally and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the Citizens of the Town have learned, with mingled sentiments of regret and indignation, that a flagrant violation of the public peace, and of the sanctity of the laws, was yesterday committed on board the public Mail Boat, whilst lying at our wharves, by Robt. B. Randolph, in the person of the President of the United States.

Resolved, That whilst despotic governments, resting on principles of fear, have been necessarily sustained and protected by force, and in the milder forms of monarchical governments, though in some degree distinguished by greater security to the persons of their Chief Executive Officers, it has nevertheless been thought necessary to surround them with armed guards; it has, heretofore, been the proud boast of our Republican institutions, that obedience to the constituted authorities, was upheld by a sacred reverence for the public will—and that the moral force of public opinion, alone, spread a panoply of defence around the person of every officer in the discharge of his official duties more enduring and certain than the array of armed men.

Resolved, That in the outrage which has been committed, the principles of our free institutions have been violated; and that in the manner and circumstances of its perpetration, there is nothing found to extenuate it or allay the feelings of an injured and indignant people; that in the history of our country, it is the first time within the knowledge of this people, that an attempt has been made to gratify a personal vengeance—for the results of an high official act;—and this blow at the fundamental principles of our institutions has been struck by an arm, to which had once been confided the high trust of upholding the flag and defending the character and honor of his country!

Resolved, That this outrage on the dignity of the people, in the person of their Chief Magistrate, calls for a general expression of public indignation.

Resolved, That the Chairman be requested to enclose a copy of the proceedings of this meeting to the President of the United States, and also cause them to be published in the newspapers of this town.

PUBLIC MEETING

OF THE CITIZENS OF WASHINGTON, Held at the City Hall the 8th May, 1833, on the subject of the assault committed on the person of the President of the United States, at Alexandria, on Monday the 6th instant.

A large assembly of the most respectable citizens of Washington convened, after a short notice issued about mid-day, this afternoon, in the Hall of the Council Chamber;—when,

On motion of Dr. W. Jones, the Hon. JOHN P. VAN NESS, Mayor of the City, was called to the Chair, and Col. C. K. Gardner, appointed to act as Secretary of the meeting.

Several Resolutions were proposed, when, on motion of Mr. Duncanson, a Committee of six was appointed by the Chair to take the various propositions into consideration, and report Resolutions and proceedings for the adoption of the meeting: The following citizens were designated members of the committee: Mr. Duncanson, Dr. J. M. Thomas, Dr. Wm. Jones, Mr. Thomas Carberry, Dr. N. P. Causin and Mr. J. G. Bryce.

After the Committee retired, the communication of the Mayor to the Councils of this City, and the resolution unanimously adopted by the Boards of Aldermen and Common Council—and the prompt and patriotic proceedings and Resolutions unanimously adopted by the citizens of Alexandria, in town meeting, were severally read to this meeting.

The Committee, on their return, reported to the meeting the following resolutions, which, after some discussion, the question being finally put by the Chair, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That, with feelings of deep regret, we have heard of the wanton and dastardly attack made on the person of the President of the United States, on Monday the 6th inst. by Robert B. Randolph, late a Lieutenant in the U. S. Navy.

Resolved, That his singular depravity and unparalleled abandonment, in making this attack, have excited in the members of this meeting, emotions of the utmost scorn, with those of sensitive indignation.

Resolved, That for this outrage upon the venerable and aged man, who has shed so much, and such brilliant lustre on the history of America, Robert B. Randolph deserves the universal detestation of his insulted country.

Resolved, That if any doubt previously existed of the propriety of Robert B. Randolph's dismissal from the service of the United States, this last act of his infancy, "proves him to be unworthy the naval service of this republic, and an unfit associate for those of chivalry, integrity and honor, who adorn our navy."

Resolved, That the Chairman and Secretary of this meeting, accompanied by the citizens in general, meet at the Steamboat wharf, and tender to him the cordial feelings of this community, and as expressed in the preceding resolutions, their indignation at, and regret for, the outrage offered to his person on Monday last.

JOHN P. VAN NESS, Chairman.

C. K. GARDNER, Secretary.

In pursuance of the order of proceedings adopted in the last Resolution, a large concourse of citizens assembled around the Mayor, on the Steamboat Wharf, by 8 o'clock in the evening. According to a previous arrangement with Capt. Morse, of the Alexandria Artillery, a signal of three guns, fired in quick succession at that city, announced the departure of the President in the Steamboat for Washington. The assembled citizens were formed in two ranks, by Capt. NEALE, who had been requested by the Mayor to act as Marshal on the occasion, extending the line from the Wharf to the President's carriage at the ascent of the hill.

On the arrival of the President, the cheers of the citizens gave him assurance of a cordial greeting. On being apprized of the arrangements to meet him, he desired to receive the Mayor and Secretary, bearing the Resolutions of the public meeting, with such members of the corporation and citizens as attended, in the spacious cabin of the Steamboat.

After a few introductory remarks by the Mayor, the Resolutions, reported above, were read by the Secretary, and the Mayor concluded his address to the President. Of the President's reply, and the Mayor's address, should a report be obtained, it will be furnished to the public hereafter.

The loud cheering continued, while the President moved to his carriage: and the citizens, with the Mayor and Secretary, who were on horse-back and in carriages, accompanied the President and Heads of Departments to his residence, where they took leave of him. The whole proceeding was conducted in excellent order; and with a spirit of animation worthy of the occasion.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

LIEUT. R. B. RANDOLPH.

The reckless and brutal assault which was made by this man upon the President of the United States, on Monday last, has completely astounded the public, and filled every liberal mind with the deepest regret and mortification.—Every American will feel himself interested, and every patriot must deplore the bad effects of this attack of ruthless violence upon the simplicity and plainness of our republican institutions—for, it has been the boast of our countrymen that no hired minions protected the person of our President—no body-guard awaited his orders. He was the choice of the people—the property of the people—and the respect which encircled the office was the free gift of the people—their affections alone were sufficient to protect its incumbent from insult, and their suffrages a sufficient guarantee for his safety. It was believed that these considerations alone would have had their proper influence, and prevented the occurrence of such a disgraceful scene.

The President had thought proper, in the full exercise of his constitutional powers, to order the name of Lieut. Randolph to be stricken from the Navy Register.—We will not, at this time, enquire into the justice of this act, nor is it necessary on this occasion. He has been placed at the head of the government—certain powers granted to him for the preservation of our rights and the purity of our institutions.—It becomes his duty to guard them with the utmost care, and he is responsible to the people for the performance of this duty. Surely, then, in the exercise of this Office, he should be protected from personal violence—not by bristling bayonets, or by drawn swords, but by the moral force of public opinion.—There can scarcely be, (we should think,) but one opinion among all reflecting men on the subject of this attack.

The great check upon the Chief Magistrate for his public acts, is public opinion. He is alike amenable to that bar, with the poorest citizen. If he abuses his office, the Press is free—Congress is free—the People are free—and the indignant voice of the country will denounce the transgression. If Lieut. Randolph had suffered wrongfully, it was his duty to seek his redress, by the means which he himself indicates in his address—by appealing to the People, and to Congress. There can be no better recourse. Is insult to the person of the Chief Magistrate also to be added?

There is no circumstance in our institutions, that has hitherto called forth more admiration among foreigners, than the admirable simplicity which distinguishes the appearance of the Chief Magistrate. They say "Here is a man who goes about unattended. He mixes with his fellow-citizens upon terms of the greatest equality: He is not afraid of personal violence.—He has no one to protect him—and

no one thinks of attacking him." The only way to keep up this delightful relation between the President and the People, is for public opinion on this unprecedented occasion, to be distinctly expressed on the conduct of Lieut. Randolph. If this outrage passes over without being properly condemned by the public voice, what is to restrain the other fiery spirits of the Army and the Navy, who think themselves aggrieved by any of our Presidents, from assaulting and insulting him at their pleasure?

But, it might have been hoped that other considerations would have withheld the vengeance of Lieut. Randolph. He is a young athletic man. A Jackson is near the 70th year of his age—and his constitution has been enfeebled by disease.—Should not these considerations alone have restrained R. B. R.?

If no respect was due to his office—none to his long and patriotic services—none to the sterling integrity, and the bravery of the man—yet something was due to his grey hairs. Would! that this outrage had never been perpetrated.—Would! that such an event had never occurred, to place in the hands of foreigners the means of sneering at the freest and happiest government on earth.

As for Gen. Jackson personally, he is one of the last men to be injured by such a transaction. The hand of Lieut. R. B. Randolph cannot tarnish the reputation of a man, whom even his most determined enemies admit to be one of the bravest of the brave. We have scarcely met with one citizen, be he friend or foe of General Jackson, who has not expressed a decided reprobation of the attack.

The Editor of the U. S. Telegraph regrets the assault upon the President, only because it may affect the future prospects of Randolph. This furnishes us with a correct view of the Editor's regard for morality, and his respect for the laws of the land.

The Secretary of War has given the name of Fort Caswell to the Public Works on Oak Island, in this State. This tribute of respect to the memory of the first Governor of North Carolina, will be gratifying to the numerous relatives and friends of the patriotic Caswell.

The City Gazette, a National Republican paper in Providence, Rhode Island, says, with praise-worthy candor—

"We do nothing more than represent the opinions of a large majority of the people of the city, when we say that we believe that we of the National Republican party, are pretty much done up."

The Sea Serpent.—Our New England friends are again sadly concerned about the Sea Serpent. Why do they not send for Davie Crockett to thrash the rascal!

The whole number of deaths by the Cholera in Havana, is estimated at fourteen thousand five hundred.

RALEIGH, May 14.

SEABORN, the notorious incendiary, who set fire to our city last fall, and who removed his case to Cumberland, had his trial on Friday last, and was found guilty. We have not yet heard the judgment of the court, but there is little doubt of his being condemned to suffer death.—Constitutionalist.

THE MARKETS.

CHARLESTON, May 6.

COTTON.—Upland, 10 a 12 1/2. CORN.—70 a 72.—PEAS, 66 a 67. LARD—9 1/2. RICE—Prime 2 3/4 a 2 7/8—Inferior to good 2 1/2 a 2 3/4. TAR.—Wilmington, 1,25 a 1,37. TURPENTINE.—Wilmington, hard, 2 1/2 a 2 3/4 do soft BACON—6 1/2 a 10; Hams, 10.

WILMINGTON, May 8.

TURPENTINE, soft, in the water per bbl. 2,00. TAR, 1,15. PITCH, at the Stills, 1,50. ROSIN, 90 a 100. SPIRITS Turpentine, 37. VARNISH, 20 a 25. COTTON, lb 9 a 9 1/2. CORN, bush. 75 a 80. BACON, hogs round 7 1/4. HAMS, do. LARD 10 1/2. LUMBER, Pitch pine boards and Scantling, sawed at the Steam Mills, ordinary lengths, per M. 12,00 do extra lengths, 13,00 a 17,00. R. lumber, wide, and scantling, in water 5 1/2 a 6,00 do flooring boards, 9 50 a 10 50. Timber, Mill prices, 4,00 a 5,00.

NEW YORK, May 13.

COTTON, 10 1/2 a 12 1/2. CORN, 70 cts. BACON, Hams, 9 a 10. LARD 8 a 9. TAR, 1,50 a 1,62. TURPENTINE, Wilm. 2,56; North County 2,31.

PORT OF NEWBERN.

ARRIVED,

Schr. Everett, Haws, Boston, Preference, Miller, do. May 14, schr J Monroe, Rumly, 5 dys fm N.York. 14, Lion, Hoxie, 11 dys fm N.Y. mdz to O S Dewey, MA Outten, W C Hunter, F Pearce, D Scott, J F Jones, E Certain and J M Friou. Schr. Perseverance, Osgood, Martinique, molasses to J. C. & M. Stevenson. Schr. Alabama, Willis, Martinique, ballast, to T. B. Wallace.

CLEARED,

Brig Chance, Lanotte, St. Domingo. Schr George Pollok, Chadwick, N. York.

SUMMER MAIL ARRANGEMENT.

Post-Office, Newbern, May 17, 1833.

The following arrangement of the Mails will be observed at this Office until further notice.

Table with columns for Time of Arrival, Northern, Southern, Western, and Beauffort, and Time of Closing.

MOLASSES, COFFEE, Pork & Bacon.

65 Hhds prime retailing Molasses just landed from Schr. Perseverance from Martinique.

IN STORE,

20 bags prime St. Domingo Coffee 5 " " Cuba do 550 Bacon Hams, (Salt-petred) 350 Midlings 350 Shoulders 800 brls. Mess and Prime Pork.

For sale by J. C. & M. STEVENSON. May 15th, 1833.

FORT MACON, May 10th 1833.

The owners of Slaves employed on the Public Works at Fort Macoror at Ocracoke Inlet are notified that hereafter the payments of wages for services rendered thereat, will be made at the Engineer Office at this place, between the 15th and 10th of the month following that for which the same may be due: and that punctual application therefor, either in person or by Attorney, will be necessary to the continuance of the Slave in the public employ. G. DUTTON, Lt. Corps Eng.

TAKE NOTICE.

It having been intimated that WILLIAM H. TANSY, of New York, is in partnership with me, I take this means of informing the Public that I have not been concerned with him in business for the last two years. ORIN TRUFANT, Newbern, 15th May, 1833.

TRUST SALE.

On Wednesday the 5th day of June next will be offered for sale on the premises, the well known and valuable

PLANTATION

and Improvements of Asa Smith, Esq. lying and being in the County of Jones at the Cross Roads, on White Oak, including the

Mills across White Oak Run,

TOGETHER WITH ALL THE OTHER

LANDS

owned by said Asa Smith, in said county. Also at the same place and time will be sold

Fifteen or twenty

LIKELY NEGRO SLAVES.

Terms of sale will be cash. May 13, 1833. H. BRYAN, Trustee.

SPRING AND SUMMER FANCY GOODS.

Just received, per Schooner Convey, Umbrellas, Parasols, Dunstable Bonnets, Ribbons, Printed Muslins, Belts and Gloves, Rich figured Gros de Naples for bonnets, Crape de Chine Shawls, Gauze Handkerchiefs, Coloured Gros de Naples, Ponges, &c. &c. All of which will be sold at the lowest cash prices by J. VAN SICKLE, May 10, 1833.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

ROBERT PRIMROSE

HAS just opened a rich and beautiful variety of

SPRING AND SUMMER Dry Goods,

Of the most fashionable descriptions, which he will sell at reduced prices.

ALEX'R. MITCHELL.

(Late of Trent Bridge.)

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received from New York, per schr. Convey, and is now opening at the Store on the East of the Old County Wharf, lately occupied by Mr. Amos Wade, an assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE.

Hats, Shoes and Saddlery

All of which he will sell on very reasonable terms. Newbern, 10th May, 1833.

Oil, Snuff, and Raisins

1 BARREL Linsed Oil, 1 do. Summer strained Oil, Lorillard's best Snuff, and a few boxes and half boxes Raisins. Just received per schooner Convey, and for sale by J. CHARLOTTE, May 10th, 1833.

JUST RECEIVED,

FEW kegs fresh GOSHEN BUTTER of superior quality. JOHN PITTMAN, 10th May, 1833.

FOR SALE.

The Steam Boat

PETERSBURG,

NOW plying between Elizabeth City and Williamston is offered for sale. She has lately undergone a thorough repair, and is in good order for active use. As she is not suited to the Navigation of the Upper Roanoke the Company have determined to sell her low. For terms, which will be made accommodating, apply to M. THOMAS CLUFF, Esq. Elizabeth City, or JNO. B. ROY, President. May 10, 1833. T. & N. C. S. C.