

From the Globe.
WILLIAM J. DUANE, ESQ.

The following letter from this gentleman, to an unknown correspondent in Kentucky, is going the rounds of the Bank papers. This wanton and unprovoked attack upon the integrity, discretion and honor of the President and his Cabinet, must surprise those who do not know the man and are unacquainted with the ground assumed by him in Washington. For reasons which will hereafter appear, it excites no surprise with us.

From the Maysville (Ky.) Eagle.

The Secretary of the Treasury.—The following letter from WILLIAM J. DUANE, Esq., late Secretary of the Treasury, to a gentleman of Mason county, has been handed to us for publication:

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17, 1833.

DEAR SIR:—I have just now received your letter of the 10th inst., expressing your approbation of my course as Secretary of the Treasury. I have always been, and am opposed to the United States Bank, and to all such aristocratic monopolies; but, I considered the removal of the deposits, unnecessary, unwise, vindictive, arbitrary and unjust. I believe that the law gave to the Secretary of the Treasury, and not to the President, discretion on the question; and I would not act to oblige the President, or any body else, when I thought it improper to do so. I never asked office—I accepted it reluctantly, and was removed for an honest discharge of my duty. If to keep office and \$6,000 a year, I had given up my judgment, I should have brought shame upon the grey hairs of my father and upon my numerous children; so that I am content to return to humble life with a tranquil mind.

With kind respects, I am,
Very respectfully yours,
W. J. DUANE.

REMARKS.

Mr. Duane professes, as he constantly has done heretofore, that he is opposed to the Bank of the United States. It was undoubtedly his supposed accordance with the President in his views relative to the institution, which produced his selection as a member of the Cabinet. At the time that selection took place, the subject of a removal of the deposits was under discussion in the country and the cabinet. At the commencement of Congress then pending, the President and Secretary of the Treasury had expressed a distrust of the safety of the public deposits in the Bank of the United States, and the latter had gone further and said, that this, "taken in connection with the necessary arrangements, in anticipation of finally closing its business, have suggested an inquiry into the security of the Bank, as the depository of the public funds." When Mr. Duane consented to take charge of the Treasury Department, the House of Representatives had expressed no opinion upon the subject, and he well knew that it was under consideration and undecided.

After the opinion of the House was expressed, the subject continued to be agitated in the newspapers, and we are informed that a memorial praying for their removal was circulated in Philadelphia, to which many signatures were obtained, and it is scarcely possible that Mr. Duane could have been unapprised of it before he came to Washington.

He agreed to accept the Department therefore, and actually went into it, with a perfect knowledge that this subject was in agitation.

On coming into office, he found that the President had already required, from the members of his Cabinet, written opinions upon the subject; that three members, viz: the Secretary of the Navy, the Postmaster General and the Attorney General, had given opinions favorable to a removal, and that only one member had given a written opinion against it. There were, therefore, three opinions in favor of the removal, and only one against it. The President, and the three in favor of removal, constituted a majority of four to one. Another member of the Cabinet, who gave no written opinion, although somewhat disinclined to the measure, assured the President of his support if resolved on by him.

This was the state of things when Mr. Duane took charge of the Treasury Department. Not a doubt was entertained, we believe, but that he was already with the majority in opinion, and would proceed, in convenient time, to execute a measure which was deemed essential to the interest of the country.

While on his northern tour, the President communicated to Mr. Duane, by letter, his deliberate opinion upon the subject, not in a spirit of dictation but of kindness. From Mr. Duane's newness in office, it was supposed, we presume, that he would feel a heavy weight of responsibility in executing so important a measure, and this the President was desirous to diminish; as far as the expression of decided convictions could do it.

A few days after his return, the President was astonished at being informed, in a tone and manner scarcely respectful, that Mr. Duane differed with him in opinion, and would not with his existing impressions, remove the deposits, but promptly intimated that he would not continue in a situation to embarrass his measures.

A free interchange of opinions then took place between him and the President, and as, in case of removal, it would be necessary to ascertain beforehand from the principal State Banks on what terms they would receive the deposits, it was mutually agreed that a final decision should be postponed until an Agent should be sent to obtain this information, Mr. Duane maintaining that although his present impressions were adverse to the measure his mind was open to conviction.

In drafting instructions for the Agent however, he inserted a sentence declaring that there was then no sufficient cause for removing the deposits, but that the information was wanted to enable the government to act if any cause should thereafter arise.

This palpable decision of the question beforehand, which would have made the mission of the Agent nugatory and ridiculous, drew from the President a letter, in which he desired to know whether Mr. Duane was already determined not to execute the measure, if after full inquiry and advisement with his Cabinet, the president should be of opinion that it ought to be done.

In reply to this letter, Mr. Duane explained his object in so wording the instructions, declared that his mind was still open to conviction, and pledged himself, in the most explicit

terms, that "if, after receiving the information and hearing the discussion, he should not consider it his duty, as the responsible agent of the law to carry into effect the decision the President might then make, he would, from respect for the President and his Cabinet, FOR THE PRESIDENT TO SELECT A SUCCESSOR WHOSE VIEWS MIGHT ACCORD WITH HIS OWN ON THE IMPORTANT MATTER IN CONTEMPLATION."

As if his sense of honor and propriety, on this point, were not satisfied with such a pledge, he again, in the same letter explicitly promised, "that when the moment for decision, after inquiry and discussion shall arrive, HE WOULD CONCUR WITH THE PRESIDENT ON RETIRE."

This was about the 22d of July. A few days afterwards, the Agent started on his mission to the State Banks, whence he returned and made report about the first of September. In the mean time, the Report of the Government Directors had been received, disclosing the startling fact that all the funds of the Bank had been placed at the disposition of Mr. Biddle for electioneering purposes; that more than a hundred thousand dollars had been used in that way; and that the Board of Directors had solemnly resolved, after warning and discussion, to proceed in the same career.

Finding there was no difficulty in making arrangements with the State Banks, the President, confirmed in all his previous opinions by these disclosures, made those opinions formally known to his Cabinet, by the paper which has already gone to the public.

What was Mr. Duane's course? Did he concur with the President? NO. Did he "afford the President an opportunity to select a successor whose views might accord with his own on the important matter in contemplation?" NOT AT ALL. He would neither "CONCUR" nor "RETIRE."

However, instead of giving a prompt decision when the President's final opinion was announced, he held out the idea that his mind was yet open; that the paper presented some new and strong views; that he might finally concur in the course recommended; and he requested to have the document for further consideration!

His only further consideration was to prepare a reply, inaccurate in its assertions, and indecorous in its language, which was returned to him. Among other extraordinary things, this paper substantially stated that it was not his (Mr. Duane's) intention to comply with his promise to resign when he made it—that he did not, at the time he gave the pledge, suppose the State Banks would enter into the Executive's views, in relation to the deposits, and that, therefore, the occasion would not occur, which would require the fulfillment of the expectation he had created; but that, as it had arisen, he would do right by refusing to resign, rather than do wrong by voluntarily giving way to enable the President to accomplish his purposes. This was followed, on the same day, by another note, which he withdrew, and then on the same day, by another and another! both of which were also returned. These papers were not only inaccurate in their contents, but evinced a disrespect for the President, and a total alienation of feeling, which would have rendered any further association between the President and Secretary at once unpleasant and improper.

Here, then, was a Secretary of the Treasury, who had given a solemn pledge, twice, and emphatically repeated, which he REFUSED TO REDEEM. Not content with thwarting the wishes of the man to whom he owed his elevation, he treated him with rudeness and disrespect. He was determined to FORCE A DISMISSAL, that he might throw himself into the hands of the Bank Party, to be used as a weapon against one who had invited him to a high and honorable trust.—Was this ingenuous, frank, liberal, gentlemanly, or just?

What should the President have done?—Ought he to have kept in his Cabinet a man ON WHOSE WRITTEN PLEDGES HE COULD NOT RELY? Ought he to have kept near him a man, who not only refused to redeem his pledges, but evinced a total want of the courtesies which should characterize official intercourse! Ought he to have retained, as his confidential adviser, one who was ready to declare that a measure which the President held to be demanded by the public interests, and the will of his constituents, was "unnecessary, unwise, vindictive, arbitrary and unjust?" The President did not think so.

Mr. Duane was dismissed for FAITHLESSNESS TO HIS SOLEMN WRITTEN PLEDGES, and for the exhibition of BAD FEELINGS, WHICH MADE HIM TOTALLY UNFIT FOR THE STATION TO WHICH HE HAD BEEN ELEVATED. He was NOT dismissed merely for refusing to remove the deposits.

Let us not be misunderstood. We maintain the right of the President to dismiss any executive officer for refusing to do what the Chief Magistrate may believe it his duty to do. In this case, if Mr. Duane had not given the written pledge, and had not shown any of his bad feelings, the President might have dismissed him, and probably would. But that point does not belong to the case, and cannot be brought into discussion; for however clear it is, that the President had a right to dismiss him for that cause, it is equally clear that this was not the immediate inducement.

From these facts, the Bank party will perceive that the case is a little different from what they have supposed. To reach the President, they will be obliged to prove, not that he has no power over the deposits, but that he has no right to dismiss a Secretary for falsifying his written pledges and using insulting language towards the Chief Magistrate, whom it is his duty to treat with respect. They must not only prove, that the President has no right to discharge from his councils men, on whose word he cannot rely and whose feelings and opinions are with his worst enemies; but that he cannot remove a Secretary whom he himself has made, who has not had the confirmation of the Senate, whose nomination to that body depends on his will, and whose commission would have expired at the close of the next session of Congress!

Long ago we might have cut short the arguments of the Bank papers by this exposition.

But as it must annihilate all that is left of the affected candor, and assumed humility of the late Secretary; as no doubt was entertained that the course would triumphantly sustain the administration in the great measure, and as there was no desire here to give unnecessary pain, we were disposed to be silent. But when he comes before the country and charges the President and his Cabinet with being "unwise, vindictive, arbitrary and unjust," and says, "I was removed for an honest discharge of my duty," it becomes necessary that truth shall be told and justice done.

Of the motives which governed Mr Duane's strange conduct in Washington, we have said nothing. The motive which induces him to write vindictive letters for publication is palpable enough. It is to act as the pioneer of the Bank Party and Nullifiers in an attack upon the President at the approaching session of Congress.

The late London papers contain some curious speculations as to the real object of the meeting of the Three Great Sovereigns of the Holy Alliance. One of them, the United Kingdom, thinks that it is to concert measures for an early attack upon revolutionized France, and upon the general liberties of all constitutional states. It adds—"The firm union of Great Britain and France will, however, render abortive and vain the efforts of northern brutality, to trample upon and destroy the rising liberties of the neighboring nations. So important is the indissoluble union of England with France, that we witness, with the highest satisfaction the progress of a commercial treaty, founded upon enlarged and liberal principles of commercial reciprocity, and the proposed construction of an extensive line of railways from the capital of England to the capital of France, will in a very extensive degree, tend to consolidate the interests and the alliance of these two nations, now the great bulwark of the liberties of the world."

A discovery, which will be highly interesting to antiquarians, has recently been made in the environs of Treves. It consists in the remains of a Roman temple, found in digging the earth on the highest bank of the Kyll, between Pelm and Gerolstein, in the circle of Daun. Several coins of Marcus Aurelius, Antonius Pius, and Constantine the Great, human masks in terra cotta, fragments of stone images of animals, and a stone with a Latin inscription importing that the temple was dedicated to the goddess Lucine by Marcus Victorius Poleus, in the consulate of Glabrio and Torquatus, have already been dug up! Further excavations are in progress.

Col. ARON BARR.—We have known for some months past that the memoirs of this distinguished individual were about to be published, under his direction, by Matthew L. Davis, Esq. of this city. There is perhaps no person better qualified for the task than the gentleman who has undertaken it, both from his personal talents, and political associations. The Editor we learn, has proceeded as far as the far famed Mexican expedition, and we have reason to know that his research and industry are unremitting. It will be a work, we venture to say, of profound interest to the philosopher or politician.

Specie.—The following is the amount of specie exported during the last week from Boston, viz:—For Padang \$50,000, Sumatra 22,000, Calcutta 13,000, Pernambuco 4,320. Total \$90,000. All the above was in silver, except \$600, which was in gold, shipped to Calcutta.

NEWBERN PRICES CURRENT

BEEFWAX, lb.	16	18	cents	
BUTTER, do.	20	25		
CANDLES, do.	12	15		
COFFEE, do.	13	14		
CORRAGE, cwt.	12 1/2	\$ 15		
COTTON, do.	12 1/2			
COTTON BAGGING—20	25	cts.		
FLAX, per lb.	10	15	cts.	
FLOUR, bbl.	\$ 6 25			
GRAIN, Corn, bushel,	70	cents		
Wheat, bushel,	\$ 1			
IRON, Bar, American, lb.	5	5 1/2	cents	
Russia and Sweden, do.	5	6		
LARD, lb.	9	10	cents	
LEATHER, Sole, lb.	15	25	cents	
Hides, do.	10	12	cents	
LUMBER, Flooring, M.	\$ 12			
Inch boards, do.	8	\$ 9		
Sanding, do.	8	9		
Square Timber, do.	20	30		
Shingles, Cypress, do.	\$ 2			
Staves, W. O. hhd.	16	20		
Do. R. O., do.	10	12		
Do. W. O. barrel, do.	8			
Heading, hhd.	18	22		
Do. barrel, do.	8	10		
MOLASSES, gallon,	36	cents		
NAILS, Cut, all sizes above 4d.	lb.	6 1/2	6 1/2	cents
4d. and 3d.	do.	9	cents	
Wrought,	do.	15	20	cents
NAVAL STORES, Tar, bbl.	\$ 1 75			
Turpentine, do.	\$ 2 60			
Pitch, do.	\$ 1 40			
Rosin, do.	1			
Spirits Surpentine, gallon,	35	cents		
Varnish, gal.	25	cents		
OILS, Sperm, gal.	\$ 1	1 20		
Whale & Porpoise, do.	35	40	cents	
Linsed, do.	\$ 1 20	1 30		
PAINTS, Red Lead, lb.	15	18	cents	
White Lead, ground in oil, cwt.	\$ 10	12 1/2		
PEASE, Black eyed, bushel,	75	cents		
Grey eyed, do.	45	60		
PROVISIONS, Bacon, lb.	8	10	cents	
Pork, mess, bbl.	\$ 16			
Do. prime, do.	\$ 12	13		
SALT, Turks Island, bushel,	50	cents		
Liverpool, fine, do.	60	70	cents	
SHOT, cwt.	\$ 8	10		
SPIRITS, Brandy, French, gallon,	\$ 1	50	2	
Apple, do.	50	60	cents	

NOTICE

IS HEREBY given to the creditors of Henry W. Jones, to present their claims to me, on or before the 6th day of January next, as on that day I shall pay off what balance of the trust fund there may be remaining in my hands, after satisfying the special debts provided for in the Deed.

WILL: G. BRYAN, Trustee.
Newbern, Nov. 2, 1833.

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 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.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed by the late JOHN NUTTALL, I shall, on Monday, the 30th day of December next, at the Store of James Patton, nine miles south of Oxford, on the Road to Raleigh, expose at Public Sale, that

VALUABLE ESTATE,

lately in the possession of Mr. Nuttall. The Land is situated on the Stage Road from Raleigh to Oxford, ten miles south of latter place. It contains 2600 acres, a large quantity of which consists of Tubbs' Creek Low Grounds, represented to be of the first quality, and well adapted to the culture of Tobacco, Cotton and Grain. The title is supposed to be indisputable, as the whole Estate was in the undisturbed possession of Mr. Nuttall for thirty years. The Subscriber however, will only execute a Deed, with special warranty.

TERMS—Promissory Notes at six, twelve and eighteen months, negotiable at the Bank of Newbern, in this place, with good security, and at the option of the Subscriber, a lien upon the Land until the purchase money is paid.

To those desirous of purchasing, the lines will be shown, either by James Patton, Esq. or by the Overseer on the premises.

T. P. DEVEREUX.
Raleigh, Nov. 18th. 1833.

The Raleigh Star, Roanoke Advocate, Newbern Sentinel, Oxford Examiner, Wilmington Press, Windsor Herald, Petersburg Intelligencer and Richmond Enquirer, will insert the above, once a week, until the day of sale and forward their bills to the Subscriber.

FRANCIS J. PRENTISS, MERCHANT TAILOR.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has commenced business in the Store formerly occupied by Mr. Charles Stewart, on Pollock-street, a few doors west of the State Bank.

F. J. P. has just returned from New York with a choice selection of goods in his line,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING:	
CLOTHS.	CASSIMERES.
Super Blue,	Super Blue,
Black,	Black,
Dahlia,	Green,
Adelaide,	Drab,
Rifle Green,	Mulberry,
Invisible do.	Plum,
Olive,	Stripped,
Mulberry,	Corded,
Steel-mixed,	Dark-mixed,
Petersham,	Light, do.

ALSO—Hats, Stocks, Suspensers, Cravats, Cravat Stiffeners, Bosoms, Linen Collars, &c. &c., all of which will be sold low for Cash.

Clothing of all descriptions made in the first style, on short notice.

Selling off at Cost!

The subscriber having determined to bring his business to a close, offers for sale, AT NEW YORK PRICES.

An extensive and fashionable assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &

AMONG WHICH ARE	
Superfine Blue, Black, Brown,	CLOTHS.
Invisible Green, Rifle Green,	
Russell Brown, Olive Brown,	
Dahlia, Mulberry, Plum, & Steel mixed	CASSIMERES.
Superfine Black, Blue,	
Grey, Drab and Mixed	
Figured Velvet, Tinsel and Plain ditto, Tamboured, Silk	VESTINGS
Buff, White Cassimere and Nan-kin coloured	

Superfine Hats, Gum-elastic Suspensers, Stocks, Fashionable Gloves, &c. &c.

He continues to conduct the Tailoring business; and having a number of first rate workmen, is prepared to execute orders for Clothing in the most expeditious and satisfactory manner. EDWARD C. O. TINKER.
Newbern, 25th Oct. 1833.

Notice.

AT the Nov. Term of Craven Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, the subscriber qualified as Administrator of William I. Corman, deceased. All persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make payment without delay; and those having claims against it, are required to present them, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

WASHINGTON CARMAN, Ad'r.
Nov. 22, 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 or recovery.

SAMUEL HYMAN, Executor
Craven County, Nov. 15, 1833.

Slaughter House.

WILLIAM R. STRLETT

RESPECTFULLY informs Farmers and others, that he is prepared to receive and butcher Beeves and Hogs, and to accommodate those who bring them, on his usual moderate terms.

W. R. S. continues to purchase Beeves, Hogs, &c. and to supply the market with the best that can be obtained.
Newbern, 22d November, 1833.



THE SENTINEL.
NEWBERN:
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1833.

Our readers will peruse with pleasure the able and energetic document inserted on our first page—the Message of the Governor to the General Assembly. Although it disclaims the idea of dictating, it nevertheless is marked with that frankness, candor and decision of sentiment, which is seldom found in the compositions of politicians who are high in place and have no objection to rising higher. It advocates with proper zeal, the adoption of a liberal and efficient system of Internal Improvements, as necessary to the prosperity and character of the State—is opposed to the establishment of a Bank of the State, such as was chartered during the last session—recommends an immediate revision and purgation of the statute-law of North Carolina—and maintains the propriety of laying a tax upon income, as one of the most equitable methods of raising a revenue. This last proposed reform in our system of taxation, must be deemed a proper, just, and necessary one. It is source of wonder that it has so long remained dormant. The time has long passed, when land was considered the only real property, and therefore the most legitimate subject of taxation. If the realization of the enjoyment of protection, the possession of power and luxury, render a tribute due to the government which protects, none surely should be before the most capricious in paying his ready and willing quota. As it can barely struggle through the difficulties of life and procure bread for her children, should be compelled to pay a tax for the hard privilege of cultivating a barren and ungrateful soil, while the owner of thousands in ready money, who is enjoying the numberless comforts attend it upon his wealth, pays not one cent? If any thing can exemplify the scriptural adage of "straining at a gnat, and swallowing a camel," it is the sight of a tax gatherer selling a pine barren piece of land for its taxes, while the most favoured subject of the government is let sit at large, because forsooth, his property consists of ready money! It is to be earnestly hoped that our Legislature will no longer leave us under the evils of a political error which is more worthy of the dark ages than the nineteenth century.

CONVENTION.—The Internal Improvement Convention met at Raleigh on Monday. Forty-four counties were represented, and Governor Swan was chosen President. Our correspondent informs us that the President delivered a most argumentative and eloquent address on Monday, after which the meeting adjourned. On Tuesday morning, Resolutions were introduced to this effect: "That the State procure by loan, upon the credit of the State, a sufficient sum for carrying into execution works of Internal Improvement." They were referred.

A considerable panic was created in Raleigh during the last week, by the report that the Small Pox was in the place. Upon investigation it was discovered to be true in a single instance. The patient was immediately removed, and with her, all cause for apprehension.

We were unable to insert in our last week's paper the account of a dinner given to Mr. Gaston, as a testimonial of respect. It is unnecessary to dilate on the pleasure with which we observed the exercises of another State, and one too, justly proud of her own sons, thus acknowledging the tribute which is due to a man in whom the great and good will always find a congenial spirit. That our esteemed townsman, is celebrated for the charm which he unites with his social intercourse, is a fact too well known, to create any surprise. We are unwilling however that any complimentary remarks made by him at a public dinner. We are much mistaken if his eloquence be of that character which "wraps and inspires" and deprives the hearer of all self command. On the contrary it is of a kind which introduces the mind into the polished realm of reason, which does not blind but sharpens the powers of comprehension and deduction, which chains the attention down to the simple point of debate, and whose greatest triumph is that achieved by the weapons of logic.

It is with sincere pleasure that we give publicity to the following certificate; and we congratulate our friends of the Episcopal Church that all cause for apprehension of danger is now removed from a building which is truly an ornament to the town.

Newbern, 27th Nov. 1833.
The undersigned having been requested to examine the state of CHRIST CHURCH, in this town, since the completion of the essential repairs thereof, do hereby certify, that they conscientiously believe the edifice to be perfectly secure from the most remote danger; and that its condition is such as to warrant the presence of the greatest possible assemblage.

B. FLANNER,
JOSHUA MITCHELL,
THOMAS SPARKOW,
HARDY B. LAKE,
D. MUMFORD.

Benjamin F. Butler, of Albany, has been appointed Attorney General of the State of New York. This is said, on all hands, to be an excellent selection.

Spain.—It is not impossible says the Boston Atlas that we shall soon see a civil war in Spain. The only surviving child of Ferdinand VII. is a daughter born in 1830. Previous to the birth of this child, the crown of Spain by the fundamental law of the kingdom could be inherited only by males; but soon after the daughter was born, Ferdinand issued an ordinance making females capable of the succession. Don Carlos, Ferdinand's eldest brother, disputes the validity of the ordinance, and claims the throne.