



THE SENTINEL.

NEWBERN: FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1833.

Remarkable Phenomenon.—We were aroused from our slumbers on the night of Tuesday last, by a neighbour who exclaimed that "the stars were falling." As this seemed rather an unusual catastrophe, he made all possible haste to obtain a view of it. On arriving at the window, a spectacle presented itself at once novel, startling and sublime. The sky appeared to be filled with a vast display of fire works. The stars were very serene, and the stars shone with unusual brilliancy, so that upon first sight of these luminous sparks of light shooting downwards upon our "nether sphere," a mind untaught with philosophy might very well imagine that the tenants of the sky were reclining from their places. Shower after shower of these diamond drops, descended, the last even more abundant than the first, and vanishing at the distance of about a hundred feet from the earth, left no trace of their existence. We are informed by an eyewitness, that at half after one, he perceived a ball of fire, apparently as large as a comet, accompanied by a train, which after flying through the air for a considerable time in a serpentine course, vanished, and was succeeded by this rocket shower. The exhibition lasted at least three hours. A fact somewhat remarkable, is, that the shower was inclined against the wind, which was blowing from the west. We can give no rational conjecture as to the nature or cause of this phenomenon. There are many things to which we well as to help for the compass of philosophy at present. A collision might probably have been seen with a comet.

The new Schooner EXCHANGE, recently launched from one of our ship yards, has been handsomely fitted up, and is nearly ready to receive freight. She is a beautiful and substantial vessel of 150 tons burden, and will carry, under deck, in addition to the requisite freight for ballast, three hundred bales of cotton. She may be regarded as a valuable accession to our line of Packets between this and New York.

The packet ship Samson, at New York, brings London papers to the 30th of September inclusive. Among the passengers, we observe the names of J. F. Manney, Cooper, Esq. Italy and family, and others.

We have taken some pains to get at the real state of things in Portugal, by an examination of Paris dates to the first of October. So contrary, however, are the statements that we have been unable to come to any satisfactory conclusion. Galigaani's Messenger of the 30th September, wholly discredits the report respecting the capitulation of Lisbon. As late however, as the 27th of September, the English journals contain statements of the sailing of troops and munitions of war for Lisbon; so that taking all the accounts together, we are led to believe that things do not wear so favourable an aspect for Don Pedro, as the previous English accounts had led us to suppose. There do not appear to be any later advices from the seat of war than those brought by the Echo government vessel, which were to the 13th Sept. The tenor of the despatches to the British government, brought by this steamer, had not been disclosed, but were said to be of a painful character. Many of the English and French Editors express the opinion, that nothing short of British interference in this fraternal affair, can produce a speedy termination in favour of the young Queen.

The Cholera had re-appeared in Paris, and several cases of a malignant character had proved fatal in various sections of the city.

The Vice Royalty of Ireland was assumed on the 25th of September, by the Marquis of Wellesley.

It is amusing as well as instructive, to watch the contrivances in the conduct of the opposition progress. Some five or six years ago, they were vociferous in their denunciations of Jackson as an obstinate, self-willed politician, who would listen to no counsel and submit to no control. Now, they say, he is neither capable of forming or maintaining any opinion of his own, but submits to be led about at the will of unprincipled men whom he knows to be in every respect infinitely inferior to him. Then, they foretold, that this military chief, in this bloated hero, whose laurels were his only glory, would seize with avidity the slightest occasion, for plunging the country into civil or foreign war; they looked forward with horror to the point when his sun would set in blood! Now, the only act of his administration which they applaud is that which threatened force. They even say that the Proclamation was not sufficiently energetic; that immediate violence should have been used to put down a State which pretended to any portion of sovereignty! O ye false prophets—ye hypocrites! Twice have ye deceived us, and who will believe you now?

The enemies of the President have conjured up a brain-born phantom, ycleped Kitchen Cabinet, with which they bother themselves (only) excessively. They wonder very much—"it seems strange, passing strange,"—how the Cabinet proper could submit to be thus neglected and degraded. It is a thought which should make these grumblers wiser. How is it possible that such men as Mr. Van, Livingston, and Taney, should continue in office and accept promotions under an administration subject to the control of such a thing as a Kitchen Cabinet?

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT MEETINGS.

ONSLOW COUNTY. At a large and respectable meeting of the friends of Internal Improvement in Onslow county, held at the Court House of said county, on the 5th of November, 1833, On motion of Col. EDWARD WILLIAMS, Captain WILLIAM JONES was called to the Chair, and DAVID W. SANDERS appointed Secretary.

On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to draft resolutions expressive of the object of the meeting:—Lewis T. Oliver, Williams Humphrey, Lott Ballard, George A. Thompson and Lewis Deshough. After retiring a short time, the Committee offered the annexed Resolutions, which were read and adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, a liberal system of Internal Improvement ought to be adopted; and although the patriotic exertions which individuals are now making, may effect much in the support and advancement of such a system, yet they will prove inadequate to its successful prosecution if unaided by the State.

Resolved, That whenever three-fifths of the sum required for the construction of any work of a general character shall be paid, or secured to be paid by individuals, enlightened policy requires that the Legislature should subscribe the remaining two-fifths.

Resolved, That we recommend and request our Representatives to use their best endeavours to promote the objects stated in the above resolutions.

Resolved, That EDWARD WARD, DAVID W. SANDERS and EDWARD S. JONES, be appointed Delegates to the Internal Improvement Convention to be held in the city of Raleigh on the fourth Monday of the present month.

On motion of Gen. Edward B. Dudley, the thanks of this meeting were voted to the Chairman and Secretary for the manner in which they discharged their several duties.

Resolved, That the Editors of the Newspapers published in the towns of Newbern and Wilmington, be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

WILLIAM JONES, Chairman. DAVID W. SANDERS, Secretary.

CARTERET COUNTY.

At a numerous and respectable meeting of the citizens of Carteret County, held at the Court House in Beaufort, on the 9th day of November, in pursuance of previous notice for that purpose, JAMES MANNEY was appointed Chairman, and HENRY M. COOKE, Secretary; upon which occasion, it was

Resolved, That it is expedient that the county of Carteret should be represented in the Convention to be held in Raleigh on the fourth Monday of November, inst.

Resolved, That Jehonias Pigott, Thomas Marshall and David W. Borden, be appointed Delegates on behalf of Carteret county, to attend said Internal Improvement Convention, and in case of inability to attend, on the part of either of them, that they supply the vacancy.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the papers at Newbern.

J. MANNEY, Chairman. H. M. COOKE, Secretary.

CONVENTION AT WILMINGTON.

The subject of resolutions, passed at the Wilmington Convention, will be perused with pleasure. They exhibit a liberal tone of sentiment, which is as praiseworthy as it is rare, and they prescribe the only course which can unite the scattered energies of the State into the prosecution of any desirable plan. That there will be some division in our councils, upon this important subject, is very possible, nay, very probable; but every true son of our Carolina should blush at the supposition, that all our fond expectations and State pride should be spilled like water upon the barren desert of party jealousy and sectional obstinacy. Let the "WHOLE STATE" be our watch-word, and we must succeed.

From the proceedings of the Convention held at Wilmington on the 31st of October.

"Whereas, in the opinion of this Convention, the progress of improvement in the State of North Carolina has been retarded and her general prosperity greatly impaired, by reason of the distractions which have hitherto prevailed in her public councils, arising from local prejudices, party divisions and sectional jealousies; and whereas, nothing effectual or worthy of the State can be accomplished without harmony of feeling and concert of action among her citizens, therefore,

Resolved, That while each section of the State should prosecute with vigor such schemes of Internal Improvement as are likely to promote its immediate interests, yet these plans should be pursued as subsidiary to the great policy of State Improvement.

Resolved, That the Delegates to the General Convention, and the members of the Legislature, about to assemble in Raleigh, ought not to meet pledged to any specific plans of Improvement, but in a spirit of compromise and concession, and of liberal and enlightened patriotism, each ready to surrender his individual views to public opinion, and all prepared to sacrifice partial interests upon the altar of public good.

Resolved, That we look to the wisdom of the Legislature to provide a system of Internal Improvement, which shall be commensurate with the wants of the people and worthy the character of the State.

Resolved, That the resources of the State are fully adequate to such an undertaking, and that the Legislature ought to provide, at the common charge, the means of accomplishing the same, and of affording effectual aid to the enterprise of her citizens."

At the recent General Muster of the Militia of Jones county, the question of "Convention or no Convention?" was proposed to those present, and decided in the negative—four only being in favor of a change of our present Constitution.

Newbern Market.—From a casual inspection of the state of the markets, it appears that Newbern offers better prices at present, than either Fayetteville or Wilmington. Cotton commands 13 cents here, while 12 1/2 cents is the highest price quoted at any other market in the State, from which we have heard.

The Baltimore Republican meets, with a becoming spirit, the new crusade which the opposition have been preaching against the Postmaster General. We understand from the Intelligencer of this morning, that the persecutions of the opposition against Major Barry, are to be renewed at the next Congress. This is no revelation to any, who have marked the systematic traduction by which a certain class of the opposition presses, have sought to prejudice the public mind against the Postmaster General. A congressional

inquiry is welcome. It will only serve to prove the zeal of that officer, to extend the benefits of his Department to every section of the country.—Globe

Raleigh, November 12.

Francis S. Key, Esq. spent several hours in our City last week on his way to Alabama, with instructions from the General Government, relative to the controversy growing out of the attempt to remove the settlers from the Indian reserve. If a collision between the military and civil authorities, do not take place before his arrival, Mr. Key will be able to adjust the matter to the satisfaction of both parties. The object of the General Government, he informed us, was to enforce a compliance with the requisition of the civil authorities of the State, in the arrest of the soldiers demanded by them, for the murder of Owens—and to endeavor to procure them a trial by the United States Court. From the excited state of the public mind—and the great prejudice existing in Alabama, against these men, it is greatly to be feared that unless some such arrangement is effected, they will be sacrificed, regardless alike of justice or humanity.

The Richmond Enquirer contains a copy of the instructions to the commanding Officer, directing the course which he is to pursue, likewise an extract of the instruction to Mr. Key, which we lay before our readers:

Extract of a letter to Major J. S. McIntosh, dated October 25th, 1833.

"SIR—Your letter of the 21st inst. to Major General Macon has been laid before me, and in answer, I have to inform you, that you will impose no obstacle to the service of legal process upon any officer or soldier under your command, whether issuing from the Courts of the State of Alabama, or of the United States. On the contrary, you will give all necessary facilities to the execution of such process.

"It is not the intention of the President, that any part of the military force of the United States should be brought into collision with the civil authority. In all questions of jurisdiction, it is the duty of the former to submit to the latter, and no considerations must interfere with that duty.

"If, therefore, an officer of the State or of the United States come with legal process against yourself or an officer or soldier of your garrison, you will freely admit him within your post, and allow him to execute his writ undisturbed.

Extract of a letter from the Secretary of War, to Francis S. Key, Esq. Oct. 31, 1833.

"You have seen in the letter addressed to Major McIntosh, it is the determination of the Government to preserve the proper agency of the civil authority. The military force is employed by virtue of a act of Congress in a specific object. In the execution of this, they will follow the directions of the Marshal, and both will be governed by your advice, in every thing relating to the execution of their duty. Let all legal process, whether from the Courts of the United States or from the State of Alabama, be submitted to without resistance and without hesitation. The supremacy of the civil over the military authority is one of the great features of our institutions, and one of the bulwarks of the Constitution. The President is particularly solicitous that no act shall be done, to violate this great principle. But on the other hand, the Marshal and Military force must be defended against vexatious proceedings; and you will therefore without delay, in every instance where they are instituted against them, have the matter brought before a Judge of the United States for its determination."

The reader will see in these instructions the decided proofs of that jealous determination to assert the supremacy of the Civil Authority, which ought always to act as a barrier to the Republican Government."

The happy consequences of this conciliatory spirit in both parties can readily be foreseen. It will produce a kinder state of feeling between them—abate the violence of the passions, and prepare both of them for a more liberal adjustment of the remaining points of contention. But, in order to contribute to this event, we understand that the War Department is making other conciliatory arrangements. The great and real difficulty in the case, consists in the number of persons who have settled upon the ceded lands. Their entire removal would be attended with much distress. The eviction of such a multitude, especially as many of them were induced to remove to the public lands, in consequence of the temporary permission which was given by the Secretary in December last, could scarcely be attempted but in the very last resort. It is understood, that it will not even be thought of until all other means shall fail for carrying the treaty into effect. But means have been adopted which are calculated to produce the most auspicious results. Col. Albert, the Topographical Engineer, has been despatched to the Territory with the most urgent instructions to accomplish the survey and selection of the Indian Lands.—It is hoped, that before the period fixed for removal has arrived, Col. A. will have made such progress in the business of location, as to supersede all the operations of the Marshal, and of the Military authorities.

We observed an article in Saturday's Intelligencer, in which notice is taken of a rumored deficiency in the funds of the Post Office Department.

The administration of the affairs of that Department, by its present Chief, has been distinguished by a rapid extension of mail routes to every quarter of the Union; and by such improvements upon the great arteries of communication as have secured to the principal cities opportunities of more frequent and rapid correspondence with each other.

By the last Congress, an act establishing an unusually large number of post roads was passed.—This threw upon the Department a load, which, with the unexpected increase of the price of contracts for the last eastern session of the Postmaster General to amount to a heavy sum, the most of which was exclusively for the new routes, which are always unproductive at the beginning.

This heavy and unavoidable expenditure, with the cost of the great improvements before made, the productiveness of some which has not answered the expectations of the Postmaster General, were found during the present year to have carried the expenses of the Department beyond its actual credits, if the sums due to it could be promptly collected. Yet, as this cannot be done, the Post Master General has applied himself with energy to the business of curtailing his expenses in a way, which together with the great saving effected in the contracts just let in the South, will soon bring them within the current revenues of the Department.

In the mean time the credit of the Department is unshaken; and the annual report which the Post Master General is shortly to submit to the President, will fully exhibit its condition, and, we believe, will fully satisfy the public, with the faithful and correct administration of its concerns.—Globe.

A handsome Compliment.—We copy from the Fredericksburg Arena, a very handsome compliment paid to the present Chief Magistrate of our country, on account of his conduct at New Orleans, where he rendered such an important service, not only to the people of that city, but to the nation generally, by his repulse of the British army. There has been nothing perhaps which has occurred during the whole course of his eventful career, for which he has been more severely censured by his enemies, than for his conduct at that place. He has been denounced on account of it, as a tyrant, a despot, and one who has trampled rudely upon the constitution and laws of his country, and almost every opprobrious epithet has been applied to him, in consequence of it, which the ingenuity of man could invent. He was fined

and honorably paid the fine, for the adoption of measures which the enemies of the country at the time, admit were the means of preventing the capture of the place, and the circumstance of the fine having been imposed upon him, has been urged in a tone of triumph as an evidence that the application of those epithets to him was just and proper. But here we have the evidence of an enemy to himself and the country, to prove that the measures for which he has been so severely censured by many of his own countrymen, were necessary for the safety of the place, and that so far from his displaying that cold blooded cruelty, and selfishness of feeling and purpose of which he has been accused, he manifested a magnanimity of heart, and a nobleness of mind, which are very unusual among military men, and which have reflected honor, not only upon him, but upon the country in whose service he was engaged. It is shown that his conduct upon the occasion, has won for him the respect and esteem of those who were then our enemies, and enabled him in the high office to which he has been elevated by the gratitude and confidence of his countrymen, to render the most essential services to the nation, and to place it in a more elevated posture, in the estimation of the world than it ever before occupied, or than it could have occupied under the administration of almost any other man.

The literary gentleman alluded to in the article, is understood to be WASHINGTON IRVING, and the gentleman who confirmed the statement of the circumstance referred to, is no doubt our present minister to France, EDWARD LIVINGSTON. No one, unless he has been placed in a similar situation, can fully realize the feelings which such a circumstance as the one narrated is calculated to produce in the mind of an American while in a foreign country. We may form some conception of it, but it can be but a faint one. The associations of a beloved home, near and dear friends, the recollection of the scenes of childhood and of riper years, of our free institutions and the privileges which we enjoy, and which are denied to the people of all other portions of the globe, connected at once in the mind with the name of the individual who has shed a glorious lustre upon them all, rush like a flood upon the mind, and produce a thrilling sensation, which causes the feeling to arise, if not the exclamation to be heard, that man is my brother and my friend. His heart expands, he feels as if he occupied a larger space in the world than is allotted to ordinary men, and the name of America sounds in his ear like music breathed in the most dulcet strains.

Coming as this statement does from a paper which has opposed the election of the President, and which has contained many unjust charges against him, it has a happy effect, and will be perused by our readers generally with feelings of peculiar pleasure and delight.—Balt. Republican.

We understand, that Peter V. Daniel, Esq. has declined the appointment of Attorney General of the U. States, when he has been tendered to him by the President. We were not aware at the time we penned our former article on this subject, that Mr. D. had already declined the appointment by a letter addressed to Washington two days previously to his visiting that City. We well know, that in the determination which this gentleman has felt himself constrained to adopt, he has been influenced by no want of confidence in the venerable Chief Magistrate of the U. States; nor by the absence of any desire to sustain an Administration, on the success of which, of the Republic. But Mr. D. in the actual performance, has acted upon considerations arising from his own peculiar relations, and such as he has not deemed himself at liberty to disregard.

Richmond Eng.

The opening of the next session of Congress will be marked by a novel controversy in the United States Senate. Two candidates for the same seat, from the State of Rhode Island, will present themselves, to be qualified, both offering certificates of election by a majority of the Legislature. It will be remembered that Asher Robbins, whose term of service expired on the fourth of March last, was re-chosen for the ensuing term of six years, by the legislature about a year since. The validity of that election was denied at the time by his opponents, and we believe, a formal protest made against it. The division of political parties in this State had prevented an election by the people, of either governor or senator, on several trials. No constitutional provision for holding ever existed, and the Senate de facto continued themselves in power by a special act, and this same Senate, together with the other House, went into convention to elect a senator and chose Mr. Robbins. He accordingly received his testimonials of election, and will claim the seat. The opposite party have contended that the election is totally void. Accordingly, at the present session of the legislature, a resolution was offered for the two uses to join in Grand Committee for the purpose of electing a Senator in the Congress of the U. S. in the place of Mr. Robbins, which passed by a majority of 16. ELISHA R. PORTER was then nominated, and elected without opposition.

The friends of Mr. Robbins then offered a Protest against the proceedings of the two Houses, and it was moved, that it be entered on the Journal of the House. The motion was rejected, and the protest was ordered to lie on the table.—(Balt. Amer)

Florida.—The subject of the propriety of applying to Congress for admission as a state into the Union, is beginning to be agitated in Florida. The editor of the Floridian expresses himself decidedly in favour of a speedy admission, but opens his columns to those who may choose to express an opposite opinion. It will not in all probability, be many more years before we shall have three new states, Michigan, Arkansas & Florida. At the time of the last census, the population of Michigan amounted to 31,639, that of Arkansas 39,300, and that of Florida 24,730. According to the present ratio of representation, the number necessary to entitle each to a mission is 47,700 which exceeds very considerably the amount of their population in 1830; but at the rate of increase which has since been going on, they will all no doubt be entitled to the privilege long before 1840, when the next census will be taken.

At the end of the present year, there will probably be not less than \$12,000,000 in the Treasury after the National Debt has been paid. In the ensuing Congress now distant only about three weeks this surplus revenue may originate some discussions relative to the tariff duties, or how the superabundance may be best disposed of—and also may renew the debate relative to the public land.

NEW YORK MARKET, Nov. 9. COTTON.—The transactions here, for the last three days, amount to about 1200 bales, of which 1100 were Upland, at 15 a 15 1/2 cents for North Carolina new, and 16 cents for South Carolina new. The sales have been almost exclusively for home manufacture, and fully establish the decline mentioned in our last, which is 1/4 cent below the prices of last week.

NAVAL STORES.—An important advance has been realized on Turpentine—sales of several cargoes of North Carolina at \$3, at which price it is still in demand. The market is nearly bare of Tar, and the price of that has also advanced about 25 cents—sales are made at \$2.25. Spirits of Turpentine have been sold at 50 cents, which is an improvement of 8 a 10 cents.

DIED, At his residence in this County, on the 4th inst. in the 66th year of his age, JOHN S. NELSON, Esq. The virtues and intelligence of Mr. Nelson obtained the confidence and esteem of all who knew him. He was for fourteen years selected as a Representative of the citizens of this county in the State Legislature, of which he was always considered a very useful and respectable member.

At Swift Creek, in this county, on the 15th ult. SETH CHAPMAN, Esq. aged 52 years.

PORT OF NEWBERN. ARRIVED, Schr. Lion, Hoxie, N. York, mdz. to O. S. Dewey. Pilot, Stackpole, Baltimore, mdz. to Master. CLEARED, Schr. Wade, Williams, Alexandria. Lion, Hoxie, New York. Susan Mary, Harding, do. Patron, Ellis, Baltimore.

For New York, THE fine, new, and first rate copper fastened Schooner EXCHANGE, built of the best materials, and intended for a regular Packet, will commence loading in four or five days.—For Freight, apply to L. M. HIGGINS, Nov. 15, 1833. Old County Wharf.

Slaughter House. J. W. LEE, HAVING fitted up the above establishment in the most convenient manner, holds himself in readiness to receive droves of Hogs, and to butcher Pork on the most reasonable terms and in such quantities as may be required. He also attends the Market, where his stall is regularly supplied with as good fresh Beef as the country affords. Every attention will be given to the orders of such of the citizens as may favour him with their custom. Newbern, Nov. 15, 1833.

Notice. AT the November Term, A. D. 1833, of Craven Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, the subscriber qualified as Executor of JOHN S. NELSON, deceased. Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, to make immediate payment, or their notes and accounts will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection; and all persons having claims against said estate, are required to present the same, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by an act of the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, in such cases made and provided, or they will be barred of recovery. SAMUEL HYMAN, Executor. Craven County, Nov. 15, 1833.

Notice. THE Partnership hitherto existing between the subscribers, having been dissolved, all persons indebted to their late firm are requested to make payment without further delay. PATRICK M. BRYAN, JOHN BRYAN, Swift Creek, Craven County, Nov. 15, 1833.

Notice. AT November Term, A. D. 1833, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Craven County, the subscribers qualified as Executors to the last Will and Testament of the late SETH CHAPMAN. Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment, or suits for the recovery of such claims will be instituted against them. And those having claims against the estate aforesaid, are required to present them duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by an act of the General Assembly, in such cases made and provided, or they will be barred of recovery. DAVID CHAPMAN, } Executors. ABNER HARTLEY, } Swift Creek, Craven County, N. C. } November 14th, 1833. }

TURKS ISLAND SALT. 1600 bushels Turks Island SALT, just received, per British schooner Fame, and for sale by J. M. GRANADE, & CO. —ALSO— In addition to their general assortment of Fall and Winter supply of Goods, 1000 bushels IRISH POTATOES, 100 "Freeborn's" PATENT PLOUGHS, 30 casks STONE LIME. Nov. 8

FALL AND WINTER GOODS. JOHN CHARLOTTE HAS just returned from New York and is now opening his FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF DRY GOODS, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, Glassware, Groceries, &c. AMONG HIS ASSORTMENT WILL BE FOUND Rose and Point Blankets, Calicoes, various qualities, Satinets, Kerseys, Linseys & Sagathies, Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Shawls, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, White, red, scarlet and green Flannels, Ticking, Diapers, and Spun Cotton, 2 cases Gentlemen's fashionable Hats, Ladies' Leather, Morocco and Prunella Shoes and Boots, Heavy Brogans, fine ditto. —ALSO— Loaf, Lump and Brown Sugars, Coffee and Tobacco, Hyson and Gunpowder Teas, Liquors, Iron, Spices, &c. All of which are fresh and will be sold low.