



THE SENTINEL.

NEWBERN:

WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1836.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

FOR GOVERNOR.

RICHARD D. SPAIGHT.

Convention.—The proceedings of the District Convention, held in this place on Tuesday, the 26th ult., were received at such a late hour, that we were compelled to postpone the remarks which we intended making respecting it. The unanimity manifested by the Delegates, was a very gratifying evidence of their confidence in the cause, and they gave mutual testimony as to the great probability of success which it would meet with throughout the District. Although the delegates from Greene and Lenoir were prevented from attending, (as we have reason to believe, on account of the exaggerated reports which they had heard concerning the small pox,) still, the known soundness of those two counties, gave the members of the Convention full confidence, that if they had been present, they would have coincided zealously in the sentiments which prevailed in the body. In the selection of WILLIAM P. FERRAND as a candidate for Elector on the Republican ticket, the Convention believed, upon consultation, that they would present to the Electoral District a citizen as unexceptionable in all respects, as widely and favorably known, and as likely to ensure the success of the ticket, as could have been selected. It is known, that at a meeting of our fellow citizens of Greene, for the purpose of appointing Delegates, Gen. WYATT MOYE, of that county, was nominated as a suitable person to represent the District on the Electoral Ticket. Although from their knowledge of Gen. Moyer, the members of the Convention expressed a high respect for his eminent respectability and unwavering republicanism, they were induced to make the above-mentioned selection for reasons conclusive in themselves, and which, we think will be perfectly satisfactory to his warmest friends. We congratulate our fellow citizens of the District on the harmony and decision with which they have prepared for the coming contest, and we need not assure them that nothing is wanting but unanimity and concert to insure complete success to the Republican ticket.

THE PROSPECT BEFORE US.

We believe that there never was a period in the history of the world, that exhibited so many uniform and decisive defeats on one side, and such numerous triumphs on the other, as the present. While the most violent efforts are made in every direction to throw the country into uproar and panic, the people seem, with the most cutting indifference, to regard it as mock thunder, and lay the vari-colored alarmists upon the shell, to learn wisdom from time, reflection and experience. The tide of victory in the cause of Democracy, rises higher, and flows more proudly every day; while its foes, consoling themselves with the maxim that "every dog has his day," wait with exemplary patience, like the boy on the banks of the rushing river, for the exhaustion of the stream "which flows and still will flow throughout all time." Scarcely had we recorded the thorough victory obtained by the Administration in New Hampshire, before a triumph equally decisive, but more unexpected, and therefore, still more gratifying, came from regenerated Connecticut, and immediately in the footsteps of these, we are greeted this week by the welcome peal of success from the shores of Rhode Island. Virginia is moving on ward steadily, in vindication of her most cherished principles, and will shortly prepare another wreath to grace the procession; New York has done enough for all party-purposes, and North Carolina "bides her time" to raise the flag of Van Buren, Johnson and Spaight. In the mean time, where are the zealous but "exceedingly feeble" Whigs? What triumph can they claim? Alas! they would consider themselves eminently fortunate, if they could but prevent their constant retrogression! Defeat and exposure have so long been their daily rations, that they have become hardened to endurance, and with that esprit du corps which always animates small minorities, the very paucity of their numbers induces them to believe that they are the salt of the earth, and inspires them with the obstinacy of martyrs. But if we could indulge the hope of reasoning them into reason, we would convince them by facts, that their cause is hopeless and radically defective. The current of public sentiment has been, and is so decidedly against them, that they spend their energies in vain in battling against the irreversible decree of truth and nature, and we would, therefore, beseech them to cease the struggle, to believe that they may be in the wrong, and under the influence of wholesome conviction, to abandon the barren and selfish dogmas in which their senses have been steeped, and come over, with fearless honesty, to the cause of truth and liberality. If such a desirable conviction could be wrought by any human means, it would give us the most joyful surprise to see them casting away their vain idols and throwing themselves like erring brethren, into the outstretched arms of philanthropy and democracy.

The weather for the last week has been very pleasant, and compensates us for the dreary season which we had during the winter and spring. Vegetation is in a very forward state, and every thing seems to promise an abundant harvest both of fruit and grain.

New Post Office.—A Post Office, called Tuckahoe, has been established in Jones county, of which, Owen B. Cox, Esq. is Postmaster.

Late from England.

The packet ship Westminster, at New York, brings London papers to the evening of the 17th March.

No question of general importance has occupied the attention of the British Parliament. The strength of the present Ministers in the House of Commons seems on the increase. A reduction of the stamp duty on Newspapers is contemplated. The committee of the House of Commons appointed to investigate the charge of bribery and corruption against Mr. O'Connell in the Carlow election had made a report exculpatory of him. The Citadel at Plymouth had been destroyed by fire, and the town Mayor aged 76, and his two daughters, aged 23 and 15, perished in the flames.

The prince consort of Portugal had arrived in London. A diplomatic envoy is said to have been despatched to Cracow, by the British government, to report on the military occupation of that city by the Russians, Austrians and Prussians.

The British government is said to have offered its guarantee to Russia, for the payment of the indemnification due by Turkey, on condition that the Russians evacuate the fortress of Silistria.

In the French chamber of deputies the motion for a political amnesty, in favor of Prince Polignac and his fellow prisoners, was lost by a large majority on the ground that it is the prerogative of the king to originate acts of mercy.

A meeting was held in London, Lord Dudley Stuart in the chair, for the purpose of taking measures for the relief of the sufferers by the New York fire. Mr. O'Connell and Sheridan Knowles addressed the meeting. A subscription was resolved on.

The King of Prussia is said to be laboring under a species of insanity.

The elections in Spain were resulting strongly in favor of the ultra liberals. The popularity of M. Mendizabel was still on the increase.

MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, March 11.—The business this week consists of 15,650 bags, the market being rather dull at the beginning of the week, and fully one half the sales being made in the last two days. We think, on the whole that the prices are about the same as last week.

March 14.—Cotton.—We had a very active market to-day; there was an excellent attendance of spinners and dealers, who bought freely; speculators also took several lots.—The total sales are nearly 10,000 bags, at an improvement of 1/4 to 1/2 on Friday's prices.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

Liverpool Market, March 13.

Cotton.—The business done in cotton this week is extensive, at a further improvement of fully 1/2 per lb. on American descriptions; other kinds going off freely, at very full prices; the market closes healthy and with a decidedly firm appearance. Speculators have taken 8,500 American, 200 Egyptian, and 100 Maranhon; and exporters 400 American, 750 Surat, and 700 Bengal. There is one vessel from New Orleans not yet reported. The report this week is 87,120 bags and the sales are 38,100 bags, viz:—220 Sea Island, 21 a 30; 14,900 Bowed, 9 1/2 a 11 1/2; 10,100 New Orleans, 9 1/2 a 12; 5270 Alabama, 8 1/2 a 11 1/2.

Darien, April 5.

Latest from Florida.—We are furnished by Captain Rogers of the Schr. Imperial, which arrived here on Wednesday evening, 30th ult. from Picolata, with the news that a number of Indians were in the neighborhood of Volusia. On the 24 inst., a sentinel was shot down by them, and they fired into the camp, killed two men who were unconsciously playing cards, and wounded a third. General Scott was understood to have marched on the 25th ult. for the Withlacoochee from Fort Drake. He is to cross the river, and reach the Indian encampment. There he will give the enemy battle, if they do not come to terms. It was not known whether any communication had been opened by Oseola, with the army since his famous talk with General Gaines. It is reported that the Louisiana volunteers have proceeded to Tampa. Provisions are said to be very scarce in Florida. Cattle are plenty enough, but corn and bread are difficult to be had. The military stores are nearly all removed from Picolata to Black Creek—and each cargo of provisions that arrives at the former place, is not permitted to be landed, but directed to be conveyed to the latter. No more troops are expected at Picolata.

Very late from Major-General Scott.—We were put in possession of some interesting information from Florida, by a gentleman of the Louisiana Volunteers, who left Fort Drake on Monday last, Gen. Scott marched to the Withlacoochee on the 25th inst., with his whole force. The Louisiana Volunteers had proceeded to Tampa Bay, where they were to be disbanded. We regret to learn that 100 of this gallant brigade were on the sick list. It is not generally known that 28 of the New Orleans Grays were at the fall of San Antonio. So little have the peril of Indian warfare affected these brave fellows, that they go directly to Texas, when they are discharged by Gen. Scott. It is generally believed when our informant left that the Indians had retreated to the everglades, and many were known to be in the rear of General Scott's army. It was pretty well ascertained that Oseola alone, of all the Indian Chiefs, was for continuing the war. No hope was entertained of getting the Indians to stand another regular engagement. [We postpone some curious particulars of Gaines' battles, and Indian fighting in general until our next.]

Tallahassee, April 9.—Gov. Eaton returned to this place on Sunday last, from Pensacola after a tedious passage of eleven days, on board the Revenue Cutter Dexter, Capt. Rudolph, and on Monday General R. K. Call, recently appointed Governor of this Territory, took the oath of office, and entered on the dis-

charge of its duties. He left this place on Tuesday last, for Mobile and New Orleans but will return immediately. During his temporary absence, the Executive duties will devolve on Mr. Walker, the Secretary of the Territory.—[Floridian.]

THE CALDWELL INSTITUTE,

UNDER THE CARE OF

The Presbytery of Orange.

We take pleasure in laying before our readers the following extracts from a circular lately issued by the Board of Trustees of this Seminary. We do not know of any Institution, of equal claims, in which the terms are so low,—the whole expense, including board, washing, fuel, candle-light, tuition, &c. being only \$120 for two sessions of five months each.

This institution, located at Greensborough, Guilford County, North Carolina, went into operation on the 7th day of January last.

The plan of education embraces: 1. A complete course of English instruction. 2. The Greek and Roman Classics and Antiquities, Ancient Geography, Mythology, and History. 3. The Sciences generally, Natural Mental and Moral, or as they are technically called, Physical, Psychological and Ethical.

In this institution the claims of English learning will be fully acknowledged and provided for accordingly; so that not only classical students, but also such scholars as do not intend to study the classics, may receive that extended instruction which will prepare them amply for the various avocations of active life.

The ancient classics, which, from time immemorial, have been justly regarded as constituting an essential part of liberal education, will receive the attention necessary to produce thorough scholars in that department of learning. With this view, Excerpts, as tending to defeat this object, will be discontinued and abandoned, and the most correct and approved editions of the original authors will be substituted in their room. When studied in connection with the pure and mixed mathematics, the Classics constitute, it is believed, not only the basis of solid learning and correct taste, but furnish also to young men emulous of distinction, the very best means of mental discipline.

In the scientific department, all the useful and customary branches of study will be taught, and pursued to any required extent.

Believing, however, that every system of education not founded on Christian principles, must be defective, and in its nature and tendency subversive of the best interests of the community, it will be the special object of the Trustees, under the direction of the Presbytery, to make ample provision for the religious, as well as the secular instruction of the youth committed to their care. Indeed, the grand design of the Presbytery in attempting the establishment of the Caldwell Institute is, to furnish our denomination, and the friends of learning generally, with a truly Christian Seminary, in which the Bible will occupy its proper place, and the paramount claims of Christian education be duly and fully recognized.

The Trustees, entertaining doubts respecting the utility of mechanical and agricultural operations as a means of reducing the expense of education, are unwilling, at present, to commit themselves to the public on this subject; but will patiently wait the result of the experiment which is now making in different parts of the country.

The government of the school, as far as practicable, will partake of the parental character, and every prudent means will be adopted to promote strict order, correct behavior, rigid economy, and commendable industry.

When youth are removed from the wholesome restraints of the domestic circle, their morals are, as is proper, the source of deep anxiety to parents and guardians.

Duly appreciating this parental solicitude, and aware that learning acquired at the expense of corrupt principles and vicious habits, must prove a curse instead of a blessing, the instructors will make it their constant aim, by careful supervision, friendly counsel, and wholesome discipline to guard their pupils against temptations to vice, and every corrupting influence to which they may be exposed; and no pains will be spared to render them contented and happy, and to return them to their parents and guardians, improved in manners, well taught, and virtuous.

The school, when fully organized, will demand the services of four or more teachers. Two have been already appointed, viz: REV. A. WILSON, and MR. S. C. LINDSLEY.

Both of these gentlemen are favorably known to the public, as experienced instructors of youth, and need no other recommendation than a simple reference to their past success and popularity.

It may be proper to remark, that Greensborough is a handsome and thriving village, surrounded by a moral and industrious population, and noted for the sobriety and industry of its inhabitants.

Board can be had in respectable families on very moderate terms.

After the close of the first term, the tuition per session of five months will be \$15, payable in advance. The first vacation in each year will be in the month of April, and the second in the month of October.

To the Institute will be attached a Preparatory Department, embracing the common elementary branches of English education.

MR. CLAY'S LAND BILL.

This bill has been before the Senate for some days, and Messrs. Hill, Benton and Wright have spoken against it, and Mr. Southard and Mr. Crittenden for it. Mr. Hill's speech has been published, and has been received by the public with the satisfaction which the patriotic and logical speeches of that gentleman always gives to the democracy of the Union. Mr. Benton's and Mr. Wright's speeches were principally of a documentary and financial character. Mr. B. undertook to show from the reports of the Secretary of War and Navy, that the defenses of the country would require the whole surplus, and more too.

The naval branch of the defense would require forty millions of dollars, including the annual repairs, and the military branch about sixty millions, to wit: the Ordnance Department near thirty millions, and the fortifications a little over thirty millions. These sums, he argued, would be greater than the surplus in the Treasury could ever meet. Mr. Wright took a much more extended view, and from data held in his hand, showed that out of about 770 bills before the two Houses of Congress, only one small general appropriation bill had yet passed, and that seventy of these bills alone proposed to appropriate twenty-seven millions of dollars; the other 700 he presumed would require several millions more. The Florida war was yet to have its cost ascertained; and he alluded to subjects understood by the Senate to show that two items, amounting to about seven millions of dollars, and not in any appropriation bill, would have to be passed upon.

The result was, that instead of thirty-two millions of surplus now in the Treasury, for which there was no use, the bills now before the two Houses would much more than absorb the whole of it; and he showed the unreasonableness of counting on the same income from lands and customs for years to come, which they were now yielding; the expansion of the paper system, and some other transient causes having produced speculations in lands and commerce which cannot last; which must, in the nature of things be followed by contraction, and leave the revenue to fall below its proper level. He took an extended view of our finances, to show, that if the proceeds of the public lands were abstracted from the Treasury for five years, as the bill proposes, the tariff of duties must be raised before the five years were out; for the present revenue from customs would not be sufficient to carry on the Government. This part of Mr. Wright's argument was exceedingly interesting, and the public must look for it with impatience.

Mr. Wright replied to Mr. Southard, and besides showing him the documents, that if the appropriation bills were passed, this thirty-two millions of surplus, as it was called, would be required to satisfy these bills; that he had fallen into the wildest calculation about the proceeds of the public lands hereafter to be divided among the States. Mr. Southard stated it at one thousand two hundred and fifty millions of dollars!!! Mr. Wright showed that he included in his computation all the lands beyond the Mississippi which were permanently guaranteed to Indian tribes; and that the public lands could no longer be an object of speculation or profit to the Government, as they had for years past been paying the Indians full value for them; and these purchases ought not to be paid for out of the custom house revenue, but by the proceeds of the lands themselves, and thereby would leave nothing to divide. The whole speech was full of interesting views, and will completely DISABUSE the public mind about the SURPLUS, when it is published. The fact is, there would be NO SURPLUS to hold up for distribution, if the appropriation bills were passed; and this the whole country will see, as soon as Mr. Benton's and Mr. Wright's speeches are published. Mr. Southard's speech was fully as panical as any that he delivered during the panic; and he was just as certain of forty millions of surplus now, as he was two years ago that there would not be a dollar at this time in the Treasury; and was just as positive that distribution was the only means of saving the country now, as he was that the restoration of the deposits and the renewal of the charter was the only means of saving it two years ago; and finally, he was just as sure that all the deposit banks would break now, as he was two years ago that all the safety fund banks would break. Mr. Wright gave him a reply which both he and the country will remember.—Globe.

There is a storm brewing in Canada and the West India Islands. Confidence in the British Government is daily disappearing. The measure of emancipation in the West Indies disgusted all who had any regard for the vested rights of the colonists, and was revolutionary in the harshest sense of the term. The Jamaica Despatch of a late date says: "We consider Canada lost to the British nation, and with their defection must fall Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Cape Breton, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland, and with them four fisheries, the greatest sources of our wealth; and then the West India Colonies, from Demerara to Jamaica, must belong to the only country that can protect and support them."

From TEXAS—to a gentleman in Richmond. "WASHINGTON, (TEXAS,) March 17, 1836. "I write you hastily in the midst of panic, hurry, bustle and confusion. A report has just spread that the enemy are passing cavalry over the Colorado at Bartrop, about 60 miles from this. Of course every thing like deliberation is at an end. The Convention has just adjourned. All are hastening away—some to the field—some to look to the safety of their families. The new Constitution was adopted last night, after 12 o'clock, unanimously—a Provincial Government organized—the members elected and sworn into office at 4 o'clock in the morning. They stand thus: DAVID G. BURNETT, President. LORENZO DE ZAYALLA, Vice President. SAMUEL P. CARSON, Secretary of State. BAILY HARDMAN, Secretary of Treasury. THO. J. BUSH, Secretary of War. ROBERT POTTER, Secretary of Navy. DAVID THOMAS, Attorney General.

"These are clothed, ad interim, with nearly all the powers that will belong to the President and Congress under the new Constitution. "The Government will forthwith adjourn to Harrisburg."

The Mobile Register of the 12th instant states, that "On further conversation with some of the passengers by the Tensaw, we learn that the army of Gen Houston was believed to be nearly equal in number to the Mexican force,—and was preparing for a general engagement. Reinforcements were expected, and daily arriving. Three hundred men under Colonel Hustin, from Natches, were on their way;" (if this be Houston, the force is much exaggerated.) "and 1400 to 1500 from Kentucky and Tennessee, besides smaller parties from other places. With any thing like an equality of force, there is little fear but that the Texans will render a good account of the invader."

The St. Louis Bulletin of the 11th ult. states that in the course of the preceding week upwards of 5000 emigrants and strangers landed in that city.

The Astor Hotel, in Broadway, New York, is destined to be one of the most splendid establishments of the kind in this or any other country. We copy the subjoined account of it from the New York Times: "The Messrs. Boyden will conduct the Park Hotel in a style worthy of the magnificent structure. There are no persons in this country, nor any other, more experienced nor more competent. Their preparations have been made on a grand scale, and in the spirit of liberal enterprise which is of course to preside over the conduct of the house. It is difficult to give the distant reader any clear idea of the magnitude of the concern, but a few facts may assist his fancy. The pile is a quadrangle, two hundred feet by one hundred and sixty feet deep, six stories high, and built around a court of about seventy by a hundred. There are about 350 rooms in the house, each containing a fire place and bell, and between eighty and a hundred servants will be required. The great dining room is ninety four feet by fifty; the ladies' dining room about forty five by fifty. The water and gas pipes are amply distributed to the very top. The baths in the south wing are numerous and well fitted. Of the vast amount of furniture required, some notion may be formed from the quantity of a single article; three thousand spoons are ordered. A wine merchant of great practical skill, who has been engaged for many months in collecting the wines, says that there has never been a stock in the country that could compare with it for extent, variety and quality."

ARRIVED. Schooner John Hughes, Jacobson, Philadelphia. Schooner Susan Mary, Snow, New York. Schooner Ellen Douglass, Blaney, New York. Brig Julia M'Lin, Ferguson, New York. CLEARED. Schooner Select, Conklin, New York. Schooner M. B. Robinson, Mumford, New York. Schooner E. Canady, Smith, New York.

COMMUNICATION.

Bear Creek, Lenoir County, April 22, 1836. Mr. Watson, You will please state in the Sentinel, that the undersigned, in compliance with a resolution adopted at a meeting of the Republicans of Lenoir county, held at Moseley Hall on the 18th of March last, have waited on Messrs. William D. Moseley and W. Davis, and that they are authorized to announce that these gentlemen accept their respective nominations—the former to represent the counties of Greene and Lenoir in the Senate, and the latter to represent the county of Lenoir in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly.

S. WOOTEN, } Committee. S. WOOTEN, } BENJ. ROUSE, }

D. M. VAN BOKKELEN

HAS returned from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore—from which markets he has made a large and general addition to his former Stock of Goods; and is now prepared to furnish his Customers and the Public in general, with all an assortment as has before been offered in this market, viz:

Groceries—

LIQUORS, WINES, AND CORDIALE. Hardware—CROCKERY, GLASS, EARTHEN, WOOD, WILLOW & HOLLOW WARES. Carpenter, Cooper and Blacksmith Tools.

IRON.—Steel, Nails, & Castings. SADDLERY.—Harness & Mountings. Coach and Gig Trimmings, Hats and Shoes, INDIA RUBBER CLOTHING, and Goods: impervious to air or water: PAINTS, OILS & MEDICINES.

FRUITS AND NUTS:

Among the Groceries are a variety of articles for immediate family use, viz:

Dutch Herrings, Pickled Salmon, Pickled Tongues, Smoked Beef, "Fulton Market," choice Corned Beef, Mackerel, No. 1, Anchovies, Pickled Cucumbers, Soda, Butter, and Water Crackers, Goshen Butter, Old and New Cheese, Almonds, Filberts, Madeira Nuts, Fresh Currants, Dates and Raisins, Canton Ginger, &c. &c. Which he offers for sale at the lowest market prices, at the old stand, corner of Pollok and Middle streets. May 4th, 1836.

FOR SALE ON CONSIGNMENT,

6 REFRIGERATORS, or ICE preservers, an excellent article for family use. J. BURGWIN, Devereux's Buildings. May 2d, 1836.

PETIT GULF COTTON SEED.

JUST received from New Orleans; and for sale by the subscriber, prime fresh Petit Gulf Cotton Seed. J. BURGWIN. May 3d, 1836. Devereux's Buildings.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has returned from New York, and is now opening at his old stand, situated in the West end of Jones county; near the Cross Roads, on Tuckahoe, A general assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER FANCY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, CROCKERY, WELL ASSORTED,

A SMALL ASSORTMENT OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES, Such as are usually kept in Families; Assorted kinds of Plough, Tire IRON, and STEEL;

A large and general assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Misses SHOES; HATS, BONNETS, &c.

All of which (having been carefully selected by himself), he offers to the public on accommodating terms, for Cash or Country Produce. Gentlemen and Ladies are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves.

OWEN B. COX.

May 2d, 1836.

FOR SALE.

500 LBS. good live Geese Feathers by the subscribers. BOOTH & PORTER.

April 26th, 1836.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, in his absence, Sam'l. Oliver, Esq., will receive between this and the 10th of May, proposals for supplying the United States operations at the Swash, with the following articles, to be delivered either at Ocracoke Inlet, or at some landing within 50 miles of said inlet:

25,000 running feet of Pine Logs, each log to have the bark on, and to be about six inches in diameter, and at least 13 feet long.

Either 12,000 running feet of Pine Logs, each log to be about one foot in diameter, and at least 13 feet long; or the same quantity of timber of the same lengths, but of a form that would result by splitting the logs into four pieces.

3,000 bundles or fascines of brush, each fascine to be eighteen inches in diameter, about eight feet long and well secured by wythes.

100 cords of good pine wood. The delivery of the above mentioned articles to be completed by the 10th of August. ALEXANDER J. SWIFT, Lieut. of Engineers.

April 20th, 1836.