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Foreign Intelligence.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship Pacific, at New York from Liverpool, sailed on the 3d August, to which date she brings advices.

An express arrived in London on the 31st July in an unusually short passage from Rotterdam. It was sent off for the purpose of informing the mercantile interest in London of a considerable rise in the value of colonial produce, in order that corresponding purchases might be effected there. Money was so abundant that it could be obtained on only 2 per cent, on good bills, and every thing wore a cheerful aspect. The letter mentioned that more had been doing lately in sugar and coffee at Amsterdam than for 2 or three years past, and much of this change is attributed to the facility given by the Bank of England in discounting paper.

Brazil and Buenos Ayres.—It seems certain that the British government have received despatches from Brazil respecting the signature of the preliminaries of peace between Brazil and Buenos Ayres, and it is asserted with confidence on this authority, that besides the payment of a considerable sum by Buenos Ayres to Brazil, it has been determined by the treaty that Monte Video, and a considerable portion of what is called the Banda Oriental, is to be formed into an independent government under the protection of Great Britain; as to the particular form of government nothing has transpired, but it is considered that it will be like Buenos Ayres—republican.

The Emperor Nicholas of Russia, was invested with the insignia of the noble order of the Garter, at St. Petersburg, on the 10th of July, with great pomp and parade.

Private letters from Madrid, dated the 17th July, state that they are organizing, with the greatest activity, a regiment, which is to be called Sendaiteira de Havana, and to be composed of 2500 men, chosen troops as well as officers to be taken from the royalists. The transports which are to take these troops to the Island of Cuba are ready to set sail, escorted by the Sovereign man-of-war. The Count de Espagne, commander in chief of the Royal Guard, has been charged with a secret mission, by the King, to the army of Observation. It is asserted this mission has for its object to take a survey of the army as well as the complaints of the soldiers and officers, &c. and give an account of every trivial complaint to the King.

From Vienna, it is stated that important orders had been despatched from Petersburg to Mohilow and Tulezio, the head quarters of the armies of the south and west. No unusual movement, however, had yet taken place among the troops, who remained in their respective cantonments. It was reported that the Emperor Nicholas would shortly visit the corps d'armee, in Bessarabia. The rumor was considered as well founded, and as an indication that great events were preparing in that quarter.

The London Times of the 1st August, says:—"Letters from Berlin state that a great number of superior officers of the Prussian army have petitioned the government for leave to serve as volunteers in the Russian army, in case of a war between that power and Turkey."

Mr. Owen, of New Harmony, had arrived at Liverpool. He denies that his projects had failed.

The Sardinian ship Fortuna, arrived at Leghorn on the 16th July in 14 days from Algiers. No hindrance was offered the Captain on coming out. A ship of the line and two frigates were cruising at a distance. An Algerine frigate and five corsairs had sailed on a cruise.

This Austrian government has become alarmed at the great increase of students in its dominions; and in order to set bounds to the increase, they have directed that the young men who pass from one principal school to another must undergo a strict examination. No youth can be admitted into a grammical class who has passed his 14th year. No more than 80 pupils to be received in any one class.

One of the largest commercial houses in Madrid, the house of Urionagoena, has just become bankrupt for 12,000,000 of reals.

On the 25th of July two line ships, two frigates and a corvette sailed from Brest. The very large French naval force of 50 ships in the Mediterranean is to be divided into three parts—the Levant squadron of 23 ships, under Rigny, that which blockades Algiers, 12 ships, and the cruisers for pirates.

The Paris Moniteur doubts whether Don Pedro will risk his American possessions, and make a voyage to Portugal.

The European Sovereigns are suspected by some to have promised the Pacha of Egypt their countenance in his rebellion.

The accounts from Spain state that the insurrection in Catalonia was daily extending. It was even reported that Tortosa had been occupied, or rather taken by the Carlists; but this intelligence was considered as unfounded. The reported evacuation of almost every part of the Peninsula by the French army is confirmed. It is even said that orders have been issued to raise seven additional regiments in Spain, in order to garrison the places now in the possession of the French.

Letters from Cadiz to the 4th instant, complain bitterly of the injury done to Spanish commerce by the Colombian privateers cruising in the neighbourhood, which they state have utterly destroyed the trade of Cadiz. The conduct of the Governor of Gibraltar in not suffering the privateers to enter the bay, does not appear to have satisfied the merchants of Cadiz, although it is evident it was all Governor Don had in his power to enforce. These letters contain nothing further of moment.

Despatches have reached London from Lieut. General Sir H. W. Clinton, to the 7th of July. The army remained at Leria, Thomer, Torres Novas, Torres Vedras, and Lisbon, and were in excellent health. Accounts had been received at Lisbon that an insurrectionary movement had taken place in the northern part of the province of Tras-os-Montes, but the result was not known. The insurgents were headed by Brigadier General Ordaz.

The Moniteur of Saturday contains an article, dated Ancona, the 4th inst. which stated that a steam packet from the Ionian Islands had arrived on the preceding day with important despatches from Corfu for London, and that private letters, brought by the same conveyance, announced that Gens. Church, and Colocotroni, and the other Greek chiefs have taken up several positions in the Isthmus of Corinth to oppose the march of Ibrahim Pacha. It adds a report, that Lord Ochrane had dispersed the Egyptian fleet of Candia.

It appears by advices from Constantinople, that the Sultan is greatly alarmed at the intimation which he has received that the Allied Powers would interfere in behalf of Greece, and that he has ordered troops to be raised in every part of his dominions, 'without distinction of religion,' a measure hitherto unheard of in the Ottoman Empire, in order to meet the perils of the approaching crisis. He has also issued orders to Redschid and Ibrahim Pacha to use their best exertions to put an end to the war 'before other circumstances should occur which would support' thus evidently alluding to the interference of the European Sovereigns.

Letters from Smyrna, received at Paris, confirm the report we have already published, of the Pacha of Egypt having declared himself independent of the Porte. The reports which have been in circulation respecting the real cause of the Pacha's discontent, as also relating to the cause which has induced him to throw off the yoke of the Gr. Seignor, are very numerous. The most credited is, that in the commencement of the month of Nov. 1825, the Porte sent agents to the Pacha, making him splendid offers if he would send the strong force under his son Ibrahim, to the Peloponnese, among which offers was the putting him in possession of the Island of Candia as soon as the war terminated. Since which time Mahomed, in finding that the Porte was inclined to its promises, sent secret instructions to Ibrahim to arrange as well as he could with the Porte for the evacuation of the Morea and return to Egypt. In doing this the crafty Pacha had a double object in view; first, that of defeating the equivocating policy of the Porte, always inclined, like all weak powers, to augment or withdraw its pretensions according to circumstances; and secondly that of seizing the Island of Candia. Ibrahim, on his return, being ordered to land a strong detachment of his army and artillery on that island. This is craft against craft, and it is a good sign for the Greeks.

Advices have been received by Tartars from Persia at Constantinople, which state that the discomfiture of the Russian army was of such a nature that it was falling back in every direction towards, or in other words evacuating the Persian territory, and re-entering Georgia.

A letter from Portsmouth, dated Tuesday states that the Russian force expected in that port consists of nine sail of the line and nine frigates besides smaller vessels. The inhabitants were very much amused with the contrast of the English and Russian sailors; the latter came on shore, formed on the beach, and marched like well trained soldiers through the streets with an erect gait and orderly be-

haviour. The roll of the English sailors requires no description.

Letters from Aleppo, dated 22d of May, state, that for three weeks previous the plague had carried off from four to five hundred persons daily, and that the City was in the greatest consternation in consequence.

Late letters from Bombay announce several mercantile failures at Calcutta.

Accounts from Corfu, of the 26th of June, says that the Seraskier, soon after the surrender of the Acropolis, had marched to Western Greece, and arrived at Thebes in the middle of that month. He was expected at Missolonghi. Part of his troops are said to have already arrived at Salona and Archova, (where the severe actions took place in the winter between Omer Pacha and Karaissaki.) According to the same accounts, Ibrahim Pacha had sent part of his Arabs to Tripolizza, and the remainder against Corinth, to besiege the citadel (Acro Corinth.) The districts of Patros, Gastonni, Calavrita, and Vostizza, and many other towns and villages in the Morea are said to have submitted to Ibrahim.

Since the capitulation of the Citadel of Athens, the Porte has received no further accounts of the operations of the Seraskier, Redschid Pacha. Ibrahim Pacha is said to be on the march with part of his troops towards Corinth.

Odessa, July 5.—The accounts from Constantinople of the first of this month announce that the Sultan is at length preparing for the most serious measures.

The firman which we spoke of for weeks, has been sent to the provinces, and the Pachas are ordered to arm also, in defence of the empire the rayas who do not recognize Islamism. Every thing indicates that the Sultan will no more hear any proposal concerning the Greeks. The armaments continue here and at Nicolaeff.

London, July 31.—A German mail this afternoon has brought very late letters from Vienna, to the 24th instant. They contain the important information that the Pacha of Egypt had determined not to act in concert with Turkey. We may now therefore conclude with tolerable certainty that the statement of yesterday regarding his neutrality is correct.

We have seen letters from Marseilles, of the 21st ult. One of them from a house that are agents of the Pacha of Egypt, to a merchant of the first respectability in London, in which no allusion is made to his having declared himself independent of the Porte; and although it is a commercial letter, yet, as the produce of Egypt is particularly mentioned, and the danger incurred from the Greek cruisers, we think, if such a circumstance had been known there, it would have been communicated.

The Allgemeine Zeitung, to the 18th inst. has been received. Under date of Odessa, mention is made of the extraordinary activity used in fitting out the Black Sea Fleet. The following is an extract—

Odessa, July 2.—In consequence of orders received from St. Petersburg, the Black Sea Fleet is to be immediately got ready to put to sea. Since the receipt of these orders, workmen have been employed day and night in fitting out three ships of the line and several frigates, and it is expected that they will be quite ready in a few days. These measures have revived the hopes of the Greeks. According to a notice from Constantinople of the 26th of June, the passage of the Dardanelles is granted to the Swedish flag. English houses are laying up large quantities of corn.

From the Baltimore American, of Sept. 4.

The letter from Liverpool to the editor of the Richmond Enquirer, which we have given below at length, may deserve some thought from politicians in this country, and from none more than those who have been fond to lay the loss of the British Colonial Trade at the door of our own diplomatists. We have more than once expressed our firm conviction, that the sudden suspension of the negotiations on this subject, arose out of nothing but a change of policy in the British Cabinet; and that our alleged delay to embrace the offered conditions, was but an excuse for doing what would have been done at any rate. The truth is now leaking out from other quarters. It is admitted that the ministry had reasons good or bad for retracting their reciprocity system in part; and the writer of the letter in question repeats what has been said in other letters from that country, and what was guessed here long since, that the clamours of the ship owners were at the bottom of the matter; and that, in the words of the letter, "having determined to change her policy, England would have found means to evade an arrangement, (had it been made,) as she did to get over a stipulated and plighted engagement to negotiate on the subject." As much

might have been guessed from the flip-pant tone of Mr. Canning, who spoke, to our apprehension, very much like a man who, having an awkward matter on hand, determines to face it out with the most effrontery he can.

The editor of the Enquirer thinks it no consolation, however, to be told, that had we acceded to her offers, England would have found means to evade the spirit of her act. Now to our minds, it is both a consolation to us, and an excuse for our diplomatists; a consolation, because it is some satisfaction to know that our loss (if any,) is an inevitable injury from a rival, and not a consequence of what might have been avoided by ourselves; an excuse, because it would have been difficult for the most politic government on earth to bind by enactments of its own, the policy of any other people. Nay, it is something more than an excuse; it is matter of praise to the foresight of American diplomacy, that, aware of the fluctuations of policy, it should have sought to bind them by the only means known between independent nations, a solemn and well digested treaty. Otherwise, the collectors of Great Britain might at any time have received as unexpected orders to suspend the legislative acts in force, as those to the collector of Liverpool, just announced, to suspend the admission of Indian Corn for consumption. The administration, says the Enquirer, cannot claim any benefit from these concessions; "they could not foresee this change of policy." Yet it required no extraordinary sagacity to know, that an arrangement on the permanent basis of a treaty, was not liable to the changes which are eternally in progress, and will necessarily be so, as long as one great commercial nation has advantages to grasp or retain over a rival.—That part of the letter which relates to this subject, is not less worthy of our attention than the other. We shall keep or gain nothing from England, in the way of commercial benefit, but what we retain by our prudence and foresight, or by the force of superior intrinsic advantages.

To the Editors of the Enquirer.

Liverpool, July 2, 1827.
GENTLEMEN:—This country has been for twelve months laying the foundation of a commercial war with the United States, which can be terminated on just terms only by a united and energetic resistance, and a prompt adoption and a faithful enforcement of countervailing measures: whatever neglect or oversight the President of the U. States may have been guilty of on the West India Question, and whether he has, or has not, been guilty of neglect, I have not the means here to determine; but be this as it may, our country's honor and her interest requires that we should rally round our government, and present a united front to England, upon this subject. The contest has been shrouded with too thin a veil by Mr. Canning, in his correspondence with Mr. Gallatin, to conceal from the view of any unprejudiced man his real object. When England, in 1815, opened her West India Islands, on certain conditions, to the whole world, she was sincere, and if we had accepted her conditions, we would have placed her in rather an awkward dilemma, as, in 1826, she determined to change her policy, but she would have found means to evade the arrangement, as she did to get over a stipulated and plighted engagement to negotiate upon the subject. She made a positive engagement to settle the matter by negotiation in 1824; and, in 1826 she as positively declined to negotiate at all respecting it, and that too, without giving any other reason than is contained in Mr. Canning's flippant and impertinent remark, that "he would not allow himself to be drawn into the discussion of a subject that had already been exhausted." To which he subsequently added in the House of Commons, the empty and frothy boast, that he had had the last word. After this, let no man in America suppose that England was, in 1826, disposed to arrange the trade with us upon equitable terms, and that its non-arrangement grew out of our non-acceptance of the terms offered by their act of 1815. The truth is, in 1826, they found that their reciprocity system of commerce did not work as well as they expected and they determined to retract their steps, as far as they could, with decency. To this, ministers were the more promptly forced by the clamours of the shipping interest—clamours to be sure unfounded but still not the less loud on that account.

They ascribed all the depreciation in the value of their shipping and their profits to Mr. Huskinson's reciprocity system, instead of ascribing it to overtrading in eighteen hundred and twenty five, by the building of a superfluous number of vessels, and the general derangement of trade in 1826. But to return to the W. India Question.—This Government has just passed a bill through Parliament

which authorises the inland introduction from the United States into Canada, free of duty, ashes, staves and lumber of every description, horses, fresh provisions, &c. &c. and that the articles so admitted into Canada shall be deemed to be Canadian produce, and shall be admitted into England and the West Indies as such. The operation of this bill will be, if we allow the intercourse to continue between Canada and into the U. States, to give to British shipping the entire carrying trade of such American articles as they may be able to receive through Canada. Board staves from the United States received through that channel, will pay a duty here of only 14, per 1200—but if imported direct from the United States they will have to pay 111 10s—the duty before this bill passed was 13 16s 8d on American staves coming direct. United States ashes coming through Canada, are admitted here free of duty; if they come direct they pay a duty of 6s per cwt.; wheat from the United States is entirely prohibited, from Canada it is admitted at a duty of 5s. per quarter; thus the Canadians may ship all their own grain, and supply themselves with cheap bread from the United States.

By these regulations this government expects to cripple the navigation of the United States, of which it feels great jealousy, and at the same time improve its own, a policy which Mr. Huskinson has in debate admitted to be the policy of England, and in this policy we find the true secret connected with the West India question. He argues, I mean Mr. Huskinson, that if the trade be opened to us on equal terms, from our commercial activity and contiguity, we will secure the whole of it, and hereby much increase our commercial marine.

There is now scarcely any article with the exception of cotton produced in the United States, that coming direct to this country is not taxed to almost a prohibitory amount. The value of Tobacco is about 4d. and the duty on it is 8s. per lb.; the value of Rice is 18s. and the duty on American Rice is 15s. per cwt. whilst it is admitted from the East Indies at a duty of only 5s. Our cotton is the people in this section of England, that it pays a duty of only 6 per cwt. but their dependence upon us for this article begins to alarm them; out of a consumption of about 600,000 bales, which is the present estimated consumption of this country, they use about 400,000 bales of U. States growth; they are however, now looking round to ascertain in what way they can, upon good terms, obtain this supply from other countries, so as to make them less dependent upon us for an article that is of such vital importance to them. If we were now suddenly to cut off the supply of cotton from our country, it would create a rebellion in their. We cannot blame them for attempting to avert such an evil—an evil that I confess I would, in common with themselves, deplore. But if it should take place it will be of their own creating. We disclaim monopoly of every description; but whilst we do so, we do not disclaim a resistance to an attempt to monopolize the commerce of the world.

The cultivation of tobacco has, heretofore, been prohibited in this country. A removal of the prohibition was suggested the other night in the House of Lords; and if they do remove it, I think they will be able to cultivate it with considerable success. The greatest produce of Tobacco to the acre that I ever saw in my life was in Holland, a climate, I think, by no means better adapted to its growth than this is.

When I commenced I did not mean to trouble you with so long a letter, but I hope you will excuse it, as well as the scrawl, if you can read it, and be assured of the regard with which I remain.

Your most obd't serv't.

The temporary Corn Bill which was passed, admitting all grain new in bond to entry upon the payment of the duty, as established in the scale of the first bill, will not interfere with Indian corn. This article is still, as recently admitted, as a non enumerated article, at a duty of 10 per cent; but this is an oversight, & will be, no doubt, put a stop to next Parliament.

REMOVAL.

G. BRADFORD, & Co. have removed to the Store lately occupied by Stevenson & Cook, next door to Mr. Primrose, Pollok Street, where they offer for sale, at a small advance from the New York cost, a general assortment of

Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS,

selected by one of the firm, residing in New-York. They have also for sale, 50 Barrels Superfine Canal Flour, received this week, per Schr. Triumph. Newbern, Aug. 4th, 1827.