NORTH CAROLINA SENTINEL, AND NEWBERN COMMERCIAL, AGRICULTURAL AND LITERARY INTELLIGENCER.



THE SENTINEL. NEWBERN: FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 27, 1831.

Protestant Episcopal Convention

Of the Diocese of North Carolina. We are indebted to the kindness of a correspondent for the following notice of the proceedings of the Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, held at Raleigh during the past week.

This Ecclesiastical body assembled in Raleigh on Thursday, the 19th inst. and continued its Sessions until Monday last. The deliberations were marked courier, who was on his road to St. Petersburgh, had by the greatest harmony, and the several propositions thought it prudent to stop at Polangen. It was said lasted till ten o'clock at night. Our artillery occupied made for its consideration, were received and acted upon in the spirit of fraternal peace and christian despatches opened, and then he had his head cut off. love. The important subject of the Episcopate, va- The regular medium of communication had been cant by the death of the late lamented Bishop RA- suspended, and the rising against the government of VENSCROFT, was, according to a previous resolution of Russia throughout Volhynia, Courland, and Lithuathe Convention of MDCCCXXX. to be acted upon; and it must be a source of gratification to the friends of Religion, to know that it was met with surprising unanimity by the clerical and lay members. The nomination on the part of the clergy was for the Rev. L.S. IVES, of St. Luke's Parish, New York City, and is represented as being of the most frightful nature. the ballot was unanimous, with the exception of one At Sligo, 3,000 persons were picking up the black blank vote. The laity confirmed the nomination, by a precisely similar vote.

Since our last, the arrivals of the Charlemagne and Canada, from Liverpool, have put us in possession of vated by the desperate outrages of the inhabitants. European news to the 16th of April. At that time, Fields have been turned up in the open day-fences the position of France and Austria remained as at our former advices, and an evident inclination on the part of the French Ministers to that temporizing policy which has frequently proved the curse of nations, inclines us to fear that the wishes of the People are again to be sacrificed to the narrow views of a plau- The quarter sessions have been postponed for want sible diplomacy. The most prominent item furnished of magistrates. These acts at length led to the murby the Charlemagne, is that of the adherence of Vol- der of the five police officers. In the county of Gal- from Warsaw, and one from Minsk. hynia and Lithuania to the cause of Poland. It is stated that a Provisional Government has been or- Burke, member of Parliament, and a Catholic, has ganized in Volhynia. If this decisive step has been taken, the responsibility thereby incurred, is too weighty to admit of receding, and its consequences cannot be other than favourable to the cause they testants and Catholics. The condition of these peoresponse. This government alone, has a population of nearly two millions; and when we consider that Wilna, Gredno and Minsk, which compose Lithua- and the grasping. It is a dissolution, in a word, of ania, are more than three times as extensive, we rejoice at the very efficient aid which this defection from the Autocrat places on the side of the suffering Poles. If Turkey proceed against Russia, as is confidently reported, the governments of Kiev, Podolia, &c. between Volhynia and the Black Sea, will no doubt gladly join the league and strike in the cause of liberty, and the Dnieper and Duna will then be the limits of Russian aggression. This would be a consummation well worth contending for, and such a They then proceeded to the house of Captain Brunone as must ultimately arrive if France will only skell, a magistrate of the county, broke all the gates prevent the interposition of Austria in that quarter. We are at a loss to understand the cause of this hesiinterests of the nation, as well as the wishes of the people, demand a course decidedly opposite to that now pursued. It cannot be that she dreads to county was left wholly at the mercy of the insuroppose a power which she has been long accustomed to lead at her chariot wheels. England hood, it being the custom during the assizes to conrecognizes the right of France to declare war as ainst Austria, if she does not immediately withdraw her miles of us; and, unless the Government grant us forces from the Romagna, and judging from all experience, that Kings who once obtain a footing in a conquered country, seldom relinquish it but to a superior power, we entertain a hope that the temerity of Austria will arouse the dormant energies of Philippe, and bring upon herself such chastisement as shall subserve the cause of freedom. There has been great rejoicing in Scotland in consequence of the Reform Bill's having passed the second reading .--The people generally are so well pleased with the of the same place. These petitions, Gen. Gascoyne follows .- The Court exertions of the government to obtain its final passage, that the greatest tranquillity prevails throughout all parts of that country, and in England. We are would make in the proportion of representation by sorry we cannot say as much for Ireland. The extracts which we publish from the Journals of that unhappy country, present a distressing picture of the sufferings of the people.

As to Gen. Skryznecki, he will no longer be con- Uminski towards Ostrolenka to keep in check the corps of than the amount secured in January the preceding strained to act upon the defensive in the centre of Warsaw and Praga. He may form his line upon Livicia, at fifteen or twenty leagues in advance of the capital. In short, he may take the offensive during a month."

There is a report that the Poles, subsequently to this action, gained a new and important victory over the Russians at Grosho-that Geismar's corps was point of the bayonet all its redoubts and entrenchentirely destroyed, and himself a prisoner, severely ments. He destroyed an entire regiment, forced anowounded-that six thousand prisoners and 26 pieces of cannon had been taken in this engagement-that Diebitsch, hemmed on all sides by the Polish army and peasantry, was reduced to a critical position. The following is the last intelligence from the

provinces of Lithuania and Volhynia.

the 13th of April, to the 3d, information of an important nature was obtained. The letters mention that at Polangen, about four miles from Memel, an action had taken place between the insurgents and the Russian troops, in which the latter were defeated. Polangen was in flames. In Volhynia there were not less than 18,000 organized insurgents, who had risen in opposition to the Russian power. A British that a Russian courier, with despatches to the army in Poland, had been seized by the insurgents, his nia, was expected to become general. The insurgents were to intercept all communications from Dantzic, from whence the Russian army in Poland received most of their supplies."

IRELAND.

The distress in the counties of Mayo and Donegal sea-weed from the strand to subsist upon. Cattle that had did were eaten by the peasantry. To the horrors of famine were added the ravages of disease,

and typhus and the cholera morbus were fast doing their work of death. In Clare, the distress is aggrabroken down-cattle turned out in the roads to wander without keepers, and sheep, in this their yeaning season, suffered to perish for want of tending. The prevent cowherds and shepherds from acting. No liberty and national independence." cattle can be impounded, and no writs executed.-

way similar scenes have been enacted, though there has been no bloodshed. The house of Sir John been attacked and plundered in the broad day, and several houses in his immediate vicinity have shared the same fate. It is to be remarked, that the peasantry make no distinction whatever between Pro-

and attacked at Wawer the corps of Gen. Geismar, who were then intrenched in very strong and advantageous positions. While the advanced guard of the Polish army

was engaged in combat with four regiments of Russian infantry, Gen. Rybinski appeared with his division on the ther to lay down its arms, took three cannons, two standards, and drove the enemy into a precipitate retreat. In this combat, which lasted something more than two hours, the brigade commanded by Colonel Romarino particularly distinguished itself. The enemy, forced to quit very advantageous positions, which were guarded and forttfied since the 19th of February, retreated to Mi-

"By accounts received at London from Memel on losna, where it attempted to make a stand, but was compelled to yield under the fire of our infantry, which crossed it from both sides. As the enemy was returning from towards"Minsk, he received fresh reinforcements ; he then made many attempts to maintain good positions, which the ground presented to him ; but all resistance on his part

proved useless. Our troops pressed him rigorously, and he did not stop 'till at Dembewielkie, where he joined the corps of General Rosen, which occupied there a military fortified position. It was then five o'clock in the evening when the resistance had become obstinate. The combat the position of the centre, our Tirailieurs fired from both sides, the fire was lively and well sustained, but after a contest of some hours the enemy was routed, his positions abandoned to our troops, and he fled with precipitation. His loss must have been very considerable-it is estimated at 2,000 killed, and as many wounded : Many officers have fallen, among others the Colonel Commandant of the Wilna Regiment. We have made 6,000 prisoners. for whole battalions were forced to lay down their arms, and we are every instant hearing, that during the present day, additional prisoners are hourly bringing in to head

quarters.

"We have taken twelve pleces of cannon, and a great many wagons of ammunition, and a good deal of arms The regiments of faucheurs (scithe men) having deman ded arms, we have assigned to them those left by the enemy on the field of battle; they went to seek them and lasted till 10 o'clock at night, and the army being fatigued after more than twenty hours' hard marching and fighting, it was impossible to pursue the enemy.

"Nevertheless, the effects of this combat promise us mmense results; for the Commander in Chief, conformably to the plan which he had so happily conceived, proposes to attack the dispersed cantonments of Marshal Diebitsch, and to separate him from the line of his reinforcements. We hope that this bold military operation, of station, have adopted a system of terror, which and assure a complete victory to the noble defenders of

The following is the letter of the Generalissimo, written

Gen. Sacken and the Guards who were advancing there, year. From the first of January of the present year he quitted Warsaw during the night of the 30th ultimo, until the 1st of May, nearly eight millions of dollars have been secured, and the bond and cash duties of last week amount to \$622,000. We have reason to in this Port, as it enables us with other collecting disenemy's right, attacked it by storm, and carried at the tricts, to swell the surplus after laying aside the annual sinking fund for the payment of the National We regret to have to add that Mr. Sherman, the sedebt-the entire expenses of Government, and ap- cond engineer, was killed, and that two gentlement propriations by Congress beyond five millions of the try was never more prosperous; manufactures have The principal part of the baggage, 50 packages of no reason to complain, the importer is satisfied with ready sale-new ports are open to us-new markets notes, was saved. The passengers were taken off present a field for enterprize. There is nothing to by the Chancellor Livingston, and most of them af-mar this prospect of national prosperity but our own terwards transferred to the President, which left here divisions and dissatisfactions-the dissatisfaction of yesterday morning for Providence. the outs against the inns and the restless desire for change."

The Editors have omitted to include that "bill of \$90,000 .- Mer. Advertiser

abominations," the Tariff-compared with which, all other sources of discontent, are mere trifles. Political excitement; occasioned by party contentions for place, may exist without injury to the people, or danger to the republick: they may even contribute to the permanency of our Institutions. But the excitement produced by the unequal operation of unjust which the animals were sold. laws, enacted for the special benefit of an inconsiderable portion of the people, has quite a contrary tendency, and should be sedulously guarded against by those whose duty it is to administer the Government according to the principles of the Constitution.

TOWN WATCH.-We understand that our new Commissioners have recommenced the Town Watch on the old plan. We did not expect this; and we are returning armed with muskets. The combat having are sorry that its total inefficiency had not long ago from answering the purpose for which it was instituted. If a Watch be at all necessary, we require one

which shall, for a just compensation, perform the duties of the station, and be amenable to the laws of the tersalls, where they have been kept since their arritown for the neglect of those dutics. The mode now peasantry, and some, it is said, above them in point so well and ably combined, will lead to important results pursued, is little else than a succession of parties of pleasure; a stroll through the pleasant parts of the town, supper at eleven, and to bed at twelve ; would

NEW YORK, May 16.

Loss of the Steam Boat Washington.-The Steam Boat Washington, Capt. Tomlinson, which left this city on Saturday afternoon for Providence, when of New Haven, about 12 at night, was run feel proud at this prosperous aspect of our Commerce into by the steam boat Chancellor Livingston, then on the way from Providence to this city, and was so much injured that she sunk in about twenty minutes. cabin passengers, whose names are not ascertained. Treasury estimate of the current year. Our coun- are missing, and it is feared must have perished.merchandize, (about half the quantity on board) his share of profits, our agricultural products find a \$20,000 in specie, and the same amount in bank

The Washington belonged to the Fulton Steam Company, and cost, some years since, upwards of

Arabians .- The four Arab Horses were publicly disposed, of on Saturday, the 14th instant, at 12 o'clock, in the Great Arena, 446 Broadway, agreeably to the notice of Tattersalls.

It is estimated that from two to three thousand genlemen attended to witness the sale, many of whom expressed their surprise at the very low prices at

| | No. | 1. | Stamboul, | (sorrel) \$5 |
|---|-----|----|-----------|--------------|
| ÷ | | 2. | Kochlani, | (chesnut) 4 |
| | | 3. | Zilcaadi, | (sorrel, 4 |
| | | 4. | Yemen, | (grey) 5 |

We understand that No. 1 was purchased by an order, and will proceed to Kentucky. No. 3 and 4 will remain in New Jersey. The destination of No. 2 is not known. The purchaser of the grey, (Yemen,) in less than 20 minutes after the sale, refused one thousand dollars for him, which was offered by a gentleman who could not arrive in time to attend the sale; and orders were in the city, advising the agent convinced them that this unfair system is very far not to loose a chance for the selection from the Arabians at from \$2700 to \$3000.

The horses were all in fine condition, were exhibited to the best advantage, and their general appearance was creditable to the establishment of Tatval in November last.-N. Y. Gazette.

AMERICAN SILK .- The Editor of the American Farmer is authorized to say that any quantity of cocoons will be purchased the enfrom the camp of Dembewielke, the 31st of March, at 10 be nearly the history of their proceedings. We speak suing sacson, by a gentleman who is preparing to erect a filature in Baltimore. From forty to fifty cents a pound will be given for them, according to the quality. Particular care should be taken in killing the chrysalis, that the fibre of the cocoons be not injured by heat, and that marched during the whole day, it is impossible to collect plain of its injustice. It is inconsistent with reason all the chrysales be certainly killed, If the to subject the man who has no property to guard, to cocoons be put into a tin vessel the cover closed the same duties and responsibility that they are sub-perfectly, and the vessel be placed in a kettle of boiling water for half an hour, the chrysales will be all killed and the cocoons receive no injury from too high a heat, as the water will prevent the temperature from rising above the boiling point. At forty cents a pound, cocoons will be a very profitable article. One person with a boy to assist during the last ten days, can attend to one hundred thousand worms; which if well attended to, kept clean the writer, the many obstacles that oppose the pro- and well fed with white mulberry leaves, will gress of a large portion of the youth of our State in produce 300 pounds of cocoons, which will bring at the minimum price, \$120.

From the N. Y. Evening Post of May 18. Late and important from Europe.

By the packet ship Canada, Capt. Macy, from Liverpool, we have received Liverpool papers to the John Russell in reply to some question non Lord Line ving received the news of the capture of Ancona, and the loth of April, and London papers to the 15th inclusion combe, said, that there were four data on which midefeat of the insurgents, still they persisted in sending 16th of April, and London papers to the 15th inclusive. They contain the intelligence of repeated sucsses of the Polish armies against the Russians, of innaorants in the appointment of representation. which seem to be fully confirmed by a variety of contemporaneous accounts. The good fortune of Gen. Diebitsch, which, in the campaign against the Turks, raised him to such an envied reputation, appears to have deserted him in the outset of a warfare against a more enlightened, more hardy and more united nation, resolved to make a desperate struggle for their liberties. In the ecclesiastical States of Italy the revolt seems to have been wholly quelled by the aid of the Austrians. Serious disturbances have taken place in Turkey. The success of the Poles in their late engagements with the Russian forces, is of so decisive a nature as and prosperity of the country. (Cheers.) to inspire their friends in France with strong hopes of their success. Skryznecki, the Polish Commander-in-Chief, is pronounced to have shown himself, in the action of the 31st of March, a man of judgment and execution-bold without temerity-and possessing the talents of a great Captain. He passed the Vistula on a bridge of boats from Warsaw to Praga, on the night of the 30th March, and before day break carried the entrenchments which defended effect such improvements in the representation of the to visit his family after an absence of 15 years,) has been the camp of Gen. Geismar. The defeated troops people, as the well-being of the country demandedrallied at Milosna, about three miles further on, but to adopt it to the institutions, wants, property, and were again attacked by the Poles and again routed intelligence of the country. He was prepared to before midday. Again at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, consent to any alteration of the provisions which the Poles encountered the 2d line of the Russian en- would not interfere with this great object. The pricampments, formed of the forces under General Ro-sen, and the remainder of Geismar's They were vilege possessed by certain boroughs of sending mem-bers to Parliam ent, was held by ministers to be Duties paid during the first week of the present drawn up in another entrenched position at Dembe- incompatible with a pure system of representation, wielki, about seven leagues from Warsaw. The bat- and they could not therefore consent to any proposal tle lasted till ten o'clock in the evening, and the for preserving to them that privilege. Polish General being reinforced, routed with great slaughter the enemy, who retreated in complete disorder, leaving abundance of arms, munitions, and numbers of wounded on the field of battle. "It will require at least a month," says the Messager des shal Diebitsch had divided his forces, and only left a small Chambres, "for the Russian army to recover itself, to collect its different corps and to resume operations, to collect its different corps and to resume operations."

ple, as a Liverpool paper observes, "is a rising of poverty against property; the hungry against the precipitated itself upon the corps of Gan. Geismar, which well-fed; the needy and desperate against the rich the ties of society, and an abrogation, pro tanto, of all laws.'

Extract of a letter, dated Loughrea, April 5. "This part of the country is in a state of open rebellion: and this day at 2 o'clock a party of upwards of 5000 insurgents, many of them well armed, proceeded to the house of Sir J. Burke, the member for the county, where they smashed all the doors and windows, and took thirteen stand of arms, with a quantity of ammunition. They next proceeded to a Mr. Whyte's, a farmer of great respectability in the

neighborhood, and turned up all his pasture land.on his farm, attacked his house and demolished the doors, windows &c. Having gained admission, they the time, attending the assizes at Galway. The gents, not a single policeman being in the neighborsoldiers, there is not a single military station within | ed to shed his blessings upon our arms. some protection, the insurgents will become complete masters of the country."

The London Morning Chronicle of the 15th says 'We have no fresh accounts of outrages, and active means are being employed to restore order and to miigate distresses.

On the 11th of April the British Parliament met according to adjournment. Some petitions were presented against parts of the reform bill. Among others was one handed in by Gen. Gascoyne from the corporation of Liverpool, and another of a more general nature from the merchants, bankers and others said, did not object to a moderate reform, but complained of the sweeping disfranchisement which would be effected by the measure and the change i taking so large a number of members from England and bestowing them on Scotland and Ireland. Mr. O'Connell said that it would greatly increase the dissatisfaction in Ireland to know that such language, with respect to that country, had been uttered within the walls of Parliament. The Union was an unffair and unjust measure towards Ireland, in the small

number of representatives allowed that island. It aught, he said, to have 100 representatives. Lord John Russell in reply to some question from Lord Enof inhabitants in different boroughs, with a view to

o'clock at night. Dembewielke is four miles (German) from experience, for we have the honour to be num-

" To the National Government :

"Before I inform you of the important events of this day, I must premise, that, as the army has fought and all the particular reports, ao as to render a full account of the affair Forced to postpone this duty to a more leisure moment, I hasten to communicate to the government the general result.

" This day the advanced guard of the national army two hours, this corps was beaten and pursued upon the road to Minsk. Every where has the enemy, aided by fresh reinforcements, which he continually received, wish- effects of this partial regulation. ed to profit by the positions which this road so often pre-

sented to him; his efforts only drew upon him additional losses. Finally the whole corps of Gen. Rosen united at Dembewielki, endeavored to stop us; but the battle which we fought there, ended in the entire defeat of the enemy, and the carrying of all his positions.

" During this day, so glorious to the Polish arms, the or 6,000 of his men have been killed and wounded, as far as we can judge at this moment.

great number of superior and other officers. We have aken 2 standards, 15 pieces of cannon, of which a part have all their harness-fifteen wagons filled with ammunition, and some thousands of muskets.

"This victory is the more advantageous to the Polish took his arms, and, not content with this, they de- arms, inasmuch as it has not been bought on our side by the room where his family were, and severely wounded surprize of the sudden attack which we made- an attack his son and daughter. Capt. Bunskell was absent at which we followed up throughout the day with the greatpieces on the field of battle; others were made prisoners n a body. Being above 20 hours on horseback, it is impossible for me, at this moment; to furnish a more comgregate the police forces in the county town. As to order a solemn service, to thank God for having deign-

"The Commander-in-Chief, SKRYNECKI."

INSURRECTION IN THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

rection in the Ottoman empire, which, if true, cannot fail to have important consequences. Such an occurrence is he more to be regretted at the present moment, on account of the Poles, as it will relieve the Emperor Nicholas from all apprehension on the side of Turkey.

FRANCE.

On Monday, April 11th, the Chamber of Peers brought to a conclusion the trial (par contumace) of the Barons d'Haussez, 'Lapelle, and de Montbel, the ex-Ministers who have escaped from France. The sentence was as

" Declares the Barons d'Haussez, Capelle, and de Monthel, guilty of the crime of treason ;

Condemns the said Barons d'Haussez, Capelle, and de Monthel, to perpetual imprisonment ;

" Decrees that they shall be deprived of civil rights, in conformity with the 28th and 29th articles of the Penal Code :

"Declares them also degraded from their titles and orders;

" Condemns them jointly and generally to defray the costs of the proceedings.'

PARIS, April 12. "The Government," says the National, " have just received despatches from Marshal Maison, our Ambassador at Vienna, stating that the Cabinet of Austria, after ha-

bered among these guardians of the night. This nonperformance of duty, however, is not our only reason for objecting to this useless arrangement. We comjected to whose buildings and improvements are to be found in every quarter of the town. Men whose occupied a strong position at Wawer. After a combat of health is precarious, and whose daily labour is the only support of their families, ought not to be liable to the

We observe in the Raleigh Star a long communication on the subject of schools. We lament, with enemy has suffered a considerable loss. More than 5,000 the acquisition of scholastick knowledge. We fear, however, that the plan he proposes of having but one

" Among the prisoners are General Lewandorski, and teacher to instruct several schools, in the less populous districts, would not, by any means, be an improvement. A principal reason for this opinion is, that we do not believe teachers of respectable acquirements

could be prevailed on to adopt this itinerant mode of tation on the part of the French government: the stroyed all the furniture in the house. They fired into any very considerable loss. This is attributable to the instructing, without a compensation which such districts would be unwilling to pay; and incapable est vigor. Many of the enemy's battalions were cut to instructors who should conform to this plan at a moderate salary, would be more likely to injure than to serve the cause of learning. We cherish the hope plete report. I only pray of the National Government to that the day is not far distant when the advancement all we can say is, if the Gazette be the head and of intellectual cultivation shall have more advocates amongst us; till that day come, legislative enactments will avail but little.

> Letters from Nashville render it probable that Judge White will be prevented by the situation of his family, from accepting the appointment tendered to him by the President of the U. States.

THE NEW CABINET-

It must be gratifying to the friends of the present administration to find its opponents making such admissions as the following, which we quote from the Washington Correspondence of the New York Journal of Commerce, with reference to the new Cabinet." A choice of such men cannot but elevate and prove acceptable to the country.-Penn. Inquirer.

WASHINGTON, 7th May, 1831.

Mr. Edward Livingston, the Secretary of State, arrived in this city on Thursday last, took lodgings with Mr. Barnard, at the Mansion Hotel, and is about to assume his new station, at once the most honourable and the most responsible belonging to the Executive Department. I have a very, high regard for the person and character of Mr. Livingston,

The National Gazette says :-- "The Catholics of this country are good citizens :---as such they would prefer a qualified President and one under whose auspices they may not be foully aspersed.'

We hope the Gazette does not intend to make the church a party in the Presidential controversy. If it does, we can assure it that a majority of the Catholics in this city, who are also 'good citizens," think the present Chief Magstrate sufficiently qualified to deserve all their support. As to their being "foully aspersed," spiritual essence of the Catholic Church in this country, it may have been "foully aspersed," for ought we know. If it be not, then we denv the charge.-N. Y. Standard,

Laudable.-We understand that the profit arising from the sale of the pi-rat-ical caricatures gotten up by the opposition, is to be handed over to government in part payment of the defalcation of that old nibbler at the public cheese, Sir Toby .- Boston States.

The Kingston (Canada) Herald, of April 22, states that a most awful thunder storm had visited that town. The peals of thunder, says the editor, shook the houses to their foundations.

Revenue from Crime.-It is stated in the message of the Governor of Connecticut, that for the year ending 31st March last, the net gain of the State prison, after paying every expense of guarding, feeding. clothing and instruction, was \$7,924.

The Buffalo Patriot of the 3d inst. says :- " The CE still continues to blockade our harbour".

FREDERICK P. LATHAM, Esq. requests combe, said, that there were four data on which mi-nisters meant to proceed in ascertaining the number defeat of the insurgents, still they persisted in sending their troops upon Rome, in order to occupy the rest of not only to sustain himself in his new office, render it necessary that he should decline being

The German papers furnish intelligence of an insur

"1. The original population returns. 2. The corrected population returns. 3. Memorials laid before the Secretary of State by persons well known, complaining of inaccuracy in the existing returns; and 4. The petitions presented to the house on his subject. Carefully looking to all the documents, ministers him in his room, waited a short time, and during the dehoped that they should make an efficient correction, lay, heard a noise in the chimney. He looked up and with reference to the places contained in the sche- saw a man in the aperture; the Governor was informed dule. With regard to the essential principles of the of the fact, and instantly repaired to the prisoner's chambill, hourly, and daily proofs were offered, that it was eminently calculated to promote the liberty, happiness

The reform bill was also discussed on the 14th April, in the House of Lords. Earl Grey repeated the declaration of the Ministry, to stand or fall by the measure; but said, that while he would not compro-

POLAND.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

Warsaw, April 1st. " The Commander in Chief having learned that Marto collect its different corps and to resume operations. of the Vistula. After having previously sent General

the states of the Church, leaving the evacuation of those provinces to future negotiations."

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE OF POLIGNAC. The Paris. Tribune contains the following :- "M. de Polignac has just made an attempt to escape from the ber ; he was made to come down from his hiding place. In order to prevent another attempt of the same nature, the Governor sent for a mason, and directed him to place two irons across the chimney.'

GEN. BERNARD -One of his objects in going to France, and one of the first duties which he performed on reaching it, was to visit his aged father and family, residing in his native town of Dote, in Franche Comte .mise the principle of the bill, he did not mean to say Of that visit, the Paris "National" of the 23d March, that it was perfect, or that it might not perhaps be makes the following mention : " They write to us from Cabinet had in view in bringing it forward, was to brave General Bernard, of the Engineers, (who has come the occasion of a patriotic celebration. The National Guard, the Sappers, the Firemen, the Artillery, with a band of music, marched spontaneously to meet and greet this worthy citizen.'

> NEW YORK .- It is ascertained that the amount of month, at the Port of New York, exceeded half a million of dollars. The reflections suggested by

this evidence of our increasing commercial prosperity, are appropriately expressed in the following article taken from the Courier and Enquirer-

"The Commercial prosperity of this Port continues increasing. The amount of duties secured at the Custeen hundred thousand dollars, being \$600,000 more President.

I know no man of the Administration party. so suitably or equally prepared to become the counsellor of the President in matters apperfortress of Ham. For the last few days, the person who taining to the foreign relations of the country. was in the habit of taking his dinner to him, not finding I rank him with Mr. Clay, Mr. Tazewell, Mr. Jas. Brown, Mr. Gallatin, and as nearly ap. proaching the venerable Madison. Mr. Livingston has a mind of an immense expanse; and that mind has been disciplined with great severity. He is at home on all questions of jurisprudence, perfectly conversant with our domestic and foreign relations, and a most terse, perspicuous and logical writer. His temper, courtesy, and blandness, admirably qualify him to make a successful Secretary of State. The untiring industry, the unyielding vigilance, and advantegeously modified. The principle which the Dote the arrival in our town of our countryman, the the absence of all prejudice, which at all times characterise Mr. Livingston, exactly fit him for an honorable and faithful discharge of all his social and public obligations.

Mr. McLane is most favourably known to the people of the United States. His fine talents, his long familiarity with public affairs, his intimate knowledge of our financial system, his sterling integrity, and manly deportment. would make him an ornament of any Administration.

I am really disposed to congratulate the President upon his selection of the Hon. Hugh L. White for one of his departments; and l think his assignment to the war department is appropriate. He is a talented man, of the purest tom House in the month of January was about four- character, and disinterestedly friendly to the

but in it to elevate and honor the United States, a candidate for the House of Commons of the next General Assembly.

> BAPTIST OHUROH. The Pews in the Baptist Charch will be rented for one year, on Monday the 30th inst. at 4 o'clock, P. M. Persons wishing for Pews or sittings, will please to attend.

May 27

COMMERCIAL RECORD

CHARLESTON, MAY 19. Cotton, 63-4 a 91-2; Bacon, 61-2 a 71-2, Hams, 9 a 10; Lard, 9 1-2 a 10 1-2; Corn, 82; Rice, prime, 3 1-8 a 3 1-4, inferior to good, 2 3-8 a 3; Tar, Wilmington, 1 1-8 a 1 1-4; Turpentine, Wilmington, soft, 2 1-4.

NEW YORK, May 20.

Cotton-5 3-4 a 10. Corn--Southern 67 a 70 cents-in demand. Turpentine is in fair demand-sales of North County, 2,18 3-4, and Wilmington 2,50 a 2,56. Tar-1.37 1-2 a 1,50. Flour-Best quality Western Canal, 6 25.

MARINE LIST. PORT OF NEWBERN. ARRIVED, Sloop Guide, Smith, 6 days from N. York ballast. CLEARED, Schr. Select, Conklin, New York. Schr. Baltimore, Howland, Baltimore, Schr. Enterprise, Burt, Dighton,