



THE SENTINEL.

NEWBERN: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1836.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT, MARTIN VAN BUREN. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

Van Buren Electoral Ticket.

- 1st Dist. ROBERT LOVE, of Haywood. 2d. GEORGE BOWERS, of Ashe. 3d. JOHN WIEFONG, of Lincoln. 4th. ARCHIBALD HENDERSON, of Rowan. 5th. JOHN HILL, of Stokes. 6th. JONATHAN PARKER, of Guilford. 7th. WILLIAM A. MORRIS, of Anson. 8th. ABRAM VENABLE, of Granville. 9th. JOSIAH O. WATSON, of Johnston. 10th. NATHANIEL MACON, of Warren. 11th. WILLIAM B. LOCKHART, of Northampton. 12th. HENRY SKINNER, of Perquimans. 13th. LOUIS D. WILSON, of Edgecombe. 14th. WILLIAM P. FERRAND, of Onslow. 15th. OWEN HOLMES, of New Hanover.

THE ELECTION.

We have met the enemy—but they are NOT ours!

The returns received by last night's mail, place the election of General Dudley beyond doubt. We were sanguine in the belief that the good cause had again triumphed, but it seems that for once at least, we have been disappointed. Those of our whig friends, who in a moment of despair bet on the election of Spaight, have lost their money—but they have won a Governor, and are doubtless satisfied. We sincerely sympathise with the unfortunate whigs who have lost both.

ELECTION RETURNS.—FOR GOVERNOR.

Table with columns for candidates (Spaight, Dudley) and counties (Warren, Franklin, Edgecombe, etc.).

Reported majorities—For Spaight, Duplin, 440, Bladen, 27, Robeson, 99, Wake, 30, Person, 227, Mecklenburg, 659. For Dudley, Guilford, 760, Carteret, 131, District of Halifax, 70, Camden 388, Tyrrell, 375.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Table showing election results for the State Legislature, categorized by Van Buren and White.

Onslow.—Daniel S. Saunders, senate; John A. Avirett commons. See annexed table for a statement of the poll. New Hanover.—Lewis H. Marselle, senate; Charles Henry and John R. Walker, commons. Columbus.—James Burney, senate; Josiah Maltsby, c.

ONSLow ELECTION RETURNS, AUGUST 1836.

Table with columns for candidates (Spaight, Dudley, D. S. Saunders, etc.) and locations (Stump Sound, Lower S. West, etc.).

"ONSLow ERECT" Our most sanguine predictions respecting the vote of Onslow have been verified. The staunch republicanism of that county has been nobly sustained in the late election, notwithstanding the many powerful causes which opposed themselves to the success of the Democratic ticket. When we take into consideration the facts that Onslow is the birthplace of Gen. Dudley, that his immense landed estate is situated there, that he is personally acquainted with every voter in the county, while on the other hand, Gov. Spaight is not known there at all, except by his principles, the vote of that county evinces a steadfast adherence to the Republican cause which is above all praise. The result has completely astonished our opponents, who predicted in a late Spectator that Dudley would obtain an "overwhelming majority" in the county, and gives a "forerunner" of the Presidential vote in November next, when Onslow will show that there are a few more than "seven Van Buren men out of sixty" within her borders.

THE SIGNS. The Editor of the Tuscaloosa Flag of the Union, (Mr. Meek) having been appointed by Gov. Clay, Attorney General of the State, has withdrawn from the Editorial department of that paper. In his Valedictory Address, he declares, that "the Democracy will triumph in the approaching elections of Alabama, by a large majority—that Judge White's bare-faced apostasy during the last session of Congress, has exhibited to the people of the State his true character—and that Alabama is as certain to vote for Martin Van Buren, as that period shall arrive."

The St. Louis Argus speaks in the following paragraph, with equal confidence of our success in Missouri: "LOOK AT THIS!!!—Information received from every part of the State affords us an opportunity of expressing with certainty, the result of the August election. Boggs, (for Governor), Cannon, (for Lieut. Governor), Miller and Harrison, (for Congress), will be elected by a triumphant majority. In this county (Cole) where the majority against Ashley last year was but 270, this year it will not be less, than 600; and similar changes will take place in many other parts of the State. A number of those who before voted for him for Congress cannot support him now, he holding on to a seat in Congress and running for Governor."

THOMAS M. WADSWORTH, Esq. (Van Buren) formerly of this town, has been elected a member of the House of Representatives of Louisiana.

The Tarborough Free Press of the 13th inst. says—

We learn that on Tuesday, last, Mr. William Foreman, of Pitt county, while walking in his corn field, suddenly dropped down dead. He has left a wife and two children, who were from home at the time."

INSTRUCTIONS TO GENERAL GAINES.

The Globe in replying to the National Intelligencer, has the following conclusive remarks, in justification of the instructions, on which General Gaines acted in his recent advance upon Nacogdoches:

"The instructions given to Gen. Gaines are such as all civilized nations must approve—such as grow out of our treaty with Mexico, and are necessary to its support—such as self defence demands, and which Congress have approved. If Gen. Gaines violates his instructions, takes a course which the circumstances will not warrant, and departs from the neutrality prescribed to him, it is not the fault of the administration, so vilely slandered by the Intelligencer. It is the fault of the officer, whose acts can easily be corrected by the Government, and the good faith of the nation preserved."

How is it possible that the untarnished character of our country can be blighted, if Gen. Gaines conforms to the order which we have published? He is permitted to march to Nacogdoches to hold the Indians in check and prevent their murders. Mexico is not now in possession of that territory; her troops have evacuated it, by the agreement of Santa Anna and the General in command. Hence Mexico is incapable of restraining the Indians, in conformity to her treaty with us; and where, then, is the wrong of ordering the American force to secure the objects of the treaty, by holding the Indians aloof from the defenceless settlements on the other, as well as on this side the Sabine?

But our troops have gone into a territory claimed by Mexico; and this is "crossing the Rubicon"—this is an invasion—this is "a virtual declaration of war," and this authorizes Mexico to "proceed to measures against American citizens resident under it, that would involve their property and lives."

Why should this be? In Mr. Jefferson's time we sent troops into the contested limits of Florida—in Mr. Monroe's time, our troops took possession of Amelia Island. No war came of this; and the purpose of the Government was explained, then, as it is now. Foreign nations did not brand us with Punic faith, and the nation immediately interested, properly estimated the intentions of the administration. The same result will follow now, unless the deceptions, which the incendiary and factious prints of this country shall succeed in making impressions abroad which they cannot make at home. If they succeed in persuading the Government of Mexico that we "have virtually declared war against it," that we are playing the part of Rob Roy, and mean robbery and plunder in passing the frontier—if they can persuade foreign nations that the American administration is a wanton aggressor against Mexico, then it may happen that our country shall become involved in war, and our commerce become the prey of piracy and privateering. The part which the Intelligencer performs in the new emergency is precisely that it took in the French difficulty. Then the heartless Intelligencer endeavored to persuade France that a deliberate insult was intended by the President, and that "a proud, chivalrous, and fiery people" ought not to submit to it. It declared that the President's disavowal "ought to go for nothing." Now the same organ of mischief tells the Mexican people that we have virtually declared war against them—that the President has given "secret orders" to that effect—that they are to be invaded, and robbed—and the written instructions (which, by the way, it suppresses) are to go for nothing!

GEN. SCOTT. We have been put in possession of a letter from Gen. Scott to a gentleman, in relation to the mode in which his controversy with General Jesop has been drawn into the newspapers. He says: "I have not written a word to the Bulletin; I have not, in fact, suggested a fact for any newspaper whatever. So far from doing any thing in that way, I have taken care to converse but little even with my friends on military matters in controversy, lest my knowledge of circumstances and my feelings should find their way to the public papers, being aware that in the great political contest now waging, anything likely to change a vote, would be seized upon for the purpose."—Globe.

It is reiterated in the opposition newspapers, that General Scott, on his arrival at the seat of Government, could find no one having authority to attend to his business. Certainly Gen. Scott could have given no such information, as he reported himself to the proper authorities. His demand for a court of inquiry was promptly acceded to, and every information required by him was immediately furnished. More than this could not have been done, if the President, Secretary of War, and General-in-Chief, had all been here.—Id.

Twelve plain reasons for plain people to vote for Martin Van Buren as President. 1. His moral character is without reproach. 2. He has strong natural genius. 3. He has improved it well by the study of the laws and the science of government. 4. He has had long experience in public life, to aid both his natural talents and useful studies. 5. He has always been, and is now, a member of the democratic party—firm and thorough in its venerated faith and doctrines. 6. He has always enjoyed the confidence of the democratic party in the great state to which he belongs, and particularly during its exposed and perilous condition in the late war. 7. He now enjoys the confidence of that party generally throughout the Union, and especially of such long tried democrats and patriots as Nathaniel Macon and Andrew Jackson. 8. He does not enjoy the confidence of that old and odious party, and its modern allies, which abused Thomas Jefferson, and pronounced James Madison worthy of a halter. 9. He never will enjoy the confidence of nullification, Hartford Convention, blue-light, and Boston federalism, in any shape, root or branch. 10. He springs from the humblest walks of life among the people—he knows the feelings, interests, and wants of the people; and he is not ashamed of the support of the people. 11. At the same time, he has the true command of temper suitable to the storms of political life in elevated stations, and the courteous manners which give grace and respect to that frequent intercourse with the world, and especially with the representatives of foreign powers, which is required of the Chief Magistrate of the greatest Republic that now exists. 12. He is an ardent supporter of the Union, and, at the same time, so devoted a friend of state rights, in their true constitutional sense, as to have been often reproached for his powerful endeavours to find them when lost, and to reserve them when endangered.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE LOUIS PHILIPPE.

The ship Republic, Capt. Williams, from Liverpool brings London papers to the 28th, and Liverpool to the 29th June.

The attempt again to assassinate Louis Philippe, of which we annex the particulars, will probably excite a considerable degree of attention.

The King, it appears, acted with great courage and sang froid. Instead of stopping at the Tuileries, after the attempt on his life, he continued his journey to Neuilly, where his family were waiting to receive him, ignorant of the danger he had escaped.

An affecting interview ensued, and from his arrival till midnight his palace was thronged by Foreign Ministers, Peers, &c. anxious to congratulate him on his safety.

From the Courier Francaise, of Sunday. "Last evening, about six o'clock, a new attempt was made upon the King's life which fortunately proved as unsuccessful as the former. Just as his Majesty had entered his carriage, to return to Neuilly, and was passing under the gateway leading to the quay, a young man who had placed himself on the side opposite to that of the post of the National Guard, lifted up a cane in which a pistol barrel had been fixed, placed it on the carriage door, and fired it at the King."

"Louis Philip was at that moment bowing to the National Guards through the other window. Whether the assassin felt agitated, or, as it is stated, was pushed while engaged in taking aim, the ball did not touch the King, who, immediately after the explosion made a sign that he was not wounded, and ordered the coach to be driven on to Neuilly. The King was with the Queen, and his sister Madame Adelaide, and a detachment of dragoons escorted the carriage."

"On hearing the explosion, the National Guards rushed on the man, who still held the weapon in his hand. He was at first ill-treated, but the officers interfered, and having represented the importance of his being put into the hands of justice; the prisoner was brought to a room above the ground floor, where he was stretched on a bed, and searched, in order to ascertain if he had had no arms concealed. A pointed was found in his side pocket."

H. Gisquet, who was then in the Tuileries, with several other public functionaries, immediately repaired to the guard-house and proceeded to examine the individual arrested. He refused to tell his name, and when recognized by several persons who knew him, said that he was a commercial traveller, and that his name was ALIBEAU, he pretended that AlibEAU was an assumed name, and refused to give his real one from regard to his family."

On being interrogated he stated that this name was ALIBEAU, and that he lived in the Rue Valas. Both name and address are probably false."

The Chamber of Peers was immediately convoked to receive a communication from the Government, and the Dukes of Orleans and Nemours were summoned to Paris by telegraph on their return from their tour in Lombardy."

MEXICO AND TEXAS.

Late accounts render it probable that the Mexicans will not attempt another campaign against the Texans, until the fall. The U. S. Sloop of War War-

ren, and Schooner Grampus had arrived at Tampico, and the Mexican Government, through the new Commandant, had apologized for the insult offered the American flag, and the officers of the Jefferson. Gomez, the Commandant who gave the insult, had been removed. The movements of Mexico against Centralism, and to restore the Constitution of 1824, are increasing in importance, and there is a disposition to remove all the high functionaries friendly to Santa Anna. "A forced loan of two millions has been declared in the city of Mexico, against which the English and French Ministers had protested, calling upon foreigners not to contribute. Later accounts from Vera Cruz represent Santa Anna's party as out of power; the Federal party as succeeding every where, with little bloodshed, and as indisposed to prosecute the Texian war. Houston had not yet joined the Texian army, and was not likely to do so. He was said to be at his residence near Nacogdoches.—Lama, the New Texian Commander, possessed the entire confidence of both the Army and the Cabinet."

ORGANIZATION OF THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT UNDER THE LATE ACT OF CONGRESS.

The duties of the Department are divided, and distributed as follows, viz:

CONTRACT OFFICE.

To this office are assigned the duties of arranging the connexion of the mails on all the mail routes in the United States, adjusting the speed of the mails, fixing on the frequency of their trips, and the mode of conveyance, making out advertisements for mail service, receiving the bids, preparing them for the action of the Postmaster General, preparing forms of contracts sending them out, and seeing to their execution, examining and preparing for decision all propositions for changes in the mail service, fixing on the location of distributing post offices, directing the course of distribution, providing and sending out mail bags, locks and keys, and performing all acts appertaining to post roads which are necessary to put the mails in motion, and regulate their conveyance, and connexion.

This office is under the superintendence of S. R. Honne, Esq., First Assistant Postmaster General, to whom all proposals for mail service, and all letters relating to the making or changing of contracts and schedules, to mail bags, locks and keys, and every thing else having reference to the duties of the office, should be directed.

APPOINTMENT OFFICE.

To this office are assigned all questions which relate to the establishment and discontinuance of post offices, changes of site and names, appointment and removal of postmasters, as also the giving of instruction to postmasters, furnishing them with blanks, and the performance of all other acts necessary to prepare post offices for the reception and proper management and distribution of the mails.

This office is under the superintendence of ROBERT JOHNSON, Esq., Second Assistant Postmaster General, to whom all letters relative to the subjects mentioned above, and all complaints against postmasters, should be directed.

INSPECTION OFFICE.

To this office is assigned the duty of seeing that all postmasters at the beginning and ends of routes and such others as may be directed by the Postmaster General, keep and return registers of the arrival and departure of the mails, according to law; of examining said registers, noting all delinquencies of contractors, and preparing them for the action of the Postmaster General; receiving and preparing for decision all special complaints against contractors; of seeing that all postmasters render their quarterly accounts according to law, and the instructions of the Department, promptly reporting all delinquencies to the Appointment Office, and doing all other things which may be necessary to secure a faithful and exact performance of their contract service on the part of contractors, and the prompt rendition of postmasters' quarterly accounts.

This office is under the superintendence of DANIEL COLEMAN, Esq., Third Assistant Postmaster General, to whom all mail registers, all letters complaining of or reporting contractors, and all quarterly accounts of postmasters, should be directed.

POSTMASTER GENERAL.

In addition to the general superintendence of these offices, the Postmaster General reserves to himself the special superintendence of the business connected with mail depositions; the payment by postmasters of the balances due from them; the bank accounts of the Department; the opening of dead letters and the disposition of the valuables found in them, and every other matter having relation to the administration of the Department not committed to his three Assistants.

All letters relative to losses in the mail, or mail depositions; all letters from postmasters enclosing certificates of deposit; all letters of banks having reference to their accounts, and all other letters in relation to any matter or thing appertaining to the Department, which is not assigned by law to the Auditor, or by regulation to one of the Assistants, should be addressed to the Postmaster General.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

The late law established the office of "Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department." To this office, the law assigns the duty of settling all accounts of the Post Office Department, whether of postmasters, contractors, or others.

CHARLES K. GARDNER, Esq. is the Auditor, and all accounts against or with the Post Office Department, (other than postmasters' quarterly accounts,) all letters in relation to accounts, all letters including the receipts of contractors, all letters returning drafts on postmasters, and all other letters making claims or explanatory of accounts, should be addressed to him.

TEXAS.

We are happy to learn that Major MEMUEN HUNT, formerly of this Borough, where he was engaged in mercantile business, under the firm of Townes & Hunt, and more recently of Oxford, (N. C.) has been appointed a Major General in the Army of Texas. He has just reached Oxford with the intention of communicating with those who may wish to emigrate to Texas, and affording them such information as they may need in prosecuting their purpose. The Oxford Examiner informs us that his efforts have been successful, and that in the county of Madison, (Miss.) a number of young men at once consented to emigrate under his direction. We are glad that we do not like to see any of the young men on the Atlantic border of the Southern States moving to the West; but if they are determined to go, it is well enough that the whole case should be laid before them by a competent witness.—Norfolk Beacon.

Latest from Mexico.—The New Orleans papers state that the Mexican army, 4000 strong, was at Metamor as late as July 18th, and was in such a wretched condition as to be unable to move upon the Texans under two months.

The report that Gen. Gaines had crossed the Sabine, is contradicted in the New Orleans papers.

For the Sentinel.

Mr. Editor:

In my last communication I proved to the satisfaction of every candid man, that the recommendation of intermarriage between the Whites and Indians was made by Gen. Dudley and seconded by the Newbern Spectator. In proving this, I did not follow the example of the Whig presses, by substituting reckless assertions for substantial evidence, but shewed the very words used by Gen. Dudley in his circular, and the approving comment of the Spectator. Without remarking, therefore, on the very feeble attempt at exculpation made in the last number of that paper, I would simply refer the reader to the extracts quoted in the Sentinel, and leave every unbiased mind to judge for itself, whether this charge is not completely established by the incontrovertible evidence of written language. The Spectator, indeed, seems so conscious of having approved the General's recommendation of intermarriage, that after attempting to disprove the charge, it boldly declares that it believes no disgrace would be incurred if a white man should marry "an enlightened daughter of the ancient rulers of the country."! Thus it is no longer a matter of doubt that the Spectator entertains no qualms on the subject. The refined circumlocution of the above quotation evinces a slight misapprehension at using plain common sense language in expressing a plain opinion—it is rather too strongly emetic to gulp the words "Indian squaw," but "an enlightened daughter of the ancient rulers of the country" is good enough for a Whig! I know not how many enlightened squaws can be found among the Creeks and Seminoles, but I at least have never had the pleasure of seeing one, and must confess that I would feel a decided abhorrence if I should see any youthful Whig, "of fair proportion and of gentle soul," leading to the hymeneal altar any of those "enlightened daughters," &c., who sometimes pass through our town on their Scythian migrations.—But "facilis est descensus," easy is the downward progress. Let us suppose another case in point. Suppose Arthur Tappan or any other Abolitionist, should say in public that he would think it no disgrace to marry "an enlightened daughter of the ancient and present rulers of Africa,"—what would be the horror of a white who detest the idea of "amalgamation"? Yet, is there any immense difference between the two cases? The Negro Abolitionist recommends intermarriage with the Negroes—the Indian Abolitionist advises intermarriage with the Indians. So soon as we abolish the mark of separation between colors, which Nature herself has stamped upon every human face, so soon is the door opened to universal amalgamation, and the white race, which seems destined to be the lawgiver and enlightener of the world, will be "deformed, disfigured, and belied before its time, out of this breathing world."

The Spectator expresses in the conclusion, a very devout abhorrence of the Indian handbill, and declares in the sincerity of his soul, he would rather suffer an amputation than be its author, printer, or publisher. This is a delightful specimen of consistency coming from such a quarter. The poorest citizen in the county, who feels the pride of a white man, would rather have his name blotted from existence, than handed down in a posterity of half-breeds, such as the Spectator and his candidate would introduce. Such a policy, coming from any source, deserves the execration of the American people.

PUBLICOLA.

PORT OF NEWBERN.

ARRIVED.

- Schr. M. B. Robertson, Mumford, New York. Select, Conkline, do. New York, Jones, do. Kimberly, Osgood, Philadelphia. Ellen Douglas, Blaney, do. John Hughes, Jacobson, New York.

CLEARED.

- Schr. Ellen Douglas, Blaney, Philadelphia. Select, Conkline, New York. Perverrance, Ferguson, do.

Brig Mary left Barbadoes 15th July. Left there ship John Marshall, Crandel, master, taking in ballast and was to sail on the 20th. Schooner Windsof Ward, sailed from St. Thomas 20th for the city of St. Domingo; left at St. Thomas ship Emily, just arrived. Schooner Independence was to sail for Baltimore on the 24th July. Left Rom Key 27th—schooner Climax sailed thence for Bath same day.

NOTICE.

In pursuance of a Deed in Trust executed to me for purposes therein mentioned, I shall sell at the Court-House door, on Saturday the 17th day of September next, the following property, viz:

- The Store and out houses on lot No. 52, Craven-street, at present occupied by Mr. O. Truitt— Three likely Negroes, two of whom are valuable Mechanics— A second hand two horse Carriage, and some other articles of inferior value. Terms cash.

M. E. MANLY, Trustee. August 17, 1836.

New York, 29th July, 1836.

THE Copartnership between the subscribers, under the firm of Mitchell & Neilson, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; the unsettled concerns of the firm will be attended to by either of us, and during the absence of Edward B. Neilson from the United States, by Samuel L. Mitchell.

SAM'L L. MITCHILL, EDWARD H. NEILSON.

SAMUEL L. MITCHILL having taken into Copartnership George F. Taylor and Garrat N. Blecker, the business of the late firm of Mitchell & Neilson will be continued from the 1st inst. under the firm of MITCHILL & Co.

SAM'L L. MITCHILL, GEORGE F. TAYLOR, GARRAT N. BLECKER. New York, 3d August, 1836—Aug. 17 3da.