

THE SENTINEL.

NEWBERN: WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1831.

In our last we issued a postscript announcing an insurrection among the slaves in the neighbouring counties, and that several murders had been committed. We have since had direct communication with those counties, and we are happy to be able to state that the latter part of the report was utterly false. No whites have been injured. The plans of the negroes had not been sufficiently matured to proceed to the horrid catastrophe which they contemplated; but that plans existed, deep, dangerous and extensive, cannot be doubted.

Owing to some cause, of which we are not yet well nformed, a free mulatto man made the disclosure to Mr. Usher of South Washington, New Hanover County. He stated that Dave, a slave belonging to the sheriff of Sampson, had informed him that the negroes in Sampson, Duplin and New Hanover were prepared to rise on the 4th of October, and had endeavoured to persuade him to join them. On this information Dave was apprehended. He made a full confession of his guilt, and gave the names of to a gentleman, by giving him a seat, in a public four of the principal ringleaders, and mentioned some families that they had determined to murder. Their plan, according to Dave's statement, was, that they were, to march for Wilmington by two routes, destroying and murdering as they advanced. There they were to be joined by 2000 others, already orgafiized, to seize all the arms and ammunition, and after having spread desolation and murder over that neighbourhood, they were to return to the country, augmenting their forces, and showing no mercy to some of the towns on the coast, are prepared to make those who should fall in their way. The negroes any attempt, however desperate, to secure themselves whom Dave implicated were taken up, and when freedom; and who, through ignorance, might imagine, convinced that their plot had been discovered, they that if they possessed the mail-bag, they would have him .- Richmond Whig. made a similar confession. They were then lodged the means of procuring it? in jail to await the legal punishment due to their lieving the alarm. and unwilling that the instigators of the conspiracy should have the slightest chance them, were brought forth and shot. The citizens then placed a guard over the other prisoners and put themselves in order to chastise the wretches who were supposed to be approaching. Parties were sent to reconnoitre, but as nothing appeared to confirm the report, a sufficient force was left to ensure safety, and the rest returned to their homes.

In Sampson County the excitement was equally great. Twenty-five negroes were taken up. It is stated in a communication which was sent from the citizens to the Governor, that there was sufficient testimony to implicate nearly all the negroes in that County. Foremost in the plot was a negro preacher were the people by the disclosures made on his examination that they were with difficulty restrained from shooting the scoundrel while on his way to

Despatches were sent off, as we stated in our last, to advise us of the danger existing in those Counties, while the reporters were under the excitement produced by the first accounts. These were conseand acted accordingly. Six hours after the arrival where he has escaped to." of the express upwards of two hundred men were equipped and ready for action. A volunteer company of mounted guards patrolled all the roads leading to the town, and well-armed sentinels were posted most anxiety was felt for news from the disturbed Counties, and many of our citizens held themselves of revenge manifested itself on all hands; and we us, about 12 o'clock, that the insurrection had been prevented by the timely disclosures mentioned above. This feeling should create no surprize when we conhad brought to light.

for his promptness and energy. His judicious arrangements to meet the emergency called forth general approbation. Captain Burgwyn of the Militia, and Captain Stevenson of the Newbern Grays are not less deserving of the gratitude of their fellow-citizens. Indeed one spirit seemed to actuate all classes. Before we close our remarks we would earnestly

recommend to our readers the necessity of unrelaxing vigilance. Although we do not apprehend any imguilty as shall ensure our future tranquillity.

On Friday morning last Company I, of the First entire crew of the schooner perished. Regiment of U. S. Light Artillery arrived at its vicinity. As the wind was ahead, and their prothey plied both oars and poles to hasten to our aid. injured. Instead, however, of meeting the reception which they anticipated, they were welcomed by our volunteer band, the Newbern Grays, who had turned out for that purpose. They are commanded by Captain zens of Newbern are due to the Secretary of War quest, that they should be stationed in this place.

ing explanation of the failure of our Northern Mail, have been done in the vicinity of the town. due on that day, and accounts for our scarcity of Northern and foreign news.

" Edenton, Sunday, 2 A. M. "The Norfolk Stage had not arrived at Elizabeth City at 9 o'clock, P. M. when it was deemed prudent Southern mail. It is thought the steam boat was deenton 1 after 2 for Plymouth, without the Northern M. E. SAWYER."

SURGICAL.

On the 22d of August, the operation of Tracheotomy or Bronchotomy was performed by Dr. S. A Andrews of Waynesborough, on a child of three years old, with complete success. The child swallowed a water melon seed which passed into the windpipe. It had remained there about 48 hours, and the child was reduced to the brink of the grave. On opening the Trachea, the seed was ejected through the wound a distance of two or three feet. No blood was lost, and in 15 minutes the child was able to sit up and speak. The wound healed readily, and will not leave a bad scar.

FOR THE SENTINEL.

An individual who has not only himself been subject to the imposition, but who has heard repeated complaints upon the subject, would respectfully enquire, whether the custom of carrying slaves in the U. S. Mail Stage, is not a violation of the spirit of the contract, which is always made with the General Post Office? Beyond the mere insult which is offered coach, with two or more desperate fellows, does not the contractor subject himself to the loss of the engagement for carrying the mail, and for which he is well paid? If the writer is correct in his memory, no slave is allowed to drive a mail stage; and for the simple reason, that he cannot be regarded as trust worthy. Is not, however, the portmanteau in far more danger, when accessible to one or more wretches who having been sold, and being about to be taken to

An answer is requested in the Sentinel, because crimes. Soon after they had been thus disposed of, the subject is one, to which attention has been drawn a report reached the embodied citizens that 1500 of by recent circumstances; and which, if repeated the rebels were advancing on their position. Be- must be represented to the proper Department in Washington. A TRAVELLER.

NOTE -The law is explicit on the subject of the person who of escape, Dave and Jim, the most daring among conveys the Mail. No other than a free white person shall be employed for that purpose. With regard to the other subject of complaint, there is of course no law, but we consider it highly improper in Contractors to permit negroes to travel in the Stage .- Ed.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Hyde.-William Selby, Senate; Thomas S. Singleton and Foster Jarvis, Commons. Bladen-John T. Gilmor, Senate; J J. McMillan and Robert Lyon, Commons.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON. We understand that despatches were received by the Governor on Friday last, stating that nine addi-Southampton-four of the convicted had been recommended for reprieve, three of them being boys of 14 or Mercury, and Speaker of the South Carolina Legisnamed David, who was clearly convicted on the evi- 15 years of age, and it appeared from the evidence, lature,—a distinguished advocate of the "nullification" dence of one of the conspirators. So exasperated that they had been forced to join the banditti. The doctrine, has been elected Intendant of the city, in other five are to be hung to day. No accounts have been received by the Governor since Friday night.

> From the Norfolk Beacon. A friend has politely furnished us with the following extract of a letter, received yesterday from Suffolk dated 7th inst:

of the insurgents had been tried up to Monday evenquently incorrect; but coming from sources to which day [this day] is appointed as the time for the execution of several others. The only one going at large we attached all credit, we received them as authentic is the ringleader, Nat. All are at a loss to know

MERIT REWARDED!

Extract of a letter from Washington, 8th Sept. at every exposed point. The night passed, however, He went to see the President this morning, and gave onymous communication which appeared in the St. | age at the Horse Shoe without further alarm. On the following day the ut- him a minute account of some incidents connected Louis "Times," some two or three months ago, comwith the heart-rending scenes in Southampton; and menting very severely upon the political course, caand his little party, on hearing of the approach of the war between the parties. The last communication in in readiness to march to their assistance. A desire inhuman monsters who were coming to destroy them. the public prints, from Mr. Pettis was of a nature so believe that many amongst us felt disappointment, the Commodore gave him of the gallant conduct of on Mr. Pettis a severe personal chastisement a few rather than gratification, when information reached Midshipman's Warrant to be made out for him forth- of friends, as I understand, took no measures to obtain sider the Southampton tragedy and the intention bravely defended. Such incidents have a fine effect the upper part of this city. On account of Maj. B. which the recent trials in our own neighbourhood upon the youths of our country; and, when properly being ver near sighted, five feet was the distance Two much praise cannot be given to Gen. Pasteur prompt movement in defence of Southampton, has first fire, and were immediately pronounced by their then gave. endeared him still more to me, as I am sure it will to medical attendants mortally wounded. Mr. Pettis every true-hearted Virginian."

Baltimore, Sept. 12.

DESTRUCTIVE HURRICANE AT AUX CAYES, JAC-MEL, JEREMIE AND ST. JAGO DE CUBA.

The schooner Cicero, Watts, arrived here vesterday from Port-au-Prince, whence she sailed on 30th August. From the report of captain Watts, and a passenger in the Cicero, we learn that on the night of the 12th and morning of the 13th August, a viofirst overt act of rebellion and murder shall have the bodies of seven hundred persons were found after been committed, let us set such an example before the the storm had subsided. The vessels in the harbour were all destroyed: the brig Calloa, and schooner Pomona, both loaded for Boston, were wrecked, the LETTER FROM SCHRZYNECKI TO GEN. captain, mate and two seamen of the brig saved; the

t'e vessels in the harbor totally lost.

it was supposed that all on board had perished, no the most grateful recompenses to which I could aspire! for the ready compliance which he yielded to their re- bodies having been found on or near the wrecks.— You are already aware of the success that atten-The coffee crops in the neighbourhood of St. Jago ded our efforts to throw some succours into Lithuania. house on Friday, amounted to upwards of \$300,000.

Passengers in the Cicero, Captain John Fletcher, of the brig Evergreen, of Wilmington, N. C. lost at for the stage to leave Elizabeth for Edenton for the Jacmel on the night of the 12th of August; crew saved with the exception of one man. Capt. Thomas

Extract of a lettter from Southampton, to a gen-tleman in this City, dated

CEDARDALE, Sept. 4, 1831. "We expected you would be a little uneasy about us, from the many rumors that were abroad in the attachment, with which I am, &c.

"It came upon us as unexpectedly as any thing possibly could, and produced a pretty general panic, especially among our females. In fact it was a desperate affair. I have been engaged three or four days trying those scoundrels; fourteen have been tried-thirteen of whom have been condemned and one acquitted-these are some of the principal offenders. There are a number still in jail; about 40 are supposed to be shot in the woods and other places. One of the leaders, a free fellow, was found shot, two days ago, supposed by his own hand, and his hat was hung on a stake near him and his pistol lying by him-so that all have been taken and destroyed, except their principal leader, Capt. Nat. This fellow | which his patriotism and eminent services have obtained. is very improperly represented to be a Baptist Preacher. I wish you to see the editors of your papers on this subject, and say to them, that that account from the best information I can obtain, is an entire mistake. He never was a member of the Baptist or any other Church; he assumed that character of his own accord, and has been for several years one of those fanatical scoundrels, that pretended to be divinely inspired; of bad character, and never countenanced except by a very few of his deluded black associates. To give this explanation, is an act of justice, to which I am sure they will readily accord."

It gives us pleasure to make the correction which this letter furnishes, in regard to Capt. Nat. That he should have been a Baptist Preacher, argues however, no discredit to that respectable and patriotic denomination. It is not the fault of the creed, that scoundrels now and then profess it, for nefarious pur-

It is a little remarkable how little is known of Capt. Nat. We could find no person who had ever seen

To the Editors of the Compiler.

RICHMOND, Sept. 8th, 1831. Gentlemen-I observe with regret, in your paper of this morning, that my name is placed on the Central Anti-Jackson Committee, appointed by the meeting held yesterday in this city.

I am at all times willing to perform any duty which my fellow-citizens may please to devolve on me, unless restrained by the opinion that propriety forbids me to undertake it. That is the fact in the

My age, my habits, which separate me from all party contests, but above all, the public office I hold, make it unfit, in my opinion, to enter on the duties assigned to me; and I must, therefore, decline it. I make this prompt declaration, because, being first named in the committee, it might be expected that I should take steps towards the commencement of its

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, J. MARSHALL.

The election for municipal officers in the city of Charleston, which has been so warmly canvassed, tional convictions had been made by the Court of has gone against the "Union and State Rights" partv. Henry L. Pinckney, Editor of the Charleston opposition to J. R. PRINGLE, the present incumbent, som of your country, and for the enjoyment of every happiness.

ANDREW JACKSON by a vote of 1040 to 932; the number of votes being greater than ever given at any preceding election.

Murderous Duel .- The editor of the Fredericktown "Herald" has received a letter from a friend, "I have just returned from Jerusalem. Seventeen dated St. Louis Mo. Aug. 28, which gives the following account of a murderous duel between Mr. Spencer ing, and 16 out of the number condemned to be hang- Pettis, lately elected a representative in Congress ed. Two were hung at 12 o'clock on Monday. Fri- from Missouri and Major Biddle of the U. S. Army, which resulted in the death of both of the combatants. St. Louis, Aug. 28, 1831.

"I perceive in your last paper that you advert to a personal chastisement inflicted by Major Thomas Biddle on Mr. Spencer Pettis, our lately re-elected representative in congress. You were inaccurate however, when you stated that they both belong to "Com. Elliot, who has just left my room, informs the same political party. Major B. is opposed to the me of a little incident at which I am much gratified. Jackson administration and was the author of an anamong others, of the conduct of the aged Dr. Blunt pacity, &c. of Mr. P. which produced a newspaper The President was so much pleased with the account | highly offensive to Major Biddle that he inflicted upthe oy, (the son of the Doctor,) that he ordered a days before our late election. Mr. P. by the advice with, and that he should be placed under the Commo- redress until after the election. But soon after that of our country, and we verily believe it will spread through noticed they will make a nation of heroes. Elliot is agreed ...on, and at this murderous proximity to each first fire, and were immediately pronounced by their medical attendants mortally wounded. Mr. Pettis died yearday (Sunday,) having been shot entirely thro' the abdomen—Major B. still survives, although a fine fellow: the good feeling he manifested by his other they exchanged shots. They both fell at the thro' the abdomen—Major B. still survives, although prising merchants to the expense and delay attending a lations made in the Magdalen Report rendered equally there is scarcely a hope of his recovery. Numbers of rigorous quarantine—unless the circumstances of the minute details necessary for their refutation. These dethere is scarcely a hope of his recovery. Numbers of the citizens of St. Louis lined the bank of the river opposite the scene of action, and I will leave you to imagine the feelings of the friends of the combatants, who were only partially concealed from their view, when they heard the report of their pistols and saw persons of each party run down to the river for waterthus shewing that both were wounded-The conduct of both of those unfortunate gentlemen is universally mediate attempts, we have not the slightest doubt that insurrection is intended. Let us understand each other, and act in concert; and as soon as the first overt act of rebellion and structure shall have the standing. The loss of lives was immense, supposed to be not less than eight hundred persons were found after.

Of the 12th and morning of the total ranges, a visuality of both of those unfortunate gentiemen is universally admitted to have been entirely unexceptionable when admitted to have been entirely unexceptionable when admitted to have been entirely unexceptionable when on the field.—Major Biddle is a pay-master in the U. S. Bank. The loss of rebellion and structure shall have the standing of the total ranges, and in the field of both of those unfortunate gentiemen is universally admitted to have been entirely unexceptionable when admitted to have been entirely unexceptionable when on the field.—Major Biddle is a pay-master in the U. S. A. and brother to the President of the U. S. Bank. —He is married but has no children—Mr. Pettis was unmarried."

"P. S. Major Biddle is dead."

LAFAYETTE.

We translate from a Paris paper of July 22d, the The town of Jeremie was almost in ruins, only ten following letter from the Polish Commander-in-chief

this place from Fortress Monroe. When entering News river, they received information that the negroes were in a state of insurrection in Newbern and its vicinity. As the mind of Jacobs were in a state of insurrection in Newbern and its vicinity. As the mind of Jacobs was almost in runs, only on the Tonsh Communication that the resident narrowly escaped being buried under the runs of his house, which was blown down.

The town of Jacobs was nearly destroyed, and all the runs of his house, which was nearly destroyed, and all the runs of the runs of his house, which was blown down.

The town of Jacobs were lost; to Gen. Lafayette.

MY DEAR GENERAL:—With what pleasure should the runs of his house, which was blown down.

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MY DEAR GENERAL:—With what pleasure should the runs of his house, which was blown down. April? I received it, however, after a long delay .-The crops of all kinds in the vicinity of the towns I lose not a moment in returning my thanks, and exgress upward by no means equal to their impatience, of Aux Cayes, Jacmel and Jeremie were very much pressing the great gratification it affords me. To be so happy as to receive in this manner the favorable A British Sloop of War arrived at Port-au-Prince, regard of the veteran of liberty in two worlds-of a previous to the sailing of the Cicero, the officers of person so eminent, whose constancy has been superior which reported that after the late hurricane she had to all vicissitudes,-whose character has been preserput into St. Jago de Cuba in distress, and had found the town nearly demolished; many lives were lost the head of armies:—the distinguished citizen, in fine, F. Whiting, and are just such men as we should desire to have in time of need. The thanks of the citizens of Newbern are due to the Secretary of War.

The way-bill by Sunday's Stage gives the follow- suffered severely, and much injury was reported to | On the return from that expedition, I was attacked in the neighborhood of Ostrolenka by the Russians in No damage was done to the town of Port-au-Prince, great force. The combat was obstinate, and at last be laid before the Free Trade Convention, sufficient, though it was said that the coffee crops throughout degenerated into carnage. The Russian commander, to prove that the only persons in the United States the island of St. Domingo had sustained considerable however, in spite of every thing alleged to the contra- who are really benefitted by the iron duty, are the ry, was not able to prevent the object I had in view. owners of the iron-mines, who probably do not ex-Thus we have, up to the present date, been enabled ceed two hundred persons in the whole country. It successfully to maintain our anxious struggle against has been proved, by the Blacksmiths' petition to Conso great odds, and confident in the enthusiasm of our gress, that none of the artificers in iron are benefitted: countrymen, and strong in the valor of our army, we for, in proportion to the high price of the raw materitained by the storm of Friday night.—Boat left Ed- S. Hayes, of schr. Henry Clay, of Baltimore, also will yet sustain the cause, being pursuaded that the al, must be a diminished demand for their fabrics. It lost at Jacmel; crew saved with the exception of one moment approaches when constitutional governments is also manifest that the laborers employed at furnaseaman named George Bean, of St. Mary's, Md. Josiah Stover, of schr. Columbia, of Portsmouth, N. H. lic opinion which have been committed. We think lost at Jacmel at the same time.—American.

In oment approaches when constitutional governments are in a same time approaches when constitutional governments are in a same time. Stover, of schr. Columbia, of Portsmouth, N. H. lic opinion which have been committed. We think they will interpose for our noble Poland, on which, that the owners of forges, and rolling and slitting that the owners of forges, and rolling and slitting the results of the polarity perhaps, yet depends the safety of Europe itself.-May the prayers, my dear general, that you and so many other friends of humanity put up in our behalf, be vouchsafed! And deign to receive with kindness, the respectful assurance of the profound esteem and

SCHRZYNECKI.

From the New York Standard. correspondence between this distinguished officer and the President of the United States, on occasion of the General's resigning his commission in the U.S. Army. The motives of General Bernard for this standard for the standard nard for this step, are already known to the public, and duly appreciated, yet it is due to such patriots and soldiers, to let the springs of action be exhibited by themselves. It is a source of proud satisfaction to Americans, that such men

find here an asylum and employment; and it is gratifying to find them sensible of the kindness which they receive both from the government and the people.

The letter of the President is in keeping with the noble sentiments, which have uniformly actuated him; it is written with a beauty and force of diction alike creditable to the head and heart of the chief magistrate of the Republic, and will serve to command for him at home and abroad, a continuance of the high name

WASHINGTON CITY, 8th July, 1831.

TO ANDREW JACKSON,

President of the United States. Sir-In 1816, under the auspices of the illustrious Lafayette, I received, from the people of the United States, the favor of serving as an Engineer in the army. From that epoch to this day, I have been employed in the military organization of the frontiers, and in the planning of fortifications destined to their defence; I have a so been employed in the framing of projects relating to a general system of roads and canals throughout the Union, and on various ther duties connected with military establishments and internal

The strong sympathy between the Union and my native land, has been to me a powerful incitement to perform my duties to the best of my ability. Should my humble services have repaid partially what I owe to a great people which, on all occasions, has shown to me so much liberality and confidence, I remain conscious, that hose services will secure to me an honorable place in the estimation of my countrymen in France.

Now, aware that the noble task to which I have been associated s completed within the agency assigned to me, and conscious that he present unstitled state of Europe, and the political independency of my native country, place me under the moral obligation to tender once more my humble services to France, I beg of you, tribunal to which they are bound to submit.—[Speech. nost respectfully, to accept of my resignation.

The habits of my family raised in this land of peace and happiness; my feelings of devotion towards so many generous and hospitable friends;-my sense of gratitude towards the members of the administration, render this determination most painful to me but political struggle. I find, however, a consolation in the hope that | Aspinwall, for St. Paul's church, Rochester, weighs my motives will be generously appreciated by the statesman and the patriot, to whom they are most respectfully submitted. Be so includgent, sir, as to accept my thanks for the liberal paronage you have constantly bestowed upon me since my arrival in

this land of freedom, and to believe in the sentiments of the unalterable gratitude of your most respectful servant S. BERNARD, Brig. General.

Washington, July 9, 1831.

General-Your letter is received tendering your resignation of the post, to which, fourteen years ago, your own well earned repudopted sons of my country, were your passport. The knowledge of you afforded by your long residence among us, has justified the high expectations created by such an introduction; and it could not but be a cause of deep regret to the nation that any circumstances should arise to deprive it of services so highly appreciated. That the regret is greatly enhanced by the nature of the circumstances which impel you to this step, you understand us too well to doubt. You know how strong are our sympathies with every branch of the Great Family of man struggling for self-government -how deep, with the noble people to whose generous and gallant spirit we were so greatly indebted in our own struggle for this inestimable right. Here, as your observation has satisfied you, the noble task" is done-our independence is beyond doubt or danger; and that any shocks which the cause may be destined to encounter in your native land, will only serve to prove that it rests there on an equally immovable base, is among the most cherished hopes of the people from which you are about to separate. Rest assured, General, that your motives are understood and ap-

preciated: I release you from the service of my country, under the conviction that in conducting your family from this abode of liberty and peace, to one which the designs of providence may yet destine to be a theatre of strife and turmoil, you are actuated by that love of your native land which ever lives in a sound heart, and that affection for the great cause which characterizes the enlightened and uncorrupted minds of the age. With this assurance, accept for yourself and family, my best wishes for your safe return to the bo-

SIMON BERNARD,

Brigadier General in the service of the United States.

From the N. York Mer. Adv. Sept 7. Board of health-We understand that the Board of Health held a special meeting on Tuesday morning, at which the subject of the Cholera Morbus at present raging in the North of Europe, was ably discussed. Among other measures in the case, Drs. Hosack, Stevens, and M'Neven were appointed a committee to open a correspondence with medical gentlemen in Europe, or elsewhere, for the purpose of receiving all the information possible on the nature, symptoms, and cure of the Cho-

The Board of Health resolved, that all vessels arriving from any port of Europe, infected, or supposed to be infected, shall be discharged at the Quarantine, iron in bars only excepted. That all vessels arriving off this port with the Cholers on board, shall not be boarded by the pilots, but by them shall be guided into safe anchor-

The Board of Health consists of the Mayor and Alderman, with the Medical gentlemen appointed by them .-For the course which the Board have pursued in this matter they deserve unqualified praise-no means should be left untried to prevent the introduction of this terrible scourge to our country. Let not the proper officers in the other sea-ports of the Union be inactive-let them adopt efficient measures, as we have done-for what avails all our caution, if the subject is neglected in other ports? Let the Cholera once get a footing in any part dore's command; under whose attention and care I event which resulted in favour of Mr. Pettis, he chal- out the wide extent of our Republic, as it has through have no doubt he will be made worthy of the coun- lenged the Major-and on Friday afternoon last, the Asia and part of Europe. It is more than two months try that gave him birth and of the parents he so affair was finally terminated on the Island, opposite ago since we called special notice to this subject-since we expressed our fear of danger, and when at that time, being the first journal which touched upon the subject our observations were by many deemed chimerical-but every succeeding day's experience has convinced us

case imperatively demanded it-at present we believe there is not a merchant in our country, who would not rather suffer all the inconveniences of a quarantine than endanger the health and prosperity of the whole country. Again we say, the Board of Health have done well-and we track their measures will be followed by similar steps in every port of the Union.

CIRCULAR. The following Circular has been transmitted, by the Mayor, to the authorities of various ports on the coast. SIR,-In consequence of the great excitement which prevails in this city, lest the Cholera Morbus should be introduced, the authorities have determined to subject all vessels from infected or suspected ports, and their cargoes,

to the most rigid Quarantine. The object of this communication is to request information in relation to measures (if any) which have been, or may be adopted, by the authorities of your city to prevent the introduction of this dreadful disease; and thus by promoting a good understanding between the neighboring commercial cities and towns relative to this subject, to establish a general system calculated to prevent the introduction of this awful scourge into this happy country.

It is proper to inform you that although in all their details our Quarantine regulations in respect of this, to us, new disease are not perfected, it is intended to subject al persons and property arriving in this port from infected places to the most rigorous ordeal. WALTER BOWNE, Mayor.

New York, Sept. 10th, 1831.

The above circular shows that our authorities are determined to leave no means untried to prevent the introup at every port of the Union.

Upwards of a million of dollars were paid to the custom house, N. York, during the last week, for bonds and duties.

The duties upon the goods entered at the Boston custom

From the Banner of the Constitution.

We have reasons for believing that documents will mills, and other establishments which convert the raw material—pig-iron—into bars, rods, sheets &c. are not benefitted by the high price of the raw material.

We understand that evidence will be laid before the Convention, to prove that woollen goods, which cost, in England, \$1 121 per square yard, are at this time imported and sold at a profit, after paying a duty of one hundred per centum—that is, 45 per cen-General Bernard.—We have been favored with the following turn upon what is called the minimum value of \$2 50 per square yard. This kind of cloth, it must be remembered, is used exclusively by the farmers, mechanics, and other working men; and it should never be forgotten, that, whilst the laboring classes pay one hundred per centum tax upon their clothing, the rich, who do not labor, pay but fifty per centum.— Now, if such a system of favoring the rich, at the expense of the poor, were to exist under a Monarchical Government, or an Aristocracy, we should not be surprised at it; but we confess we have not words at command to express our amazement and indignation at beholding the citizens of a Republic, of whom ninetenths live by the sweat of their brow, absolutely guilty of the monstrous folly of imposing this burden upon themselves, and of regarding as benefactors the favored few who are reaping all the profits of it.—Ib.

In Mr. Calhoun's late Exposition of his sentiments, ne referred to the opinion expressed by Judge Marshal whilst a Member of Congress, in relation to the case of Jonathan Robins. The opinion is quoted, by

a writer in a Charleston paper, in the following words: "By extending the Judicial power to all cases in law and equity, the Constitution has never been understood to confer on that department any political power whatever. To come within this description, a question must assume a legal form, for forensic litigation. There must be parties, to come into court, who can be reached by its process and bound by its of Chief Justice Marshall, in Robins case in Congress-Bee's Reports, 278.]-Ib.

The bell cast in this city at the foundry of Mr 2,600 lbs., besides an iron yoke of 900 lbs. It is now well secured in the tower of the church, and its beauty of finish and richness of tone are spoken of as highv creditable to the manufacturer. This church is a beautiful and finished structure and one of the best specimens of architectural taste in the state. The Rochester Daily Advertiser states, that for the eight months the Rev. Mr. Colton has had the charge of the society, it has rapidly increased in numbers. Between 50 and 60 have been added to the communion, and about 100 families to the society.—Albany Args.

The difference between the two great parties, is this We wish to pay off the public debt as soon as possile-reduce the taxes-and let the money remain in the pockets of the people.

They (Mr. Clay and his friends,) would delay the ayment of the public debt-spend the monies upon nternal Improvements, which they have no right under the Constitution to make-and let the taxes remain, and the people to pay them.

Let the people choose between these two systems! Put Mr. Clay in, and he will keep up the tariff duties, and delay the extinction of the debt.

Retain Gen. Jackson; he will pay off the public. ebt-and in order to do that, he will arrest ell appropriations, which are likely to cut into the ten millions for the payment of the debt. We presume he will be also in favor of a considerable modification of the Tariff.—Choose ye then between the men!

Mr. Clay is said by his supporters to be the " Western" candidate. From the states of Kedtucky, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Mississippi, and Tennessee, Six Western States. including his own state, and Jackson's, there are but fire members elected to the next congress, friendly to his elevation! All the rest are for Jackson .- Balt. Republican.

More Retribution .- We have before given the names to Test, of Indiana, Kincaid and Chitton, of Keutucky, and Missouri, whom the people have consigned to private Buston, of life for their abuses of the President. It is with unspeakable pleasure we add to the list of dismissed recreants. the names of the famous David Crockett, of Tennessee, It will be recollected, that he was elected to the last congress, as a Jackson man, but renounced his principles, turned traitor to his constituents, and abused the president. But retributive justice has overtaken him. A warm personal and political friend of the President has been elected over him, by a tremendous majority. - Geneva Gaza

Jerome Bonaparte, the Ex-King of Westphalia, now called the Prince de Montfort, is about to leave Rome for Leghorn, where a brig of his Brother Joseph, the Ex-King of Spain, is waiting to convey him to the United States. The Prince de Montfort is packing up the greater part of the statues and other monuments of antiquity that enriched his residence of Placentia, near Fermo, in the marsh of Ancona, which he intends to advised Mr. him. He has however, sold to the advised Mr. of Canino, the fine statues for nd at Ruffinella, withe sebuilt upon the ruins of Cicaro's celebrated villa of Tus lum. These antiquities will give an increased value to the museum of Lucien so rich from the Etruscan vases found in the foundation of Withelnia, the ancient capital of Etruria - Galignani's Messenger.

The Magdalen Report .- A very numerous meeting was held in New York upon this subject on briday evening tails, while they show that the impossibility that the report can be true, are unfit for the public eye. The committee further reported that their sub-committee, in pursuance of a request made by the last meeting, addressed a letter to the President and Secretary of the Magdalen Society, asking for the evidence on which they ground their statements; this letter was returned without answer. The following resolution was passed on the occasion. Resolved, that the Magdalen Report is a gross libel on our

city, and deserves the reprehension of every honest citizen.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF NEWBERN. ARRIVED, Schr. James Monroe, Haskill, New York.

Schr. Sarah, Jones, New York. Schr. Rebecca, Learning, New York. CLEARED, Schr. John, Ingalls,

Baltimore. Schr. Cygnet, Lee, New York. PORT OF BEAUFORT.

Sept. 13. Arrived, -Sloop Solar, Chadwick, from Philadelphia, merchandize to H. Divine and Canard. Passengers, Mr. Taylor and family, for Lenoxville. Steam Mill.

Newbern Academy.

INSTRUCTIONS in this Institution will be resumed on Monday the 3d of October next. The most satisfactory evidence of thorough Teaching in all Elementary Learning, may be obtained by referring to those who attended the late examination.

By order of the Board of Trustees,

M. E. MANLY, Secry.

Sept. 21, 1831.