



THE SENTINEL.

NEWBERN: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1832.

The Globe of the 6th inst. contains an interesting correspondence between a Committee of the Republican Members of the New-York Legislature, and the President of the United States, relating to the recent rejection of Mr. Van Buren, which we will publish in our next. At present, we have only room for the following passages from the reply of the President.

"I cannot withhold my entire concurrence with the republican members of the Legislature in their high estimation of their eminent fellow-citizen, whom they have so generously come forward to sustain. To this I will add the assurance of my undiminished respect for his great public and private worth, and my full confidence in the integrity of his character.

"In calling him to the Department of State from the exalted station he then occupied by the suffrages of the people of his native State, I was not influenced more by his acknowledged talents and public services, than by the general wish and expectation of the Republican party throughout the Union. The signal ability and success which distinguished his administration of the duties of that department, have fully justified the selection.

"I owe it to the late Secretary of State, to myself, and to the American people, on this occasion to state, that as far as is known to me, he had no participation whatever in the occurrences relative to myself and the second officer of the government, or in the dissolution of the late cabinet; and that there is no ground for imputing to him the having advised those removals from office, which, in the discharge of my constitutional functions, it was deemed proper to make. During his continuance in the cabinet, his exertions were directed to produce harmony among its members; and he uniformly endeavored to sustain his colleagues. His final resignation was a sacrifice of official station to what he deemed the best interests of the country.

"Mr. McLane, our then minister at London, having previously asked permission to return, it was my own anxious desire to commit the important points remaining open in our relations, with Great Britain, to a successor in whose peculiar fitness and capacity I had equal confidence; and to my selection Mr. Van Buren yielded a reluctant assent. In urging upon him that confidence, I did not doubt that I was doing the best for the country, and acting in coincidence with the public wish; and it certainly could not have been anticipated that, in the manner of successfully conducting and terminating an important and complex negotiation, which had previously received the sanction of both houses of Congress, there would have been found motives for embarrassing the executive action and for interrupting an important foreign negotiation.

"I can never be led to doubt, that, in the instructions under which the negotiation relative to the trade with the British West Indies was conducted and successfully concluded, the people of the United States will find anything either derogatory to the national dignity and honor, or improper for such an occasion.

"Those parts of the instructions which have been used to justify the rejection of Mr. Van Buren's nomination by the Senate of the United States, proceeded from my own suggestion; were the result of my own deliberate investigation and reflection; and now, as when they were dictated, appear to me to be entirely proper and consonant to my public duty."

Congress.—In the House of Representatives, on the 3d instant, the Hon. Jesse SEIGHT introduced a Resolution providing for the erection of a Marine Hospital on Beacon Island; and, we further learn, that upon his suggestion, a Resolution for building a Fort on that Island, was offered by the Hon. Mr. CONNER.

The Georgia Question.—The Judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of the Missionaries confined in the State Prison of Georgia, was, on the 3d instant, pronounced against the legality of the imprisonment. The decision, says a letter from Washington, addressed to the Editors of the Raleigh Register, naturally excites great interest—because, should Georgia rashly and unwise refuse obedience to the mandate of the court, it devolves on the President to enforce it.

Later from Europe.—The ship Hull, Capt. Crowell, has arrived at Philadelphia, in 36 days from Bordeaux, which port she left on the 25th of January.—By this arrival—the Philadelphia Editors have received Paris dates to the 21st of January, containing advices from London to the 18th.

The following are the principal items of intelligence brought by this arrival.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The House of Commons met on the 17th Jan. The Lord Advocate gave notice that he should introduce the Reform Bill for Scotland, on the 19th.

The London Courier expressly denies that the Emperor of Russia ever made any pledge to ratify the treaty of conference, on the 24 articles; if by virtue of his so doing, the King of Holland would be ill treated.

The Times intimates that the question of Casimir Perier's retirement from office would be decided by the answer the English Government might give to two gentlemen, whom he had sent to communicate with them, on the subject of the Belgian fortresses.—The Courier confirms the statement; stating that the Minister had always objected to the proposal of the conference to destroy fortresses which had once been the property of France, without destroying those which had been raised against her; and had said that to Minister could govern, after abandoning them.—But it is not thought that the great question of Peace War can depend on such a really insignificant affair. So says the Courier.

A London paper of the 17th states that a courier arrived in Paris on the 15th, announcing that both the Russian and Austrian Cabinets had determined to ratify the Treaty of Conference; and as the Prussian Cabinet had refused to do so, but with a condition, it was thought impossible that the ratifications should be exchanged by the 31st, the time fixed. But

as Paris dates might be six days later than the 15th, this wants confirmation.

IRELAND.

Dreadful outrages had been committed in the county of Limerick. Several officers and supposed informers had been nearly murdered.

FRANCE.

In the French Chamber of Deputies, the Budget continued the prominent topic of discussion. During a recent debate, one of the speakers, M. Jules de la Rochefoucauld, compared the Budget of America with that of France; and maintained that if all the various charges to which the population of the United States was subjected in different shapes were brought into it, the amount would give an average of 35fr. for each individual, while that of France was only 31fr. for each inhabitant.

General Lafayette had addressed a circular to the members of the Chamber of Deputies, in which he states that, having read an article in the Revue Britannique, referred to in the Moniteur, upon the comparative departmental expenses of France and America, and being struck with the manifest errors it contained he had consulted the celebrated American writer, Mr. Fenimore Cooper, and also General Bertrand, who had resided fifteen years in America, from whose concurring evidence it resulted that the whole budget of the United States amounted only to 147,402,061 fr. 80 c. which divided by 12,856,497, the number of inhabitants, gives an average of 11 fr. 47 c. for each individual, instead of from 31 fr. to 35 fr. as asserted in the Revue Britannique, while the ordinary French Budget of 1830, which amounted to 900,074,432 fr. gives, if divided by 32,000,000, the number of inhabitants, an average of 28 fr. 12 c. per head.

Seizures of the French newspapers continued to take place. Galligan's Messenger of the 19th, states that the Revolution of the 17th had been stopped at the Post Office, and seized at the office of the paper. The editor, in announcing the fact, states that the warrant did not indicate the cause, but he imagines it to have been a description given of the prints annexed to the last number of the *Caricature*.

The journal called *Le Français*, had also been seized; and the 24th number of the pamphlet, called *Moyeux*; several print sellers had also been prosecuted. Louis Philippe must be restless upon his throne.

Mr. Sarrut, who has acted as editor of the *Tribune* since the imprisonment of Mr. Marrast has been summoned before the Judge d'Instruction, in consequence of an article published in that paper, when, after the examination, the Magistrate extended the summons into a warrant of arrest, by virtue of which he was conveyed to the prison of St. Pelage.

M. Allier, the young Advocate who defended one of the Society of the Amis du Peuple on the 15th Jan. and for his indiscreet conduct in court, was suspended from pleading for a twelvemonth, has been tried before the Court of Assizes for a political letter published by him in April, 1831, tending to excite hatred and contempt against the government. He was found guilty by the jury, and condemned to two years imprisonment. M. Allier in his defence made use of expressions so violent that the Procureur General called upon the Court to take his words down and refer them to the examining magistrate, to decide whether they did not form grounds, for a fresh prosecution, which was accordingly done.

There are now twenty six newspapers in France, the names of which are before us, openly advocating the return of the fallen dynasty.

Paris, Jan. 20.—Half past four o'clock.—The market has continued dull, and as the reports in circulation tended rather to throw doubts on the adherence of the Northern Powers to the Treaty, which doubts were strengthened by the Courier London paper, received this morning, the prices have again declined.

Portugal.—The Journal of Commerce contains several particulars relative to the state of affairs in Portugal, communicated in letters from Lisbon, dated on the 10th and 12th of January last, and received in Washington by way of Philadelphia.

It appears that Dr. Randolph had arrived at Lisbon, and after remaining there only four days, proceeded to Madrid.

With respect to the state of Portugal, the letter of the 12th of January ultimo states that a force consisting of four divisions, composed of regulars and militia, amounting to sixty or seventy thousand men, is distributed on the coast from the mouth of the Douro to that of the Guadiana. The first division is commanded by Lieut. General Barron de Peroda Regoa; the 2d division, by Major General Povoas; the 3d division, by Major Augustus Pinto de Moraes Sarmento; and the 4th division by Major General Viscount of Santa Martha, the whole commanded by the King in person. If he be not victorious, in the event of an assault by his brother Don Pedro, surely you will say it will not be for the want of terrible names in the General staff of his army.

The letter further states, that the levy en masse is well organized, and ready for service on the appearance of an enemy at any point; and that the King of Spain has lined the frontiers of Portugal with an armed force to support his ally in any emergency. Many military promotions have been made in the army of Don Miguel; and a reinforcement was despatched on the 1st January, to Maderia, or destined against the insurgents at some other place. The ship of the line, Maria Ist, having been converted into a floating battery, mounting 50 pieces of artillery of the largest calibre. The castles are manned. The ship Don John VI. is moored between Belem and the Torre Villa. Every thing is animated, confident, and spirited, and nothing is apprehended on account of the pretensions of Don Pedro or his troops, which are regarded unequal to any serious invasion. The preparations have an eye to more important objects.

Extract of a letter to the Editors of the *Baltimore American*, dated

St. Johns, Porto Rico, Feb. 15, 1832.

Gentlemen—This market has been exceedingly well supplied with American produce and is now glutted with most articles. Flour, rice, sperm and tallow candles with Codfish, are the only articles called for.

Our Coffee business has been brisk in all parts of the Island. The crop is nearly over. Still there remain lots for exportation. The whole amount of the crop according to the most careful estimates will exceed two millions of pounds. There is a great falling off in the sugar crops which will probably be one third less than that of last year, which was 45000 hhd. The reason is that the price being so very low the owners of the smaller plantations have abandoned the culture of the cane, and many others have made only molasses.

CONSULATE OF THE U. S.

At St. Johns, P. R. Feb. 15th, 1832.

All masters of vessels coming to this Island will, for the future, provide themselves with clean Bills of Health, otherwise they will be subjected to a rigorous quarantine. The Bills of Health should be certified by the Spanish Consul. S. MASON, Consul.

FROM LISBON.—The ship Plato, at Philadelphia, sailed from Lisbon on the 16th ult. The Editors of the Philadelphia Gazette learn from Capt. Wise, that Don Miguel has collected about 95,000 troops to repel the invasion of Don Pedro. About fifty padres, or monks, in a convent nearly fifty miles from Lisbon, were under arms, and exercising daily, with a view ultimately to aid their earthly master.—Don Miguel was fitting out two line of battle ships—erecting forts about Lisbon, and making every preparation to resist the enemy.—Capt. W. says he saw Don Miguel a day or two

previous to his sailing. The emperor looked yellow, jaded and haggard—and was apparently worn out with tyranny.

It was the decided opinion of the Lisbonians, that in case the troops of Don Pedro were unsuccessful, they would all be put to instant death by the sword without mercy. Orders had been given by Don Miguel, that whenever any of the citizens of Lisbon were collected in groups together, not being in the regular line of defenders, after the arrival of Don Pedro's hosts, these groups should be fired upon by his regular soldiers, for fear of treachery.—Thus the tyrant, who sheds blood and oppresses his kind without scruple, is ever insecure. His days are consumed by watchful paroxysms of fear: his repose is a repose on the rock and the thorn.

Capt. W. describes Lisbon as miserable and loathsome beyond endurance. Insolent police, squalid beggary, and rank villany were every where rife.

Mr. Walsh, the editor of the National Gazette, a warm supporter of Mr. Clay, thus rebukes that gentleman for his ungentlemanly attack on Mr. GALLATIN.

"We have received pamphlet copies of Mr. Clay's great speech in defence of the American system. We read it last evening with lively interest, and a strong disposition to proclaim emphatically all the merit which it might appear to us to possess. But we experienced pain and damp, when we reached that paragraph of the eleventh page, wherein Mr. Gallatin is so harshly treated. The *verbum ardens* in the heat of public declamation may be excused, but this is a deliberate repetition of what could be so, only in that point of view. The paragraph strikes us as repugnant to justice, dignity, decorum. It betrays a spirit of intolerance in the matter of opinion on the tariff question, to which we should make opposition, even if we were advocates of the Chinese policy. If 'fifty years ago' Pennsylvania began to 'cherish and honor' Mr. Gallatin, he gave her in return the utmost exertion of his great abilities and attainments, and the credit of the reputation which he acquired; if he now believes the tariff system to be injurious even to her, he assuredly displays no 'ingratitude' in laboring to procure a modification of it, and though he might deem it profitable to her apart, yet if he supposed it to be injurious on the whole to the union, he would be bound, as an American politician, to act as he has done. Mr. Gallatin cannot 'have filled, at home and abroad some of the highest offices under our government,' and be 'still at heart an alien.' The case may be pronounced impossible, and the fact be well disputed by all impartial persons, who know the statesman and his performances. It is only a few years since, Mr. Gallatin was sent by the administration of which Mr. Clay was so distinguished a member, to represent this country at the court of Great Britain, and to manage very important national interests.

"We feel reluctance in consigning the above remarks to the press. We can make allowance for the impetuosity of Mr. Clay's feelings on a subject in which his soul is wrapped; he strikes at a formidable antagonist without reflecting upon the mode and degree. But we hold ourselves obliged to deem Mr. Gallatin's political reputation to an American and National one at present, after he has filled 'during thirty years, some of the highest offices under the general government,' and when he is attacked for having merely taken a prominent part on one side of a question of public economy, about which the country is divided."

The unfeeling and cold-blooded speculations which are indulged in among daily journals in distant quarters, respecting the health and probable time of decease of the President of this Republic, strike us as being most undignified and malignant. We see repeated and authentic assurances from the best sources, that the physical constitution of our national chief magistrate, is firm and vigorous; that his spirits are elevated and serene, and his temperate habits altogether prophetic of calm and useful longevity. Why then is the truth in reference to this subject set aside, and heartless prognostications, based on fables, promulgated in its stead? To what depraved uses can the propensity of party urge their mind. The natural and just feelings of humanity are disregarded and suppressed—generous sentiment extinguished, and the wishing partizan plays the seer, and talks about an event of Death, as if the day and hour when it should occur were a consummation devoutly to be desired.—Phil. Gaz.

Melancholy Shipwreck.—A passenger in the Packet Ship, Empire, informs, that he saw it stated in a Bulletin, at New York, on Tuesday morning last, that the Schr. Increase, PIERSOLL, hence 27th Feb. for New York, was cast away on Abasco Beach, (near where the George Canning was lost,) and that nine passengers were drowned.—A Brig also went ashore near the same place.

Norfolk Beacon.

We deeply regret to learn, says the National Intelligencer of the 6th, that Capt. Thomas Maurice, of the United States Engineer corps, fell down yesterday whilst transacting business at the Engineer Department, and instantaneously expired!

Removal of Indians.—The Secretary of War in a Report lately communicated by the President to Congress, states that according to the best estimate that can be made, the number of Indians who have emigrated to the territory appropriated to them, West of the State of Missouri and Arkansas Territory, is 19,390, of whom 6000 are Choctaws, 3500 Cherokee, 2500 Creeks, 9000 Delaware, 1500 Shawnees, 800 Kickapoo, and the rest belonging to various smaller tribes. The number of Indians south of Michigan who have not emigrated he estimates to be 36,450, viz. Creeks 20,000, Cherokee 11,000, Florida Indians 4000, Miami 1000 and Wyandots 450. The territory which the government proposes to assign to these tribes is estimated to contain 100 millions of acres, of which about 50 millions have been already allotted to eight tribes of Indians.—Boston D. Adv.

Important to Ship Owners.—In the Supreme Judicial Court, now held by Chief Justice Shaw, in this city, an important case, involving the liabilities of pilots to the owners of vessels and cargoes, was decided yesterday, so far as the verdict of the jury goes. The suit was brought against a Deputy Branch Pilot, to recover the damages resulting from the loss of the Spanish Ketch Isabella, alleged to have been negligently run ashore on the Minot rocks, off Cohasset, some months since, said Deputy Branch Pilot being then on board. There was a thorough and patient investigation into all the facts in the case. The case was fully argued by the counsel, and the jury were very lucidly and ably charged by Chief Justice Shaw. The verdict was for \$3572 92 in favor of the Plaintiff and against the Pilot.

Some questions of law have been saved for the decision of the whole Court in March next, to await which the case stands continued.—Boston Daily Advertiser.

JOHN HOLMES, of Maine.—The National Intelligencer of Saturday contains a long address from this notorious Senator, declining a re-election!! A well bred dog walks out when he sees preparations making to kick him out. The state of Maine is a strong Jackson state.—Balt. Rep.

Mr. Van Buren was rejected by the casting vote of the Vice President; but it should be recollected that of those who voted against him are the two Senators from Maine, and Mr. Bell of New Hampshire, who voted in direct opposition to the known will of their States. As for Poindeexter of Mississippi and Moore of Alabama, their case is still worse; they were elected on a pledge of supporting the Administration, and in this vote they have as grossly betrayed their constituents as did Mr. Clay, Cook of Illinois, and Bates of Missouri, when they voted for Mr. Adams as President, in 1825, against previous pledges and the known will of their constituents, and political death as certainly awaits them.—Bost Statesman.

A Nation without a Debt.—Nothing in General Jackson's late Message to Congress appears to have more astonished the politicians of Europe, than the statement that the national debt of the United States may be liquidated in full next year. A civilized nation, without a heavy debt, and oppressive civil list, is, to the monarchists of Europe a riddle—a puzzle—an enigma—a paradox—a seeming impossibility. This single feature in the present condition of the United States, has produced a greater impression on the intellect of Europe than any event since the Revolution.—Hence the astonishment, surprise and gratification with which the President's Message has been republished and read in Europe. That document operating upon the free minds of European statesmen, will produce, in a short time, an entire revolution in their opinions in relation to government and rulers.—N. Y. Cour. & Eng.

A Subject for Reflection.—Agreeably to a memorandum kept by the Rev. Dr. Cathcart, of York Pennsylvania, it appears that one hundred and nine murders were committed in the United States, within the year 1831. Some of these were of the most appalling kind, such as parents by their children, children by their parents, husbands by their wives, and wives by their husbands, &c. A large proportion of them are regarded as the consequence of an intemperate use of ardent spirits.

Letters have been received in town mentioning the marriage, at Paris, of the notorious Miss Wright to a foreigner, neither young nor handsome, but rather having something of an ogre in his appearance—in other words what ladies would call "a fright." It is added that the aid of Lucia was successfully invoked by the happy couple before they had recourse to Hymen. The least said about such matters the better in general cases; but there is something in the particular instance before us "to point a moral," if not "to adorn a tale." The subject of the scandal, though long since thrown off and disowned by the kind friends whose feelings her manifold improprieties outraged, was at one time a woman whose talents, intelligence and modesty of deportment, richly entitled her to all the courtesies which were extended her. She lost her respectability not by being carried away by the "vanities of the world," the intoxications of life acting upon a weak mind, but by an attempt, not less remarkable for its impudence than its absurdity, to break through the usages of society with impunity, and set its established rules at defiance. Her naturally strong but perverted mind had taken upon some ridiculous ideas concerning the position which women ought to maintain in the world, and the propriety of her sex asserting their right to participate in the dignities and share what she considered the immunities of the other. In advancing this position with a great deal of ability, her ill-regulated passions were brought into play, and probably unknown to herself, first influenced her in entering upon the course she adopted. Their gratification has now brought her so low, that her present condition contrasted with the former estimation in which she was held, reads a striking lesson to her sex to confine their ambition within their own peculiar sphere of power; and to the followers of her tenets generally does this termination of her course teach the absurdity of embracing doctrines whose tendency their original promulgator has so forcibly illustrated. We should not be surprized if this deluded woman, who so modestly set up her own perceptions of "truth" (this was her favorite phrase) against what the accumulated mass of mankind have in gathered centuries regarded as such, should die in one of the most ancient faiths she can adopt, and close her eyes perhaps in a nunnery.—N. Y. Amer.

It is with cordial pleasure that we announce the partial accomplishment, at least, of a great moral revolution, for which this country and all mankind will acknowledge gratitude to Gen. Jackson's administration, and particularly to the distinguished head of the Navy Department, by whom this most desirable improvement, has been effected. By accounts from several of our vessels of war, on foreign stations, it appears that more than half their crews have voluntarily relinquished ardent spirits, and accepted the cost of their customary allowance in the small sum substituted by order of Mr. Woodbury. We have seen late letters from the John Adams, which represent this happy change as having taken place on board that vessel, to a great and most exemplary extent; and advices from the Potomac have been received, to the same effect. These ships may be taken as specimens of the whole Navy of the United States; and thus a most interesting experiment is succeeding under the present administration, the ultimate advantages of which to our Navy, to our country, to all mankind, are incalculable. The John Adams is the sloop of war which carried Commodore Porter to Constantinople, and there, unfortunately, was visited by the Cholera, which is desolating so many regions. After losing some of her men by this disease, on changing the climate, and thoroughly cleansing the ship, her health was restored; and it may be owing probably to the sober and cleanly habits of her officers and crew, that, since their restoration to health, its enjoyment has been uncommon. In striking at intemperance as it was attainable in a large body of men, among whom it has been heretofore encouraged it may be said, by law, the Executive has undertaken a reform, at once practical and pervading, for the success of which, we are sure, all rational men will be grateful. The temperance societies can seldom act, but on individuals. The most enlightened zeal, and constant endeavors of self-created associations, though by no means ineffectual, can accomplish but little, compared with the radical action of government, when it may be lawfully applied to masses of men under its control. In the instance in question, there was no force used. The sailor is presented with an option: instead of the seduction of strong drink placed before him every day, he is told that he may have the cost of it in money if he will—and he accepts it. It is delightful to contemplate the measures and the end of this great improvement in the morals and health of a large and valuable class of men, of whom the public authorities cannot be too careful. He must be incurable in the perverseness of faction, who will not confess, that by this mild and salutary regimen, those to whom the administration is now entrusted, have in-

troduced an amelioration, which will be most beneficially felt throughout the whole system of American being. In other Navies, the sailor is an animal, who is recruited by a pressing gang, and intoxicated for a battle. In the American Navy he may become a man, voluntarily enlisting and spontaneously sober. We sincerely pray that such may be the result of an experiment so auspiciously begun.—Globe.

COMMUNICATION.

WAYNESBOROUGH, March 5th, 1832.

To the Editor of the Sentinel,

Sir—In your paper of yesterday, I observed a notice of the facilities yielded by the Post Office Department to the people of Newbern, of travelling and mails; regretting only that you have no direct communication with Fayetteville. It has probably not occurred to you, that this desideratum can be effected without any additional trouble or expense to the Department; by a slight alteration in the Fayetteville and Norfolk line now running four miles from this place. If that line ran through this place, travellers from Newbern to Fayetteville would leave Newbern in Mr. Guion's excellent line and take Saltmarsh's Stage here the same night, making the trip in 36 or 38 hours. It is not 10 miles farther to come through Waynesborough in passing between these two commercial capitals, than to take the nearest road, viz. that through Trenton and Duplin. Now if Saltmarsh's line passed through this place, it would intersect with Guion's and no time be lost by travellers. I have been informed that the proprietors agree to the alteration if they could have a little more time. They would pass the river on an excellent free bridge, where there would seldom or never be any interruption from high water; whereas they now pass a ferry always difficult, and frequently dangerous. A year never passes without their being incommoded by high water,—while on the other road, the offer has been made them of a band to indemnify against loss of time from that cause. These remarks refer only to the slight alteration necessary; but if they were directed to take what is called the lower route, through Sampson, they would accommodate a very wealthy and respectable section of country, pass a fine hard road and not increase the distance they now travel a mile!

While on this subject, I take the liberty to remark that the keeper of the Stage house in Waynesborough, is in the habit of forwarding passengers in Mr. Guion's line to the stage house on Saltmarsh's line, so that no time need be lost; and Mr. Cox or Mr. Kennedy, will probably forward those from Fayetteville to this place, in time for the Newbern stage.

It is somewhat surprising that the advantages of this route have never been considered by the people of Newbern. Even in the unconnected state of the route as it now exists, travellers pass from one place to the other in a day and two-thirds.

Very respectfully yours

An accommodated Traveller.

PORT OF NEWBERN.

ARRIVED, Schr. John, Ingalls, Charleston. Sloop Marquis, Tutill, New York. CLEARED, Schr. Timothy Pickering, Morris, New York. Schr. Susan Mary, Harding, New York. Schr. Lima, Jones, Baltimore. Sloop Translation, Norcut, New York. BEAUFORT, March 5. ARRIVED, Schr. Julius Pringle, Duncan, 6 days fm. Charleston; ballast. Passenger—Mr. G. Bell. Schr. Carteret, Thomas, Charleston; mzd. to master. Passengers—Mr. Gear Chadwick and Captain Ingles.

Grape Vine Roots. 750 Grape Vine Roots, from Mr. Loubat's Nursery, on Long Island, are expected in a few days. They are carefully labelled, packed with wet moss, and will be forwarded in good order for planting, to any part of the State, if applied for within the ensuing three weeks. For 50 roots or more, 15 cents per root; and 25 cents each for less than 50. THOMAS WATSON. Newbern, March 14.

L O S T, A large Green Silk Umbrella, marked with the letters L. C. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the same to this Office.—March 12th, 1832.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, ss. Onslow County, ss. County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions. February Term, A. D. 1832. Dexter Burris vs. Jacob J. Doty Original Attachment.

Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant is not an inhabitant of this State: It is ordered, That publication be made for six weeks in the North Carolina Sentinel, that said defendant appear before the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Onslow County, at the Court House in Onslow, on the first Monday of May next, and reply or plead to issue, or Judgment final will be rendered against him. Attest, DAVID W. SANDERS, Clerk.

MANSION HOUSE, WASHINGTON, N. C.

The subscriber has taken possession of that well known and commodious stand, the Mansion Hotel, for a long time hitherto occupied by Mr. Leroy. He intends to keep a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT, where strangers, transient or resident persons, can be accommodated in a style and manner equal to his best abilities, and the state of the market in this town. A desire to promote the comfort of his guests, and to give them every reasonable satisfaction, while they remain under his roof, he trusts will always distinguish his conduct towards them. His stables are well furnished with provender, and persons travelling by private conveyance, can rely on him, that their horses shall be carefully fed and properly attended to. Private families, travelling this way, will be accommodated with board and retired rooms, or separate apartments. SAMUEL VINES. Washington, Feb. 10, 1832.