



**THE SENTINEL.**

NEWBERN: FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 10, 1831.

We are authorised to announce Colonel ABNER HARTLEY, of Swift Creek, a Candidate to represent this County in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly.

CHARLES G. SPAIGHT, Esq. is a Candidate to represent the Town of Newbern in the next General Assembly.

Since our last, we have received a half sheet from the Editors of the Fayetteville Journal and Observer, containing a more extensive account of the late fire at that place. The destruction of property and the consequent privation of the unfortunate sufferers are lamentable indeed. "Many," say the Editors, "who on the morning of that day were in the full enjoyment of all the ordinary blessings of life, have now nothing left to them but the single suit of clothes that they then wore: not a morsel in store to meet the demands of nature, and not even a hovel of the meanest kind to shelter them from the inclemency of the climate." In stating in our last that five hundred houses had been destroyed, we were at least a hundred below the actual number.

The conflagration must have completed its work of ruin with amazing rapidity. It commenced between twelve and one o'clock, and at six the devastation was complete. In addition to the destruction of about SIX HUNDRED private buildings, the public buildings burnt were, the Town House, the Cape Fear Bank, the Catholic Chapel, the Presbyterian and Episcopal Churches, the Academy, the Lafayette and Mansion Hotels, and the building occupied by the Bank of the U. States. A town meeting having authorised the Commissioners to borrow \$4,000 on the credit of the town, they have been thereby enabled to establish a Depository of provisions, at which those who are able to pay, are supplied on reasonable terms, and such as are not able, are supplied gratis.

We never witnessed a more deep-felt sympathy than this calamity has produced among all classes of our citizens.

Raleigh has nobly contributed two thousand dollars and Wilmington one thousand to the relief of the sufferers; and we feel pleasure in stating that Newbern has subscribed thirteen hundred dollars to the same benevolent object. That a similar disposition pervades the community at large, we cannot doubt. Meetings have been or will be held throughout the State and the United States for the purpose of aiding in the good work; and we trust that the period of suffering among our neighbours of Fayetteville, will be very soon succeeded by a state of prosperity and comfort. We are gratified to find that Philadelphia has already stepped forward to their relief. The following notice, for which we are indebted to our attentive correspondent of the Gazette, has subscribed to it the names of some of the most wealthy individuals of that city:

**PROMPT RELIEF.**

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. We, the undersigned, citizens of Philadelphia, sympathizing with the inhabitants of Fayetteville, earnestly request the Benevolent, Charitable, Able and Influential inhabitants of this City, to convene together, in Independence Square, or one of the Court Rooms, this afternoon, at six o'clock—then and there, to devise such means of relief, as the urgency of the case demands. "Do unto others, as you would they should do unto you"—in similar circumstances—let us be prompt—let us be generous—let us lend a strong and helping hand to our suffering fellow countrymen. Let the South be aided by the North, East, and West—and the sufferers of Fayetteville will long remember with gratitude, the sympathy and assistance of their distant brethren.

WM. WHITE, ALEX. HENRY, ROBT. RALSTON, PAUL BECK, JR., JOHN R. COXE, M. CAREY, DAVID P. BROWN, D. T. COXE, &c. &c. Other names might readily be obtained and added, if it were necessary, and there were time. Philadelphia, 4th June.

**FIRE AT FAYETTEVILLE.**

Pursuant to public notice previously given, a very large and highly respectable meeting of the citizens of this town, was held in the Court House, on Monday evening last, at 5 o'clock.

On motion of Edward Graham, Esq., The Intendant of Police, Henry Dewey, Esq. was called to the Chair; and

On motion of John Burgwyn, Esq.— James W. Bryan, was appointed Secretary.

After an explanation from the chair, of the object of the meeting, Edward Graham, Hamilton C. Graham, John Burgwyn and William Gaston, Esquires, severally addressed the house in behalf of the unfortunate sufferers. Mr. Gaston concluded his address, by offering the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That a subscription be now taken up for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire in Fayetteville, and that a Committee be appointed by the Chair to solicit subscriptions for that purpose, throughout the town.

In pursuance of this resolution, the following Committee was appointed, viz:

William Gaston, John H. Bryan, Edward E. Graham, John M. Roberts, James W. Bryan, Hardy B. Lane, Zaccheus Slade, James C. Stevens, John I. Pasteur and Oliver W. Lund.

Very large and liberal subscriptions were immediately taken up, and the Committee instructed to use every exertion, and spare no pains in soliciting aid and assistance in behalf of this truly charitable and benevolent object.

HENRY DEWEY, Intendant of Police. JAMES W. BRYAN, Secretary.

The Editors of the North Carolina Journal and Fayetteville Observer address their patrons as follows:

**TO OUR PATRONS.**

For ourselves, we will say that the Establishment of the North Carolina Journal is entirely destroyed,

and from the wreck of our property we have not succeeded in saving more than \$20 worth. We have been enabled by the temporary loan from the Rev. Colin Melver, of the materials of the Evangelical Printing Office, to lay these particulars before our readers.

We are unable to promise our readers when they may again expect to see another number of the North Carolina Journal, or whether we shall again be able to make our appearance before our patrons. We are at present, entirely prostrated; whether we shall be able to rise again, rests with the disposer of all events. The prompt advances of our present Subscribers who have the ability to pay, with a considerable increase in our subscriptions, would certainly change our prospects, and enable us to go on and lay before the public the result of our weekly reflections.

THOS. L. HYBART, WM. F. STRANGE.

**TO MY PATRONS.**

Having been burnt out with almost all my neighbours, I am indebted to the politeness of the Rev. Colin Melver for the use of the only press now in town, for the purpose of giving you some faint idea of the scene of desolation. I was absent from town for several days before and after the fire, but am indebted to a few kind friends for the preservation of all my books, and a small portion of my types. I returned to town last evening, and immediately wrote to the North for a Press, and other materials, and as soon as they arrive I shall recommence the publication of the OBEYER in its usual shape. In the mean time, I intend each week to publish a small sheet, that our readers may not be entirely without a paper. I must make an earnest appeal to all indebted to me to make immediate payment. I may be found for the present generally at my residence on Gillespie Street. E. J. HALE.

By the arrivals of the Florida from Liverpool, and the Erie from Havre, European news has been received up to the 2nd. of May. In England the work of reform proceeds with a steady pace; the elections for a new Parliament are going on, and notwithstanding the utmost exertions of the Anti-Reformers, the cause of the people gains ground daily. The City of London has returned four thorough Reformers, and the borough of Southwark two. On the 1st. of May the Ministerial party had a majority of twenty. In Scotland the same spirit prevails, and it is stated that the dissolution will gain nine members to the cause of Reform. The London Sunday Times says that the accounts of the successes of the Poles have been greatly exaggerated, while Captain Pope of the Albion from Bremen, at New Bedford, states on the authority of the Hamburg Reporter of the 23d April, that the Russians had again been defeated in a great battle, in which they had lost fifty thousand men. This we cannot believe, as later accounts from Berlin, which is much nearer to the seat of war, say nothing of this battle or defeat. France appears to be tranquil for the present; the misunderstanding between her and Don Miguel is coming to a crisis. A proper chastisement would be beneficial to his Donship, and as both England and France have cause of complaint, we entertain a hope that either the one or the other will inflict it.

Between one and two o'clock on the morning of last Sunday, an incendiary succeeded in setting fire to a dwelling-house on Craven-street. The family were providentially awaked by a feeling of suffocation produced by the smoke that had filled the chamber. They gave the alarm, and were speedily and effectually assisted in arresting the progress of the flames. A Negro slave who is suspected of having communicated the fire, has been committed for examination.

**MURDER!**

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Sentinel, dated Jericho, Duplin County, 1st June, 1831.

"On Sunday last a murder was committed in this neighbourhood, which has created a very unusual sensation. About 11 o'clock on that day, Miss Nancy Boyet, daughter of a very respectable widow, left her house with the intention of visiting Mr. Price's family, who live at the distance of a mile from her mother's. When night approached, and her daughter still absent, Mrs. Boyet became uneasy, and set out with the hope of meeting her on the way. Her feelings may more easily be imagined than described when she found her arrival at Mr. Price's that her daughter had not been there that day. She alarmed the neighbours, a company went forth, and after a diligent search they found the mangled corpse of the unfortunate victim in an adjoining pond. Her body was shockingly bruised, and her throat was cut to the neck bone! From appearances, the murder must have been perpetrated at a distance of two hundred yards from the pond in which the body was found, and the resistance must have been desperate. The ground and bushes at the place of conflict, were much trodden and broken, and some lightwood limbs that were on the spot, appeared to have been used by the monster in completing his designs. The young lady's combs were also found, broken and scattered on the ground. No discovery leading to the detection of the murderer, has yet been made, and with the exception of its fatal result, the whole transaction is yet a mystery to the neighbourhood. It must have taken place about noon, in a thickly inhabited settlement, and on the public road leading from Whitehall to Fayetteville. An Inquest was held, and a verdict pronounced of 'rape and murder, by some person unknown.' Should any thing farther transpire concerning this lamentable 'deed, I shall take an early opportunity of communicating it."

Just as our labours of the last week were 'locked up' and about to be committed to the press, the arrival of the Western Mail put us in possession of the Hillsborough Recorder of the 30th ultimo. We were a little surprised when we discovered that the whole week's toil of its Editor had been devoted to our humble opinions of that interminable subject, the Tariff. From the formidable appearance of almost two columns and a half of brevity, we supposed that an immediate reply was indispensable, and took measures accordingly; but after a hasty perusal of their contents, we found that courtesy to their author was the principal claim to farther attention, and concluded to defer our remarks till to-day.

We shall pass over the Editor's preface complaint of 'unkindness,' 'uncharitableness,' and 'harshness' on our part, by disclaiming all intention to exhibit any such feelings. We warmly repelled the ungrounded charge which he thought proper to bring against us, of 'endeavouring to create a spirit of resistance, that may jeopard the Union'; and we thought it indecorous to bestow on the opinions we advance the contumelious epithet 'prejudice'; but as we did not consider the source from which this imputation and this illiberality proceeded sufficiently important to produce

such feelings as he attributes to us, we assure him that we are under the influence of none such.

The arguments which the Recorder adduces in support of his position, that 'the benefits of taxation are seen in the reduced price of every article on which it has been made to operate,' appear to us to be extremely fallacious, and, like the position itself, predicated more from party spirit and its consequent train of illogical deductions, than from a judicious and equitable policy, or a thorough acquaintance with the merits of the cause which they attempt to support. As a proof that a heavy tax lowers the price of merchandise, the Editor of the Recorder states, that 'we can now purchase a cotton fabric at ten or twelve cents a yard, superior to that for which we paid fifty cents, previous to the Tariff of 1816.' Can he seriously mean to say what the words import, that 'taxation is the cause of this fall in price? Ought he not rather ingenuously confess that the reduced price of the raw material, and the extensive introduction of labor-saving machinery are the real causes? In Glasgow and its neighbourhood alone, where this spirit of mechanical enterprise is carried to a great extent, five thousand five hundred weavers, principally females, produce, by means of power looms, one million two hundred thousand yards of cloth per week. This quantity would employ upwards of twenty thousand workmen on the old plan, for the same length of time. Here, then, the cost of manufacturing is at once reduced seventy, or seventy-five per cent; and when we consider in connexion with this, that labour of this kind was formerly performed by men, and that the cost of the raw article is one hundred and forty per cent lower than in 1816, we are inclined to believe that the price should be still less than it is. The same causes, with slight modifications, account for the low price of coarse woollens, which the Editor brings forward as another item in his favour. We are surprised that he should mention the tax upon cotton imported into the United States, knowing as he does that it is perfectly a dead letter, a mere mockery. No country can compete with us in the production of this article, either at present or for years to come. If Mexico possesses the facilities which the Recorder so largely expatiates on, why is she not exclusively in possession of the supply of European manufacturers? We should think that labourers who can live on two cents a day, and cultivate twice as much cotton as ours, who cannot subsist on twenty cents, would so far undersell us that even an attempt at competition would be hopeless. The Editor cannot but know that all the conclusions which he draws from the 'interesting memoir of an intelligent Mexican,' are neither more nor less than groundless theoretical speculation, utterly at variance with experience, and even with plausibility. England is not blind to her own interests; and if there had existed the slightest prospect that a more profitable intercourse could be established with that country, than with us, she would before now have found means to render such intercourse subservient to the views of her capitalists and manufacturers.

If we could persuade ourselves that the Editor of the Recorder is so little conversant with the system of taxation which he advocates, as not to know that many articles are taxed to the extent of fifty per cent, we would answer the demand he makes, by pointing them out. We could also add to them some that are taxed to a hundred, and others as high as two hundred per cent. Leghorn bonnets, made clothing, imperial tea, and numerous other articles, pay fifty per cent; cinnamon pays a tax that is greater than its first cost; and copperas pays a tax equal to twice its first cost. We have a series of Liverpool and Pittsburg invoices now before us, of June 1830, in which bar iron, round rod iron and sheet iron are quoted in Liverpool, the first at \$28 88, the second at \$39 99, and the third at \$48 88 per ton; while at Pittsburg they are quoted at \$100, \$160 and \$170. On the rod and sheet iron the impost duty is \$78 40 per ton, very nearly twice the first cost at Liverpool. It is useless, however, to extend our enumeration, for the Editor must long before this time have been in possession of these facts, and of many others of the same kind. We shall notice another most extraordinary assertion of the Recorder, and dismiss the subject. 'Surely,' says the Editor, 'the Southern man pays no tax on any article which the Northern States produce: they come to us duty free!' We are again disposed to believe that the Editor cannot be serious. Although he paid no direct tax on the printing press by means of which he circulates this thoughtless doctrine, a portion of it is subject to a very considerable one. We showed above, that the malleable iron that enters into its composition, can be purchased at Liverpool for \$28 88, and at Pittsburg for \$100. If the difference be not a tax, and a heavy one too, we know not what it is. This is only one out of a hundred cases that we could mention.

We cannot exult with the Recorder that those who are shut up in our Northern manufactories are not tillers of the ground, like their fathers: we rather commiserate them that they are not so. If the manufacturing interest should ultimately predominate in this country, the tear of the philanthropist will fall in vain over the wretchedness and immorality of thousands who would have been useful, virtuous and happy, had they not forsaken the paths of independence in which they were nurtured, and yielded their unpracticed judgment to the management of heartless speculators, whose idol is self-interest, and whose god is Mammon. The Editor of the Recorder is the champion of taxes, restrictive and protective, and he asserts that they are beneficial to the nation; we, on the contrary, cannot lend our voice to the establishment of a system which we believe to be unequal in its operation and pregnant with the seeds of future danger and oppression; and we therefore repeat what we said before, that argument between us on this subject, is worse than useless.

**Insurrection in St. Jago de Cuba.**—The editors of the New York Mercantile Advertiser has been favoured with a letter dated Matanzas, the 15th May, which states, that the inland mail had that day arrived at Matanzas, bringing intelligence from St. Jago of an insurrection among the blacks at that place—the Governor, at the head of all the troops stationed there, had marched against the insurgents, and in an attack which took place in the vicinity of St. Jago, a very great number of the blacks were killed, estimated from 2000 to 4000. This victory, it was supposed would completely quell all disturbances. The city of St. Jago had been left by the Governor under the care of the citizens.

The Anti-Masonic Convention of Pennsylvania have met to appoint Delegates to the General Convention at Baltimore, and to nominate a Candidate for the Governor's Chair.—The Boston Courier (Anti-Jackson) says that Mr. Rush was prompted to give his late letter "by political ambition. He expects, and not without reason, to be set up as a candidate for the Presidency, in opposition to his friend Henry Clay; or, failing in that, to be used as a candidate for the Vice-Presidency in company with some other aspiring demagogue, equally honest, but whose name might be deemed more potential in such an honorable contest. This we undertake to say, and we are well advised of the extent of what we are saying, is the true secret of Mr. Rush's sudden conversion to Anti-Masonry." One of the ablest pieces we have seen lately, is the Editorial reply of the "Providence Journal" (Anti-Jackson) to that letter of Mr. Rush.—The N. York Whig (Anti-Mason) declares that the Anti Masons "cannot give their support to the distinguished citizen named by Dr Howe as a candidate for the Presidency" (Mr. Clay) Thus we go!

The Philadelphia Sentinel, with all Signs in Pennsylvania before it, Anti-Masonic and otherwise, says emphatically: "Hope springs eternal in the human breast; Man never is, but always to be blest." "The friends of Mr. Clay, in their recent zeal for his success, finely exemplify the truth of the author of these stanzas to nature. Before the long month of August is ended, they will be convinced that they are in pursuit of a shadow which recedes as they advance."

A merchant in Philadelphia, says the Banner of the Constitution of Wednesday last, has lately imported some tons of what are called horse-shoe moulds, which are horse-shoes in an unfinished state. Coming under the denomination of hardware, they pay a duty of 25 per cent, whereas the iron of which they are made, is subject to a duty of 150 per cent. It is now the interest of the hardware merchants to import horse-shoes ready made, and the laws which so establish it are called laws to protect American industry against foreign competition. If the blacksmiths suffer themselves to be humbugged by such an outrage upon common sense, they will deserve the fate of the Cyclops, if, indeed, they have as much as one eye to be put out.—Boston Commercial Gazette.

We were pleased with the remark of an old friend of ours, who was jeered at by the aristocracy in reference to the recent resignations of the cabinet. "Who composed the cabinet?" enquired our friend—"The men whom you have so long denounced as incompetent?" "Yes," answered young Mr. Double-Shuffle. "Gen. Jackson, himself, has not resigned, has he?" "No," responded another tallow-face, wrapped up in ruffles, "he will hold on to course." "Exactly why I voted for him; he never abandons the ship in danger, and will be able to man her." Hurra for Jackson! Missouri Monitor.

It has been stated that Thomas Campbell, the poet, is the editor of the Englishman's Magazine. This is not the fact: he is the editor of the "Metropolitan," a magazine, that is closely modelled on the plan of the "New Monthly," which Mr. Campbell conducted for a long time with high reputation.—Jour. of Com. Washington Irving, in a letter to a gentleman in Albany, dated April 8th, makes this observation:—"Though to preserve the good opinion of my countrymen generally is the leading object of my ambition, yet I must confess applause is always the more heart-felt, the nearer it springs to the place of my nativity." Argus.

We understand that a lady's reticule was taken out of the gutter of a street in this city, yesterday morning, and on opening it, the finder discovered in it the body of a new born infant.—Phila. U. S. Gaz.

Another Steamboat Disaster.—A letter from Pittsburg, dated 30th May, to a gentleman in Baltimore, states, that the Steamboat Home, the most splendid boat on the Western waters, bound from Pittsburg to New Orleans, caught fire a few miles below Pittsburg and burnt to the water's edge—the male passengers and crew made their escape by swimming to the shore, taking the ladies with them—they had all got back to Pittsburg and were safe at Williamson's hotel, among them several Baltimoreans. We shall learn further particulars, most probably by the next Western mail.—Balt. Patriot.

**TO THE EDITOR OF THE SENTINEL.**

As you have given your Agricultural friends reason to expect an occasional notice of subjects peculiarly interesting to them, I take the liberty of enclosing an article on the cultivation and management of the VINE. It is taken from "Thornton's Tour through France in the year 1802," and was copied, some years ago, for the use of a friend in a neighbouring county, extensively engaged in planting a vineyard. He informs me, he has derived much advantage from some part of the information given by Mr. Thornton. As the work is not often met with, you may probably think the article worthy of a place in your valuable paper. And permit me, Sir, to congratulate you and your Republican friends on the deservedly high character the North Carolina Sentinel has acquired since it has been re-established by you. I hope you will find in a much enlarged subscription list, that reward which your labours merit.—No person will be more gratified than an

**OLD SUBSCRIBER.**

The method of cultivating the vine in France is as follows:— When the vintage is finished, the labourer prunes his vines, and covers the roots with dung, for the reception of which cavities are dug in the ground at equal distances; the whole being afterwards covered with earth and left till the ensuing spring. When the cold winds of March have subsided, the labourer again crops his vines, leaving them only about twelve inches in height; fresh manure is then placed about their roots, and they are left in this situation till the commencement of May. People are then employed to tear up all noxious weeds, and to clear the ground as much as possible; after which the labourer fixes in the earth, by the side of each vine, a strong stick about four feet in height, to which the vines are tied about the latter end of June, in order to prevent the fruit from lying on the ground. In some parts of Italy, however, they train their vines to elms, along whose branches they extend themselves, and gradually ascend to the top. This was the ancient practice in that country.

"Tum leves calamos et rase hastilia virgæ," &c.

In the month of August, persons are employed to tear off all the leaves from the vines, that the fruit may receive the full force of the solar beams, it being a well known fact that the more heat is received by the grape, the richer and more luxurious is the flavour of the juice. In the latter end of October, when the vintage commences, the wine merchants who have extensive vineyards, engage an immense concourse of men and women called vendangeurs or vine pickers, to gather the grapes; for the quicker that business is performed the better. As fast as the grapes are plucked, they are taken in baskets to the edge of the vineyard, and thrown into immense tubs, or vats, where men are employed to crush them, with large smooth stones affixed to the ends of sticks; and as fast as these tubs are filled with the crushed fruit, they are placed on sledges, and transported to the house of the merchant; where they are emptied into other tubs, having cocks at the bottom. In these the fruit is left ten or twelve days, when the cocks are turned,

and the juice that issues forth is received into casks, which when filled are removed to the cellar, and left to work for twenty days, with the bung hoops uncoversed. A fifth week then transpires, during which a vine leaf is placed over each bung hole, after which the casks are bunged up as tight as possible, and so left for a twelvemonth before they are ready for sale. The wine is then drawn off clear into other barrels, and the lees remaining in the old ones, is converted into that spirit, which is called 'L'eau de vie de viu.' Another wine is also produced, from the mashed grapes being pressed after the running off of the superior wine. The common, or smaller wine which is usually drunk as we do table-beer in England, is produced from the grape after its pressure, as above mentioned, on which water is thrown; when passing through the mashed fruit, it imbibes a considerable portion of its flavour. This is termed 'petit vin,' or 'vin de piquete.'

Such is the common process of preparing wine in France; but in the Southern Provinces it differs in some degree. As soon as the grapes are gathered they are taken to the large tubs, or vats, which are covered with planks; here the fruit is crushed by the bare feet of women and children employed for that purpose, and the juice passes through the boards into the vat, whence it runs through a cock into a cask placed underneath.

Should the previous stock not be disposed of, at the ensuing vintage the vigneron or proprietor, are under the necessity of letting it run to waste, in order to furnish necessary vessels for the fresh crop. Such is the profusion of wine in the Southern Provinces; and the most prime beverage of this description, is commonly sold for a sou per bottle. It is in the South of France alone, that brandy is distilled, not only on account of the quality but the quantity.

Colonel Thornton's Tour through France in 1802.

**MARRIED.**

In Lenoir county, on the 31st ult. by John Davis, Esq. Mr. MARTIN CREEL to Miss NANCY BIRD, daughter of William Bird, Esq. of Greene county.

**COMMERCIAL RECORD.**

**NEWBERN, JUNE 10.**

Cotton, 7 a 7½; Corn, \$3 a 3½; Bacon, 9 a 7½; Lard, 7 a 7½; Tar, 75 cts.; Turpentine, \$1 30.

**CHARLESTON, JUNE 4.**

Cotton, 6 3-4 a 9 1-2; Bacon, 8; Hams, 9 a 10 1-2; Lard, 11 1-2; Corn, 82 a 84; Rice, prime, 3 1-8 a 3 1-4, inferior to good, 2 3-8 a 3; Tar, Wilmington, 1 1-4; Turpentine, Wilmington, soft, 2 1-4.

**NEW YORK, JUNE 3.**

Cotton—8 1-2 a 10 1-2. Corn—Southern 70 a 71 cents. Flour—Rochester, \$6 a \$6 25. Turpentine—\$2 12½. Tar—\$1 25 a \$1 31.

**PHILADELPHIA, June 1.**

The Market.—The Flour market continues dull, and the principal transactions, which in amount are small, are to be governed in prices by future sales.— It is now freely offered at \$5,50 for choice brands, and \$5,37½ for Susquehanna, but there are no buyers and lower prices would be accepted if offered. Corn Meal in hhds. and bls. is steady at former prices. In Wheat nothing done. Whiskey continues scarce and has sold at 35 a 36 cents in barrels from store. In Lined Oil the prices of last week have been maintained.

Letters dated Liverpool, Apl. 30, says, "The general state of our market for American produce is dull.— The demand for Cotton is on a small scale. The present stock is, however, less than on the 31st of December. The state of yarns in Manchester is discouraging; the price of Sugar Island is ½ less than on the 16th, and the prices of short staples are not supported.

Liverpool Cotton Market, April 30.—The import this week is 5520 bags and the sales are 10,500 bags, at about last week's prices, viz: 190 Sea Islands at 10½ to 16½; 10 Stained do. at 8d.; 4280 Bonds at 5½d. to 7½d.; 1930 Orleans, at 5½ to 7½d.; 960 Alabama, &c. at 5½ to 6½d.

**HAVANA, May 16.**

A week of much activity has succeeded a fortnight of unusual dullness in business. Arrivals from all quarters have supplied us with intelligence of foreign markets, and shipping for our produce, which has in consequence experienced some improvement, and we quote Sugar today, at \$4 8 a 5½, 9½, they may possibly go to 6, 10 but not higher, as the stocks are large. Of Coffee, large purchases have been made at 8½ a 8, and for some very choice, even 8½ has been paid. This article is no longer plenty, as the bulk of the crop has been shipped. Molasses still 7½ a 10 per hhd. of 110 gallons, cask included.

**MARINE LIST.**

**PORT OF NEWBERN.**

**ARRIVED.**

Schr. Shell Castle, Ingalls, 8 days from Alexandria. Schr. Susan, Locker, 18 days from St. Vincent. Schr. Sarah, Scott, 7 days from New York. Schr. Susan Mary, Harding, 11 days from N. Y. Passengers Messrs. Ayres and Wallace. Schr. Select, Conklin, 4 days from New York. Passengers Mr. Snead and daughter, and Mr. M. Cook.

Schr. Henrietta, Jones, 5 days from New York. Schr. Philadelphia, Casey, 6 days from N. York.

**CLEARED.**

Brig Alexander, Shaw, Grenada. Schr. Perseverance, Scott, New York. Sloop Prince Maurice, Tubman, Philadelphia. Sloop Translation, Jayne, New York.

**WILLIAM J. HANCOCK**

Has just received per Schooner Susan Mary from New York, A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF GINGHAMS, And a few Pieces QUEEN ADELAIDE STRIPES. A beautiful Article for Dresses.

ALSO—A general assortment of Ladies' Morocco & Prunella SHOES, Which he will sell low for Cash. Newbern, 10th June.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, CRAVEN COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions. May Term, A. D. 1831.

ISAAC W. HUGHES, } Original Attachment vs. WILLIAM LEWIS, } IT appearing to the Court, that the Defendant is not an inhabitant of this State—It is, therefore Ordered, That publication be made in the NORTH CAROLINA SENTINEL, for six weeks, that said Defendant appear at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Craven County, at the Court House in Newbern on the second Monday of August next, and reply or plea to issue, or Judgment final will be entered up against him. J. G. STANLY, Clerk. Newbern, June 10/1831. 9 c