



THE SENTINEL.

NEWBERN: Wednesday, September 28, 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. " ABRAHAM 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.

WHITE HUMBUG.

It is time for the honest and candid portion of the Whig party to ask themselves for whom they intend to vote at the approaching Presidential election. They will, to be sure, nominally vote for Hugh L. White; but such is the nature of his prospects that it is an utter impossibility for him to be elected before the people, and if the election should be carried to the House of Representatives, he will be dropped on the second balloting, and the whole strength of the opposition North, South, East and West, will unite upon Harrison. This we say with confidence, because the people of the North and West know nothing about Judge White, and their wishes must be consulted in the selection of a candidate. Thus it is a fact easily susceptible of demonstration, that every man who votes for White under the present circumstances, exercises the more mockery of a suffrage, to deprive himself of any real agency in the election of a President, and casts his vote for Gen. Harrison. It is possible that the White electors for this State will consider themselves at liberty to vote for Harrison in case the prospects of White should prove desperate. We desire to know if this be not the fact,—we call upon the decent portion of the opposition press to tell the world if they would not, under certain circumstances, make it convenient to drop the judicial agriculturist of Tennessee; and if, in that case, they would not support Harrison? We ask this, not because we apprehend any danger to the Democratic cause by the "double-shotted charge," as the mongrel ticket is called, because we know that it will only recoil with fearful effects upon those who have the hardihood to fire the petard—but we wish the people to see the bare-faced deception which is practised upon their unsuspecting honesty of purpose. We wish them to know the fact, that they are to be induced to vote for one man, when in fact they are voting for another—that they will approach the ballot-boxes in November with tickets in their hands purporting to be for White, when in fact they might as well have the name of Harrison stamped upon them. And who is Wm. H. Harrison? Has he a single recommendation which can lay claim to the suffrages of the people of this country and particularly of the South? He is called a Hero—but he is one in petticoats. He conducted the American forces at the battle of Tippecanoe which has been called a victory but which cost more and gained less to the nation, than any which was fought during the whole course of the war. He was so inefficient as a general, that he took the advice of one of the "enemies" with regard to his encampment, and yet complained when he discovered how he had been deceived. His troops which were some of the bravest in our whole country, would have been literally cut to pieces by a savage foe, if they had not been guided and guarded by the unexampled bravery and self-devotion of his officers, disinterested and chivalrous men, who fell in this unfortunate engagement and left the whole west to mourn over their fate.

Are the people of North Carolina willing to vote for an avowed abolitionist? Such is Gen. Harrison. He is run on the same ticket which exhibits as a candidate for the Vice Presidency Francis Granger of New York, as decided and rank an abolitionist as can be found in the whole north and east. He is in favor of buying up the Southern Slaves with or without the consent of their owners, and giving them their freedom. Yet Mr. Van Buren, who will lose the vote of every abolitionist in the Northern States,—who has supported every southern measure in Congress, and who is denounced by all the fanatics for so doing, is falsely held up to the Southern people as an Abolitionist, while this real, avowed open Abolitionist, would receive the cordial support of Mr. Van Buren's most violent denouncers, if they by this means could defeat his election.

Can any poor man in the whole country vote for such a man as William H. Harrison, who has openly supported and voted for a law in the Legislature of Ohio which would render free white citizens of the country liable to be sold for debts and costs? There is no doubt of this fact yet this man is held up as a fit candidate for the Presidency of the United States. Such are the shifts to which the party leaders of the opposition have been reduced, in order to obtain by intrigue and manœuvre the votes of the people. Conscience, probity, honesty of purpose, and the "whiteness of the soul" are all surrendered to their voracious appetite after the SPOILS.

TEXAS. The unanimity with which the triumph of the Texans was hailed by all parties in our country, unprecedented by any event of the kind with which we have ever been acquainted. When the news confirmatory of the defeat of Santa Anna was received, it seemed that the rancor and malignity engendered by political differences were simultaneously dropped, and the most distinguished men in the country, both in and out of Congress, joined in the expression of their most enthusiastic joy at the result. Many influential members of Congress were even in favor of immediately acknowledging the independence of that country, although she had as yet no organized form of Government, and had not interchanged ministers with the United States. It was not only seen and felt that there was a great similarity between the cause of Texas and that of our country in 1776—it was not only the horrid butchery at the Alamo which had roused the universal sympathy of a great and enlightened people, and convinced the world that the Mexican government was unworthy of possessing the ascendancy over any but savages—but we could not refrain from feeling a sentiment of just pride that our fellow countrymen, our associates and brethren in national descent, had so nobly maintained their declaration of Independence, and had extended the influence of our language, laws and liberty over one of the fairest and most fertile regions in the world.

The territory of Texas is as extensive as that of France, and its soil, which is extremely fertile, is said to be adapted to the production of the most valuable articles now known in commerce. It is now in the undisturbed possession of the brave men who have rescued it from the dominion and misgovernment of Mexico, who claim the possession of it, but under whose miserable system of government it would, in all probability, have remained for centuries an uncultivated wilderness. We are not accurately informed with regard to the preparations now being made by the Mexican Government for its reconquest; but we are induced to believe that another effort will be made to drive the Texans across the Sabine, and that the military preparations to that effect will be on the largest scale which her resources will permit.—Probably not less than from ten to fifteen thousand men will invade the country for the purpose of extirpating the brave band of emigrants, who have maintained their position, notwithstanding the great difficulties under which they labored. But it is the universal belief, that however bloody the struggle may be, it must result in a victory on the side of the republic, unless a foreign force should lend its aid to the Mexican government. From the tone of the European powers, it appears very evident that the cause of Texas is identified abroad with that of our own country, and particularly the Southern States. The Texans are known to have been formerly citizens of the United States, and it is even asserted in the British Parliament, that the war in that country has been produced by the secret instigation of our government. This we know to be incorrect; but the British abolitionists look upon Texas as a strength gained by the slave-holding portion of the world. As such, they look upon it with an evil eye, and would in all probability, cause the interference of the British government in behalf of Mexico, if they could. But in the mean time, the Texans possess our warmest sympathies, and most receive from their own countrymen powerful assistance—such as was extended by France to this country in the dubious struggle of our Revolution. It is impossible that we should entertain other feelings towards them, or should wish them any thing but success, in the battle which they are making in behalf of their freedoms, against the tyranny of a government which has violated their rights. If, however, they should be left unsupported, to work out their own freedom, we know that there are spirits among them, who, if they must yield to superior force, will dispute every inch of ground, and who will show the world that nothing was wanting but an opportunity, to give to history as bright a page as that which records the fame of Marathon and Mantinea.

MARYLAND.

Misrule Overruled.

As we expected, the Van Buren electors in this State have acted, without a single exception, like true and sterling patriots. Nineteen out of forty electors were chosen who are in favor of the Administration, and who represent three fourths of the population of the State, yet, in consequence of the antiquated absurdity of their Constitution, these men were in a minority. But it is also requisite that twenty-four electors should meet before an election of Senators can take place. The Whigs could muster but twenty-one, and therefore it was necessary that three of the nineteen administration electors should come over and join to an election. This they have manfully and nobly refused. They have determined not to exercise the discretion reposed in them by an immense majority of their fellow-citizens, to the perpetuation of an oppressive and unjust system of misrule, and by refusing to go into an election on the day appointed, they have struck a blow which must, in its final consequences, liberate the people of that State from the thralldom of a mosty charter more worthy of the days of James than of this enlightened age of civil liberty. There will be no Senate, and therefore, no Legislature, and the consequence will be, that for a short time the State will be without any legislative government. But the Constitution of the United States guarantees to every State a republican form of government. Maryland will change from a State to a Territory, a Governor and other civil officers must be appointed by the national executive, and she will be under the protection of Congress until a Convention of the people shall be called for the purpose of making a State Constitution suitable to the wants and wishes of the people. Such, as it seems, will be the important fruits springing from this prudent, but firm and decisive act, on the part of the nineteen electors.

A very fatal affray occurred lately in N. Orleans, Mr. Brax of that city was shot dead in the street by Mr. Giquel. The latter person was brought before Judge Prevail, one of the associate Judges, who, after hearing the testimony, refused to permit the prisoner to give bail. Upon failure of this application the

counsel for the prisoner obtained a writ of habeas corpus, upon which he was brought before Judge Bernudez. After a long examination of witness, Judge Bernudez, on Monday last, decided that the accused had a right to be admitted to bail, which was accordingly taken in the sum of \$15,000, and Giquel discharged from confinement. On the same night several friends of Brax, the individual who had been killed by Giquel, being enraged at the release of the latter, proceeded to the residence of Judge Bernudez with a view to Lynch him or inflict some severe punishment on his person. They knocked at the door of the house, which upon being opened by him, he was asked if he were Judge Bernudez and if so that he must go along with them. One of the individuals, Mr. Bailley, we are informed put his hands on the Judge, using some force with a view to get him along, and was immediately stabbed with a sword. A Mr. Eagan was at the same time engaged in an attack upon the Judge, and was killed by the discharge of a double-barrelled gun, by a young man who was passing the night at the house of Judge Bernudez. The other individuals before the house then left. These are in substance the particulars of this lamentable business so far as we have heard.

The Federal Braggers net.

A gentleman advertises in the Washington Globe as follows: 1st. I will bet \$100 on each of the eight southern and western States, where elections have recently taken place, namely, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, North Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana, and Arkansas, that VAN BUREN receives the electoral vote of these States. 2d. I will bet \$250 that HARRISON, WHITE, and WEBSTER, will not get more electoral votes in the New England States than Mr. VAN BUREN: 250 that they will not get more in the middle States namely, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland, than Mr. VAN BUREN: \$250 that they will not get more in the western States, namely, Kentucky, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, than Mr. VAN BUREN: and 2d that they will not get more in the southern States, including all the States of the Union that have not been named herein, than Mr. VAN BUREN. 3d. I will bet \$1,000 that Mr. VAN BUREN will be elected President of the United States at the ensuing election: \$250 that he gets double as many electoral votes as HARRISON: \$250 that he gets three times as many as WHITE: 250 that he gets four times as many as WEBSTER: and \$250 that he gets twenty-five electoral votes more than all three of them. The money to be deposited in the Bank of the Metropolis in that City.

Death of Col. Burr.—This extraordinary man died at Staten Island on Tuesday last at the advanced age of 81 years. He was Vice President of the United States during the first four years of Jefferson's administration. In 1804 he killed Gen. Hamilton in a duel, and for the most part since then, has lived in obscurity. His papers and memoranda have been placed in the hands of one of his literary friends, and his life and writings will furnish a subject for several forthcoming volumes.

MAINE ELECTION.

Gov. DUNLAP is re-elected by an increased majority, and the democratic majority in the legislature, larger than last year. In most of the Congressional Districts the democratic candidates are elected—but in one or two, (Smith's being one of them) there has probably been no choice, owing to divisions. Evans, present member, is believed to be the only federalist elected to Congress.

VERMONT ELECTIONS.

In this state the Democrats deserve great praise for their exertions. They have gained a member of Congress, reduced the federal majority from eight thousand votes to about three and greatly increased their strength in both branches of the legislature. A good business for one year.—N. Y. Times.

The Alabama Flag of the Union states that of the friends of Mr. Van Buren elected to the legislature of that state, not one is a nullifier; whilst "a large majority of the White-men belong to that justly unpopular school." This is another significant illustration of the true character of the modern whiggery.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

September 19, 1836.

NEAPOLITAN INDEMNITY.

Notice is hereby given, that the whole of the third instalment under the Neapolitan Treaty has reached this country, and as soon as all accounts relating thereto shall arrive so that the net proceeds can be accurately ascertained, proper arrangements will be made as to the time and places of payment to the claimants, and public notice thereof given. In the mean time the certificates still remaining in this Department will be forwarded as the claimants may be pleased to direct.

LEVI WOODBURY, Secretary of the Treasury.

We learn from the New York Commercial Advertiser, that the number of buildings destroyed in Quebec by the fire on the 10th inst., was ten dwelling houses, and six warehouses or stores. The total loss is estimated at from \$260,000 to \$500,000, on which there was an insurance of about one half of the amount destroyed.

HARRISON'S VOTE FOR WHITE SLAVES.

In 1820 Gen. HARRISON was a member of the Ohio Legislature, where a motion was introduced in relation to the law of creditor and debtor, which is taken from the journals as follows:

"ALLEN TRIMBLE, Speaker. "Mr. FIRSIAN then moved to strike out the 10th section of said bill as follows;

"Be it further enacted, That when any person shall be imprisoned, either upon execution or otherwise, for non payment of a fine, or costs, it shall be lawful for the sheriff of the county to sell out such persons as a servant to any person within this State, who will pay the amount due for the shortest period of service, of which sale public notice shall be given of at least ten days, and upon such sale being effected the sheriff shall give to the purchaser a certificate thereof, and deliver over the prisoner to him; from which time the relation between purchaser and prisoner shall be that of master and servant until the time of service expires, and for injuries done by either remedy shall be had in the same manner as is or may be provided by law in the case of masters and apprentices. But nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent persons being discharged from imprisonment according to the provisions of the thirty-seventh section of the act to which this is supplementary, if it shall be considered expedient to grant such discharge. Provided that the court, in pronouncing sentence upon any person or persons to be detained in prison until the fine be paid, or the person or persons otherwise disposed of agreeably to the provisions of this act."

It is stated that the motion was decided in the affirmative—yeas 20, nays 12—and that GENERAL HARRISON GAVE HIS VOTE IN THE NEGATIVE.

So General Harrison is the advocate of surrendering the unfortunate debtor, as a slave, to a purchaser, because he has the misfortune to be unable to pay a debt which he had contracted, or a fine imposed upon him.

At a time when the voice of the nation calls loudly for the abolishment of imprisonment for debt an individual is before the nation as a candidate for the Presidency, who has voted to sell every honest unfortunate individual into SLAVERY who cannot liquidate a debt. What a picture is here exhibited to freemen, and those who advocate and labor in the cause of humanity!!—Washington Globe.

The trial of the clandestine powder makers has terminated in the condemnation of the six principal accused to two years' imprisonment, two years' surveillance, and \$160 fine. Three, less culpable, are condemned to less degrees of fine and imprisonment. The trial of those who would be regicides, and who are now in prison, takes place before a jury.

The King of Naples is at Paris, but for what purpose is not known.—N. Y. Express.

A Madrid correspondent of the London Morning Chronicle gives a most doleful picture of Madrid and Spain throughout. He says "the appetite for blood for which the Spanish people are remarkable, especially when it can be gratified against unarmed victims, has caused the most brutal and dangerous excesses to be committed. There is no safety for any one walking the streets if he be out of sight of the guard house. Men are despatched in open daylight in the public streets, upon the simple allegation of the murderer that the victim is a Carlist; and under this pretence many an assassin blow is given upon the score of private revenge. Three National Guardsmen, or soldiers of the line, whether private or officers, seen walking together are liable to be arrested, and, upon resistance, shot in the streets."

THE INTERNAL CONDITION OF PARIS is wretched, almost beyond description. Murders are frequent, and the police, if we may judge from the reports of robberies, murders, &c. sadly deficient in duty. There have been several most daring and atrocious robberies in a single night; robberies too, in which the assaulted were attacked in many of the most conspicuous parts of the city.

From the New Orleans Bulletin, of Aug. 27. LATE FROM TEXAS.

By the arrival of the Julius Cesar on Saturday last from Brazoria, we have received some little information from Texas, although of no great importance. Greater concord prevails throughout the community, for some time past a little divided in their political views. The operations of the army, though not of an active character, yet are highly favorable to its continuance, until the successful termination of the existing difficulties of the country. The crops, considering the agitated state of the inhabitants for the last year, are very propitious, and in most parts of the country, it is said, will prove sufficient for the supply of the inhabitants.

The Mexican forces at Matamoras are represented by an eye witness, to be greatly reduced in numbers, and desertions continually thinning the ranks. In fact, the army is just what might be supposed to emanate from the Mexican Government, a common ruffe for the sport of military despots, and a licentious priesthood. The whole country has for years been the foot-ball of such disinterested gentry, and the Government has been tossed from the one to the other with the rapidity at least of annual mutations.

By the Cesar we also learn of the abortion of a plan concocted in our goodly city, for the purpose of rescuing from his thalldom Santa Anna. The self-styled Second Napoleon is still however in "durance vile," and the eager desire of his friends to release him therefrom, has only added to the greater security of his person.

Several individuals it seems, recently left our city in the schooner Passaic, with a view to ef-

fect the deliverance of the captive, and by placing him on board, transport him to some safe place of destination. All concerned, however, have been arrested on the charge, and will themselves most probably be made to endure a confinement, not by any means calculated to enlist the sympathies of their countrymen.

From the Courier of Saturday last, we have the following additional extracts, as brought by the Cesar:—Mr. H. M. Morfel, who was sent by the United States to ascertain the political situation of Texas, and who had just returned from the Sabine, we are requested to state took passage in the Julius Cesar from the Brazoria, on her last to Brazoria.

Summerville the Secretary of war has resigned in consequence of pecuniary embarrassments.

A corps of between two to three hundred Cavalry is now being raised in Texas, to act as independent Rangers to the west. They are to receive an additional compensation of one dollar per day when on active duty.

Died at Velasco, on the 10th inst. Lieutenant Stouffer, Texian army, of Baltimore, one of the heroes of San Jacinto. At Brazoria, Mrs. Ballou.

Information from the Interior.—Mr. Peter Suzeman, a gentleman of considerable intelligence, arrived here a few days since, direct from Matamoras which place he left on the 12th ult. He says the Mexican army has, by desertion, been reduced to about 2200 men, that they are in a miserable situation. Urren was still in command. Andrade had left for the south. Mr. S. says he is confident no campaign will be made against Texas this year, and he doubts very much whether the Mexican nation will consider it politic ever to make another. He confirms the report of a revolution having broken out in the interior, and says that General Valencia had been proclaimed Dictator by the military. He also states General Sesma and Filisola had been arrested and tried by a court martial for cowardice and mismanagement in the Texas campaign, that the latter had been condemned to be shot. He represents the feeling of the foreigners in Matamoras, as decidedly in our favor and says that in the event of a campaign against that place they would unite with Texas.

Shakespeare Improved.—A belligerent wight threatened to kick a dry character who had offended him. "If you undertake it," answered the challenged, "you will find yourself a man more skinned against than skinning."

DIED.

On Sunday last, in the 15th year of his age, DANIEL O'SHAUGHNESSY.

On Tuesday, JANE, infant daughter of Wm. S. Blackledge, Esq.

On the 19th inst, at the residence of her father in Onslow County, in the 18th year of her age Miss ZILPHIA BATTLE daughter of Col. Thomas Battle.

In Richlands, Onslow County, MARY ANN AVERITT, daughter of John A. Averitt, Esq.

In Washington N. C. on the 20th inst. Mr. JOSHUA VAN TASSELL, aged 36 years, formerly of Long Island and late of Newbern N. C.

In Onslow county, on the 4th inst, Mrs. MARGARET NEWTON, relict of the late Daniel Newton, aged 83 years.

In Onslow county, on the 11th inst, Mrs. ALICE DULANY, wife of Col. Daniel M. Dulany.

In Jones County, on Thursday last, JOSEPH MARKET.

PORT OF NEWBERN.

ARRIVED.

Schr. John L. Durand	Rice,	New York.
" New York,	Jones,	do.
" Kimberly,	Osgood,	do.
" M. B. Roberson,	Ellis,	do.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have returned from New York, and are now opening at their new store on Pollok-street, opposite the Episcopal Church, a large and general assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE—

- Broad Cloths, Cassimeres,
- Satinets, Flannels, Circassians,
- Rose and Negro Blankets,
- French, English and German Merinos,
- Challeys and Challayets,
- French, British and American Prints,
- Figured and plain black and coloured Silks,
- (a handsome assortment),
- Plaid, striped, figured and plain Muslins,
- Merino, Cheuille, Cashmere & Pondicherry Shawls,
- Merino, Tibet, silk & gauze Hdkfs. &c. &c.

—ALSO—

A large assortment of Ladies' Gentlemen's, children's and Negroes'

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Men's and Boy's Fur and cloth CAPS, Silk, fur and wool HATS, 70 pieces heavy, 42 inch Dundee Bagging, 70 coils first quality Bale Rope, which will be sold low.

Also to close a consignment, 60 bbls. Roanoke Cut Herrings.

S. & J. BATTLE.

20th Sept. 421—24

NOTICE.

IN consequence of a deed in trust to me executed for purposes therein mentioned, I shall sell at the Court House door on Saturday, the 8th day of October next, the following property viz:

- Two Card Tables—A Desk,
- Six mahogany Chairs,
- Two Looking Glasses,
- A lot of Prints,
- A lot of Books,
- Sundry articles of Kitchen Furniture, together with a few articles of inferior value.— Terms, Cash.

CHARLES T. SAUNDERS, Trustee. September 26, 1836.