

From the New York Enquirer.

The Sessions.—We are not very fond of visiting Courts of Justice, (civil or criminal,) and rarely go there, except to listen to some noble exertion of the human intellect, or to witness some rare display of human wickedness. Saturday was "Sentence day," and those who like to study moral curiosities will find in a place where much amusement may be gained and some useful lessons learned.

A vast apartment is crowded with delegates from every order of society. Men of all ages, professions and classes—of every degree of honesty and vice, from the unsuspected integrity of the Judge, down through regular gradations to the convict, black and loathsome with crime, some attracted from idle curiosity, some from business, some from an anxious interest in the fate of their unhappy relatives, and some from a still more fearful interest in the fortune of their guilty associates; an enormous throng of all complexions, and displaying all possible varieties of dress, from the ragged, shirtless, shoeless mendicant to the spruce and perfumed coxcomb—weeping females, lawyers, jurors, judges, reporters, constables, &c. make up the motley audience of a sessions sentence day.

The real business of the court is, to a stranger and a philanthropist, highly interesting. The first thing is "the discharge." Fifty or sixty miserable wretches are called up and ranged outside of the bar, without any regard to sex, age or colour, here a thick lipped African, there a pallid prostitute, in faded splendor, there a sturdy vagrant, with hair like tallow candles and trowsers that disdain their office; next a grey headed culprit, trying to hide his infamy behind the brawny shoulders of a wicked looking ruffian of nineteen, with a copious sprinkling of negro wench, exhibiting a curious specimen of the strange company into which vice and misery always bring their victims.—This gang is then discharged by proclamation, and they vanish in an instant. Then come the persons convicted of the more serious crimes. They are brought up in pairs, and the recorder very briefly recapitulates their offence, and pronounces their sentence. Occasionally the unhappy culprit makes an appeal to the mercy of the court. On Saturday there were two instances where the prisoners appealed very powerfully and affectingly to the humanity of the Judge. The first was a young and good looking Irishman, who had pleaded "guilty" to a charge of having obtained a sum of money by means of a forged draft upon the North River Bank. He admitted his crime, & gave a short history of his life, as ground for asking some modification of his sentence. He had been about a year in the country, and had exhausted all his means in a vain attempt to obtain some permanent employ. His family in Ireland was respectable, and his own character had hitherto been unimpeached. "I know," said he, "that in my country, such a crime would have been expiated with my death. I ask no mitigation of my sentence here. I deserve to be punished, and I submit. But do not—oh do not send me to mingle with the wickedness and profligacy of the common prison, as my principles and heart are untainted, and I would be spared the temptations and the pollutions of such vicious communion. Put me in solitary confinement, send me to death, let me be shot at once, so that my name may never more be heard of, and my family and friends may be spared the story of my shame."—But justice was inexorable, and the poor fellow was sentenced to seven years hard labour in the state prison. The other was a cast of still greater interest.

A well dressed, well educated, and well born young man was placed at the bar, convicted of having been engaged with two boys in the commission of some petty felony. His address to the court was long, vehement, pathetic and eloquent. He very skillfully reviewed the evidence, and examined the facts which appeared against him with the vain hope of obtaining a new trial, and then prayed the lenity of the court on the ground of his misfortunes and his sufferings. He stated that he was actually the plaintiff in a chancery suit against his brother-in-law for the sum of \$11,000, and that his aged mother had been dragged from his arms and confined in a mad house. His address was extremely well worded, and was impressively delivered. It evinced a large share of talents. The Court, however, was deaf to his intreaties, and sentenced him to 3 years in the state prison. It seems he has already been there. For one female, we felt no little compassion. She was an Irish woman, neatly dressed, of a very respectable appearance, aged 44, and the mother of eight children. The children are at Boston, and her husband (a sailor) is hourly expected from sea. It appeared that this woman obtained a situation as a servant in one of those vile receptacles of sin, which are permitted to exist even in the respectable streets of our city. As soon as she discovered the character of the place, she wished to quit it, but her mistress refused to pay her wages. The poor woman then took some articles of furniture, as a security till she would get her money. This was her crime, and the recorder in passing sentence, gave her strong hopes of a speedy pardon

from the governor.—One tall gaunt Hibernian, amused us a great deal. He was sentenced to six months hard labor in the penitentiary.—"Could not your excellency," said he, in perfect sincerity, "contrive to alter it to three months in one of the states' vessels?"

THE REV. S. WESLEY.

Mr. Wesley had a clerk, who believed the rector, his master, to be the greatest man in the parish if not in the county, and himself to be the next to him in worth and importance. He had the advantage and privilege of wearing out Mr. Wesley's cast off clothes and wigs, for the latter of which his head was far too small. The rector finding him particularly vain of one of these canonical substitutes for hair which he had lately received, formed the design to mortify him in the presence of that congregation before which John wished to appear in every respect what he thought himself. One morning before church time Mr. W. said, go John, I shall preach on a particular subject to day; and shall choose my own psalm of which I shall give the first line and you shall proceed as usual." John was pleased, and service went forward as it was wont to do, till they came to the singing, when Mr. W. gave out the following line:

"Like to an owl in ivy bush."

This was sung—and the following line, John peeping out of the huge canonical wig, in which his head was half lost, gave out with an audible voice and appropriate connecting twang—

"That rueful thing am I!"

The whole congregation, struck with John's appearance, saw and felt the similitude and burst into laughter. The rector was pleased: for John was mortified and his self-conceit humbled.

A Noble Act.—Yesterday evening, whilst Captain Peter Pezant was conversing with some gentlemen on Price's wharf, his son Edward, about ten years old, who was also there, disappeared unknown to him. Soon after, the alarm of "a boy in the water" was given. The father heard the noise, but not the words, and missing his child, fled with the rapidity of lightning to the end of the wharf, and then saw in the water, his son safely borne on the surface, by a stranger. The noble hearted individual proved to be a Mr. JOSEPH LATEAM, of New London, a seaman on board the schooner defiance.—*Char. S. C. Cou.*

Stammering.—A Miss Noah, a pupil of Mrs. Leigh, has established herself in Philadelphia, for the cure of Stammering. The National Gazette gives the following testimonial in favor of her system; "She has effected a cure in the instance of a daughter of one of our personal friends, with whom all the ordinary methods had been tried in vain, which has impressed us with a very favorable opinion of her skill and kind assiduity."

Common Scold.—A Mrs. Minty Graham, was lately tried at Hagerstown, (Md.) upon a charge of being in technical phraseology of the law, a "common scold." Abundant evidence of her scolding is stated to have been produced, but the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. It is related that they expressed conscientious scruples about convicting her as a common scold, when it was proved that she was an uncommon scold.

Of late years the British booksellers have established a fashion of publishing books so extravagantly, upon large type and thick vellum paper, that it requires a moderate fortune to purchase a library printed in that way, and when purchased, a place to hold it. The Galignanis, at Paris, have gone into the other extreme, and are printing standard English works in the most beautiful and economical manner imaginable. Specimens may be seen at the bookstore of Messrs. Carey and Lea. The whole of Moore's poetry down to the verses of the last two months, are printed in one octavo volume. The type is clear, of a good size, & extremely neat. Byron's complete works are also included in a volume of similar beauty. Scott's novels and poems are now printing, and will not exceed five volumes.—The prices are moderate beyond all example. Thus may an entire collection of the three most eminent writers of our age be obtained for a few dollars.

[Aurora.]

Medical Profession in London and Paris.—In the London Medical and Physical Journal for October, 1826, it is stated that the number of physicians, &c. who practise in London and seven miles round, amounts to 174. The whole population amounts to 1,200,000—one physician for every 7,000 souls. Upwards of 800 members of the Royal College of Surgeons practise in the same capital; and as by the law, all medical officers, whether of the army, navy, or East India Company, are entitled to practise as surgeons and apothecaries in every part of the British Dominions many of them, say 200, may be added to the list of surgeons: making a total of 1000 practising surgeons, or one to every 1200 inhabitants.

The whole number of apothecaries entitled from various sources to practise, as such, probably equals 2,000, or one apothecary for every 600 inhabitants.

Thus, in London, the physicians are to the surgeons as one to six, to the apothecaries as one to twelve, and to both united as one to eighteen.

In Paris, there were, in 1822, 600 physicians; being on a population of 800,000, one physician to every 1,333 inhabitants, or five times more than in London.

In the same year there were in Paris 128 surgeons, being one to 125 inhabitants, or four-fifths less than in London.

Taking the three branches of the medical profession in Paris, and supposing the distribution of them in that capital to the proper standard—namely, 600 physicians, 128 surgeons, 181 apothecaries, they are together, about 900, or at the rate of one to every 900 inhabitants; whilst in London, if the computation of 174 physicians, 1000 surgeons, 2000 apothecaries, and 300 chemists and druggists, be correct, the total number is 3,474, or at the rate of one to every 345 inhabitants. In Paris, then, under a due distribution of the three branches, the expense of maintaining each individual engaged in the profession, is divided among 900 persons, whilst in London it is shared among 345; the actual expense to each inhabitant of the latter, being nearly treble the expense to each inhabitant of the former city. It is supposed that in Philadelphia there are about 200 physicians, surgeons, and obstetrical practitioners, which, in a population of 150,000 inhabitants, will give one for every 750 inhabitants.—*Nat. Gaz.*

From England.—The ship Emerald at Boston, brings London papers to the 24th, and Liverpool to the 26th March inclusive. We are indebted to our Boston correspondents for proof-slips, embracing all the leading items of interest. These are given below, together with some further selections from papers by the William Thompson, at New York.

The latest London paper speaks favorably of the convalescence of both Lord Liverpool and Mr. Canning; the latter was well enough "to take an airing" on the 23d. The Literary Gazette remarks, that the appointment of Mr. Canning as Prime Minister, was the most popular statement of the day.

Parliament.—In the House of Lords, Mar. 23, several petitions from the Catholics of Ireland for relief from disabilities, were presented by Lord King; and remonstrances from several Protestant parishes "against any further concessions to the Catholics," were presented by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Bishops of Chichester and Clogher, and Earl of Shaftsbury. Lord King remarked, on presenting his petitions, that he did not now entertain the least hope that any thing would be done to relieve the "most wretched and most ill-used people of Europe." The Duke of Buckingham replied, that "he was convinced there was yet good hope, and that the measure for the relief of the Catholics, was one which must and would be carried."

Mr. Peel fixed on Monday, 7th May, for the discussion of four bills, by which he purposed to effect the amendment of the criminal law.

The Traveller of the 14th states, that private letters from Manchester, represent all business in that great manufacturing town to be completely at a stand. Commercial prospects were most gloomy, and few or no orders of any moment had been received from Germany. The fact is, (adds the Editor,) that Germany and the neighbouring countries, are now manufacturing for themselves, and able, not only to supply their domestic wants, but to export largely to foreign markets. The day of our monopoly has passed, and we must be prepared for all the consequences.

Upon the subject of the Corn Laws, the London Morning Chronicle remarks: "As the debate proceeds, the powerful land owners are altering the scale of duties brought in by the Minister, and it clearly appears to us, that by the time the proceedings on this bill are terminated in the House of Lords, Mr. Canning will hardly know his own plan again. In the mean time, it is curious to observe how the House receives any intimation from members who think the scale of duties already too high. We understand that it is exceedingly difficult for any member opposed to the Corn Laws, to obtain a hearing, and then he is in danger, to use the words of Mr. Hobhouse, either of being "knocked down, or coughed down."

On a motion to take up the "annual duties bill," Mr. Whitmore complained of the great difference upon W. I. and E. I. Sugars, to the injury of the growers of the latter. He was at a loss to imagine any reason why the production of free labor should be loaded with an additional duty of 10s. per cwt. while the production of slave labor was not exposed to the same disadvantage. Mr. Hume remarked in reply, that the W. India sugar growers had no material advantages over those of the E. Indies. The question was merely one of revenue. Other members having spoken to the question, Mr. C. Palmer maintained, that as the Colonial System inflicted great disadvantages upon the W. Indies, they were entitled to the protection of this countervailing duty. The colonists had submitted to various privations without a murmur, for the

benefit of the mother country. Since the suspension of their intercourse with the U. States, not a complaint had been uttered. The bill was then postponed to the next Monday.

The decision upon the Catholic Question, has created a strong sensation in Ireland. "The packet," says one letter, "has just arrived—no language can convey to you the impression made upon the public mind by its contents. Crowds surrounded the mail on its arrival, and gloom and horror appeared depicted in every countenance, on ascertaining the result of the debate on Sir Francis Burdett's motion." Meetings of the Catholic Association were held for several days following, and the language was not of the most moderate kind.

Among other measures said to be in agitation, it has been proposed to send a deputation of the most powerful Catholics in Ireland to England, in order to obtain a personal interview with the King, and to implore his Majesty to grant his powerful aid to the Catholic cause.

In England a meeting of Catholics has been held in London, at which His Grace the Duke of Norfolk presided. On that occasion, a resolution was passed, of which the following is a copy:

"That we are in no way disheartened by our late defeat (if a minority of four in a division of 548, can be fairly so designated), that while we acknowledge with gratitude the support which our rightful claims have received for many years, from the Commons House of Parliament, we owe it to ourselves, to the memory of our forefathers, to our posterity, and to all who value the rights of Englishmen, or who, like ourselves, are subjected by law to penalties or privations for religious opinions, never to desist from the prosecution of our claims to all the benefits of the Constitution, till success have crowned our efforts."

The question will be again discussed on the 1st of May.

Ireland.—The recent rejection of the Catholic Question in the House of Commons has, as might have been expected, produced a strong sensation in Ireland; and, from the proceedings in all parts of that country, a pretty good criterion is afforded of the state of the national feeling. The discussions at the different meetings bear a hostile complexion; and if the power equalled the will, no doubt we should have ample cause to regret the decision to which the Legislature has come. At a numerous meeting held at Ennis, on Sunday last, after mass, a magistrate, in the chair—strong resolutions were passed and five petitions, and a "Liberator County Club" were resolved upon. The petitions were:—1st. For Catholic Emancipation; 2d, for the repeal of the vestry bill; 3d, for the repeal of the tenantry act; 4th, for the repeal of the union; and, 5th, for a reform in parliament.

The County is to be divided into districts, for various purposes tending to the advancement of the cause of Ireland; for the collection of the rent, for the perfecting of the census, for the suppression of outrage and crime; for the extinction of local feuds; for the frustration of biblioclism, and for the propagation of what Mr. O'Connell calls, the "mutual co-operation" system—a system teaching Irishmen to discriminate friends from foes—and to do what the disciples of Dr. Magee boast they do—that is, to "seek for" and "back" each other, recollecting to give pre-eminent encouragement to all the friends of toleration and justice, who may happen to be of a religion differing from that of the nation.

The *Dublin Morning Register* says, that the English are now the oppressors of the Catholics, and expresses a wish for "the discouragement of every thing from England, and bearing the name of English." We may grant the first of these positions, without approving of the other. The Irish have tried the discouraging system under circumstances much more favorable than those of the present day, we mean during the armed volunteer period, when the nation was united, and the success was every thing but encouraging. The idea of mixing up patriotism and trade is exceedingly silly; and the giving expression to such nonsense, only serves to throw ridicule on Irish writers.

How far it is possible to proscribe the Protestants in the districts of which the population is almost exclusively Catholic, we are unable to say. It is of course much more easy to put Protestants under the ban, than to abstain from buying English goods.—Men will always buy what is cheapest and best; but as the entering the shop of a Protestant, or the giving employment to a Protestant, is open to observation and remark, we are not sure that the system of excommunication may not be successfully pursued to a very great extent. A general understanding among the Catholics, to make the situation of a Protestant as uncomfortable as possible, in those places in which they have the ascendancy, may make the country too hot to hold them.

London Paper.

[From the London Times.]
We copy from a Dublin paper the following extraordinary paragraph:—
"DUBLIN, March 12.
"Friday, after the arrival of the packet bringing the account of the defeat of the Catholic question in the House of Commons, orders were sent to the Pi-

geon-house, to forward 5,000,000 rounds of musket ball—cartridges to the different garrisons throughout the country."—*Freeman's Journal.*

Here, then, is the commentary on that text which the Organemen have delivered to Parliament for the guidance of its policy towards the Irish nation. Men demand their rights, and the answer is five millions of leaden bullets! Almost a ball-cartridge a piece for the Catholics of Ireland. God help them.

So great has been the importation into England of French silks, that persons engaged in the silk trade contemplated a memorial to ministers, representing the ruin that must ensue unless measures were taken to lessen the importation. A complete stagnation in the trade was produced in London, and the distress among the weavers in Spitalfields had been scarcely exceeded.

The reported distribution of five millions of cartridges to the troops in Ireland, contemporaneously with the promulgation of the failure of the Catholic claims, is a forcible comment on the justice of the present system if true, and very good satire if false. It will be seen, however, that the Catholics have not lost courage.

The Austrian army, which, to the great joy of the Neapolitans, has been withdrawn from their country, is to be domiciliated with the good people of Milan. By this time, it may be supposed, the Neapolitans have unlearned their constitutional notions. In the Peninsula, the Spanish government apparently discountenances the Portuguese rebels, while the English force is nevertheless to be increased by fresh troops.

Balt. Amer.

PRICES CURRENT.

Newbern, May 12, 1827.

Articles.	Per D. C.	D. C.
Bacon, lb.	6	7
Beef,	4	
Butter,	12	18
Bees Wax,	28	
Brandy, French, gall.	1 50	1 75
Apple,	40	50
Peach,	75	80
Corn, bbl.	1 90	
Cotton, 100 lb.	8	8 50
Coffee, lb.	18	
Cardage, 100 lb.	14	15
Candles, lb.	15	
Flour, bbl.	6 50	7
Flaxseed, bush	70	80
Feathers, lb	35	40
Gin, Holland, gall.	1 00	1 25
Country,	45	50
Glass 10 by 12, 50 ft	5 00	
8 by 10	3 50	4 50
Iron, Pig, lb none	00 00	00 00
country, Bar,	5	6
Russia,	6	
Swedes,	6	8
Nail Rods,	7	8
Castings,	5	
Lumber—Flooring M ft	14 00	15 00
Inch Boards,	12	
Square Timber,	18 00	20 00
Pine Scantling,	8 00	10 00
Shingles, 22 inch, 1000,	1 25	1 50
Staves, w. o. hhd.	16 00	18 00
do. red oak do.	8	10
do. white oak, bbl	7 00	
Heading, w. o. hhd	17 00	20 00
Lard, lb	8	9
Lead, bar, cwt	10 00	
white, dry,	16 00	00
ground in oil,	16 00	17 00
Leather, seal lb	20	27
upper,	2 00	3 00
Meal, bush	60	70
Molasses gall	29	32
Oil, Castor, bottle,	1 00	1 25
Linseed, gall	1	
Fish,	30	50
Naval Stores, Tar, bbl	75	80
Pitch,	1 00	
Rosin,	1 00	1 25
Turpentine,	1 50	2
Spirits do. gall	40	
Pork, cargo bbl	10 00	
Mess	13	14
Peas, black eyed bush	60	75
Rice, cwt	3	3 25
Rum, Jamaica gall	90	1 00
W. I.	85	90
American,	40	45
Salt, T. I bush	60	
Fine	65	75
Sugar, Loaf lb	22	23
Lump	18	20
Brown, 100 lb	9	10
Havana, White none	9	13
Steel, Blistered, lb	10	20
German,	18	
Tallow,	10	
Wine, Madeira gall	3	3 75
Tenerife	1 60	1 25
Sherry	2	2 50
Country bbl.	15	
Whiskey gall		80

BALSAM CAPEVI,

CALCINED MAGNESIA, in large bottles, Henry's Calcined Magnesia, in small bottles, Spirits of Hartshorn, Rheubarb, Smelling Bottles,—Hard Soap, Turner's Cerate, Diachylon,—Marsh's Mellow Ointment, Raslicon, &c. Just received and for sale by

THO'S. W. MACHEN.

May 12.

GROCERIES.

JUST RECEIVED per schr. Martha, and for sale at the subscriber's store, 10 Barrels Superfine Flour, White Havana Sugar, Muscatel Raisins, Drum Figs, Prunes, Crackers, Goshen Butter, (No. 1st Quality,) London Mustard, Brandy, Whiskey Gin, Rum, Albany Ale, (No. 1st Quality,) Brooms, &c. &c.—ALSO 150 Bottles of Fresh Lime Juice.

J. AYKROYD.

May 5th, 1827.