



THE SENTINEL.

NEWBERN:

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 27, 1831.

Protestant Episcopal Convention

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 by the greatest harmony, and the several propositions made for its consideration, were received and acted upon in the spirit of fraternal peace and christian love.

Since our last, the arrivals of the Charlemagne and Canada, from Liverpool, have put us in possession of European news to the 16th of April. At that time, 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 plausible diplomacy.

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 16th of April, and London papers to the 15th inclusive.

The success of the Poles in their late engagements with the Russians, is of so decisive a nature as to inspire their friends in France with strong hopes of their success. Skryznicki, 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.

As to Gen. Skryznicki, he will no longer be constrained to act upon the defensive in the centre of Warsaw and Praga. He may form his line upon Lwiczka, 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 entirely destroyed, and himself a prisoner, severely wounded—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.

IRELAND. The distress in the counties of Mayo and Donegal is represented as being of the most frightful nature. At Sligo, 3,000 persons were picking up the black sea-weed from the strand to subsist upon. Cattle that had died 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.

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."

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 mitigate 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 of the same place.

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 compromise the principle of the bill, he did not mean to say that it was perfect, or that it might not perhaps be advantageously modified.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN. Warsaw, April 1st. "The Commander in Chief having learned that the Marshal Diebitsch had divided his forces, and only left a small portion of his army to observe the capital, took the resolution to pass with the great part of his to the right bank of the Vistula. After having previously sent General

Uminski towards Ostrolenka to keep in check the corps of Gen. Sacken and the Guards who were advancing there, he quitted Warsaw during the night of the 30th ultimo, and attacked at Wawra the corps of Gen. Geismar, who were then entrenched in very strong and advantageous positions. While the advanced corps of the Polish army was engaged in combat with four regiments of Russian infantry, Gen. Rybinski appeared with his division on the enemy's right, attacked it by storm, and carried at the point of the bayonet all its redoubts and entrenchments. He destroyed an entire regiment, forced another to lay down its arms, took three cannons, two standards, and drove the enemy to precipitate retreat. In this combat, which lasted something more than two hours, the brigade commanded by Colonel Romaszynski particularly distinguished itself. The enemy, forced to quit very advantageous positions, which were guarded and fortified since the 19th of February, retreated to Milosna, where it attempted to make a stand, but was compelled to yield under the fire of our infantry, which crossed them to the right, and the enemy was returning from towards the city, 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 Dembeuwilkie, 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 lasted till ten o'clock at night. Our artillery occupied the position of the centre, our Tirailleurs 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 pieces of cannon, and a great many wagons of ammunition, and a good deal of arms. The regiments of faucheurs (scythe men) having demanded arms, we have assigned to them those left by the enemy on the field of battle; they went to seek them and are returning armed with muskets. The combat having 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 immense results; for the Commander in Chief, conformably to the plan which he had so happily conceived, properly 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, so well and ably combined, will lead to important results and assure a complete victory to the noble defenders of liberty and national independence.

The following is the letter of the Generalissimo, written from the camp of Dembeuwilkie, the 31st of March, at 10 o'clock at night. Dembeuwilkie is four miles (German) from Warsaw, and one from Minsk. "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 marched during the whole day, it is impossible to collect all the particulars of reports, not 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 precipitated itself upon the corps of Gen. Geismar, which occupied a strong position at Wawer. After a combat of two hours, this corps was beaten and pursued upon the road to Minsk. Every where has the enemy, aided by all reinforcements, which he continually received, with great numbers of the enemy's battalions were cut to pieces on the field of battle; others were made prisoners in a body. Being above 20 hours on horseback, it is impossible for me, at this moment, to furnish a more complete report. I only pray of the National Government to order a solemn service, to thank God for having deigned to shed his blessings upon our arms.

INSURRECTION IN THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE. The German papers furnish intelligence of an insurrection in the Ottoman empire, which, if true, cannot fail to have important consequences. Such an occurrence is the 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, Capelle, and de Montbel, the ex-Ministers who have escaped from France. The sentence was as follows.—The Court declares the Barons d'Haussez, Capelle, and de Montbel, guilty of the crime of treason. "Condemns them to perpetual imprisonment; "Declares 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 having received the news of the capture of Ancona, and the defeat of the insurgents, still persisted in sending their troops upon Rome, in order to occupy the rest of 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 fortress of Ham. For the last few days, the person who was in the habit of taking his dinner to him, not finding him in his room, waited a short time, and during the delay, heard a noise in the chimney. He looked up and saw a man in the aperture; the Governor was informed of the fact, and the party reported to the prisoner's chamber; 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 iron bars across the chimney."

NEW YORK.—It is ascertained that the amount of Duties paid during the first week of the present 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 Custom House in the month of January was about four hundred thousand dollars, being \$900,000 more

than the amount secured in January the preceding year. From the first of January of the present year 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 feel proud at this prosperous aspect of our Commerce in this Port, as it enables us with other collecting districts, to swell the surplus after laying aside the annual sinking fund for the payment of the National debt—the entire expenses of Government, and appropriations by Congress beyond five millions of the Treasury estimate of the current year. Our country was never more prosperous; manufactures have no reason to complain, the importer is satisfied with his share of profits, our agricultural products find a ready sale—new ports are open to us—new markets present a field for enterprise. There is nothing to mar this prospect of national prosperity but our own divisions and dissatisfactions—the dissatisfaction of the outs against the ins and the restless desire for change."

The Editors have omitted to include that "bill of 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 permanency of our Institutions. But the excitement produced by the unequal operation of unjust 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 recommended the Town Watch on the old plan. We did not expect this; and we are sorry that its total inefficiency had not long ago convinced them that this unfair system is very far 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 town for the neglect of those duties. The mode now 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 be nearly the history of their proceedings. We speak from experience, for we have the honour to be numbered among these guardians of the night. This non-performance of duty, however, is not our only reason for objecting to this useless arrangement. We complain of its injustice. It is inconsistent with reason to subject the man who has no property to guard, to the same duties and responsibility that they are subjected to whose buildings and improvements are to be found in every quarter of the town. Men whose health is precarious, and whose daily labour is the only support of their families, ought not to be liable to the effects of this partial regulation.

We observe in the Raleigh Star a long communication on the subject of schools. We lament, with the writer, the many obstacles that oppose the progress of a large portion of the youth of our State in the acquisition of scholastic knowledge. We fear, however, that the plan he proposes of having but one 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 instructing, without a compensation which such districts would be unwilling to pay; and incapable 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 that the day is not far distant when the advancement 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, and on the whole believe him fully qualified, not only to sustain himself in his new office, but in it to elevate and honor the United States. I know no man of the Administration party, so suitably or equally prepared to become the counsellor of the President in matters appertaining to the foreign relations of the country. I rank him with Mr. Clay, Mr. Tazewell, Mr. Jas. Brown, Mr. Gallatin, and as nearly approaching 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 the absence of all prejudice, which at all times characterise Mr. Livingston, exactly fit him for an honourable 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 I think his assignment to the war department is appropriate. He is a talented man, of the purest character, and disinterestedly friendly to the President.

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 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. We regret to have to add that Mr. Sherman, the second engineer, was killed, and that two gentlemen, cabin passengers, whose names are not ascertained, are missing, and it is feared must have perished.—The principal part of the baggage, 50 packages of merchandise, (about half the quantity on board) \$20,000 in specie, and the same amount in bank notes, was saved. The passengers were taken off by the Chancellor Livingston, and most of them afterwards transferred to the President, which left here yesterday morning for Providence. The Washington belonged to the Fulton Steam Company, and cost, some years since, upwards of \$90,000.—Mer. Advertiser.

Arabians.—The four Arab Horses were publicly disposed of on Saturday, the 14th inst. at 12 o'clock, in the Great Arena, 448 Broadway, agreeably to the notice of Tattersalls. It is estimated that from two to three thousand gentlemen attended to witness the sale, many of whom expressed their surprise at the very low prices at which the animals were sold.

- No. 1. Stamboul, (sorrel) \$575
2. Koclani, (chestnut) 450
3. Zilecadi, (sorrel), 430
4. Yemen, (grey) 535

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 not to lose a chance for the selection from the Arabians at \$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 Tattersalls, where they have been kept since their arrival 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 ensuing season, 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 all the chrysalis be certainly killed. If the cocoons be put into a tin vessel the cover closed perfectly, and the vessel be placed in a kettle of boiling water for half an hour, the chrysalis 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 and well fed with white mulberry leaves, will produce 300 pounds of cocoons, which will bring at the minimum price, \$120.

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 Magistrate sufficiently qualified to deserve all their support. As to their being "foully aspersed," all we can say is, if the Gazette be the head and 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 deny the charge.—N. Y. Standard.

Laudable.—We understand that the profit arising from the sale of the piratical 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 \$7,824.

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

FREDERICK P. LATHAM, Esq. requests us to state that engagements of a private nature render it necessary that he should decline being a candidate for the House of Commons of the next General Assembly.

BAPTIST CHURCH. The Pews in the Baptist Church 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 9 1-2; Bacon, 6 1-2 a 7 1-2, Hams, 9 a 10; Lard, 9 1-2 a 10 1-2; Corn, 83; 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, 80, 2 1-4. NEW YORK, May 20.

Cotton—3 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. Schrs. Select, Conklin, New York. Schrs. Baltimore, Howland, Baltimore. Schrs. Enterprise, Bart, Dighton.