



THE SENTINEL.

NEWBERN: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1832.

On Saturday, the 10th instant, the packet ship Samson arrived at New York, from London, bringing files of papers to the 6th of February, inclusive. From these we learn that another conspiracy had been discovered in Paris, by the vigilance of the Police, and that nearly two hundred of the conspirators were taken into custody. Several persons were killed and wounded. Their intentions seem but little understood, and conjecture is busily employed. The following, from Galignani's Messenger, appears as plausible as any we have met with.

For some time past the Carlist party, or persons acting in its name, have been seeking for an opportunity to strike a decisive blow against the present Government. A system of enlistment had been established, and its execution entrusted to agents, who were enabled to distribute money to such men as engaged in the cause, and even to pay them a daily allowance. Each of these agents undertook to produce a hundred men, and each of them had delivered a list of names forming a full complement. The Carlists from these, reckoned upon a force of from 15 to 20,000 men ready to rise in arms in one night, but the greater part of the names were fictitious, and when the time of action arrived, not 600 of them appeared. From an authentic document, in the hands of the Government, it appears that there was a coalition between the Carlists and the Republicans, who, however, are still of accord upon one point, only that of overturning the present order of things. This end accomplished, they were to assemble a National Congress to choose between a Monarchy and a Republic. If the former was decided upon, Henry V. was to be immediately proclaimed. The conspirators, however, were perfectly alive to their own interest, for it is said that the same act stipulates that a sum of 10,000,000 was to be divided amongst the principle actors.

The Belgian question is not yet settled. There appears a demur on the part of Russia, Austria, and Prussia; but as England, France, and Belgium have ratified the treaty, we conclude that there exists no doubt of an amicable adjustment. Discussions connected with the Reform Bill were proceeding in the British Parliament. The £10 qualification had been carried, three days before the Samson sailed. The Choboy seems to be shifting the scene of its ravages, but fortunately it does not increase.

The Markets.—When the Samson sailed, the Liverpool Corn market was excessively dull, but in Cotton much activity. The sales for the week ending the 4th Feb. were 25,000 bales, at an advance of from 1-8 to 1-4. Coffee was on the decline.

Later from Europe.—Since the above was put in type, we have received by the Northern Mail due on Sunday, New York papers of the 16th, containing London dates of the 8th February. The only news, says the Mercantile Advertiser, worthy of special notice, is in relation to the affairs of Italy. The troops of the Pope, on the 20th January, carried all the barricades which had been thrown up in the vicinity of Casimo-Nori, took the place with some slaughter, and made a hundred prisoners. On the next day they occupied the village of Forli, without opposition. On the 28th, Bologna was occupied by the pontifical forces in conjunction with the brigade under General Grabowsky.

A letter from Forli speaks of horrible massacres committed there, and elsewhere. Cardinal Albain arrived there on the 22d, and issued a proclamation of amnesty.

The Austrians were again making movements in and towards the Papal dominions. They entered Bologna on the 8th Jan. in company with the troops of the Pope.

It was rumoured in Paris on the 9th, that Government has received dispatches from St. Petersburg, announcing that the 24 Articles will be very shortly ratified by the Emperor Nicholas.

The Jamaica Insurrection.—In noticing this subject in our paper of the 22d ult., we stated, among other things, that Baptist missionaries, said to have been engaged in exciting the rebellion, had been arrested by the Police. The truth of this assertion was questioned, and we were called upon to produce our authority. Every endeavor was used to find the paper from which we had extracted, but without success; and our inability to exhibit it, was regarded by some of our neighbours as an evidence of our having been guilty of wilful misrepresentation. We immediately wrote for a duplicate of the paper containing the information upon which our article was founded; and we have now the pleasure of submitting the following extracts in corroboration of our former statement.

From the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser, Feb. 14. FROM JAMAICA.—By the brig Enterprise, arrived last night, we says the Savannah Georgian, have received a file of the Montego Bay, (Jan.) Chronicle to the 14th Jan. inclusive. The disturbances have been very extensive and general, and at the above date had not ceased. A large number of the unfortunate wretches had been executed. The military were on constant duty, and arrests and convictions were still taking place. The paper says—"From the evidence adduced on the trials of the rebels, it appears that the plan of rebellion throughout the Island has been concerted by the emissaries sent out from time to time by the Anti-colonial party in England, under the name of Missionaries." A number of whites had been murdered.

The paper of the 14th says—"As things at present progress, there is not likely soon to be a termination of hostilities."

Montego Bay, Jan. 7.—The negro Lightfoot, who was shot at Round Hill by Col. Campbell of the Lu-

crea Regt. declared that he had put the torch to the principal houses on Corpe estate, and Beverly great house, both the property of his master, Alexander Campbell, Esq. in the name of Jesus Christ and Parson Burchell! This infamous villain, has been hitherto a confidential servant of his master, who had taken him to England with him, supported his aged mother and sister in this town, and reposed confidence in the wretch down to the very last act of his infamy—What a lesson!—what a specimen of gratitude!—to have called it human would have been mockery.

On Tuesday last a party of Trelawny Militia brought down to Head-quarters Messrs. Whitehorse, Knibbs, and Abbott, Missionaries, on a charge of refusing to do duty in the militia. They were lodged in the main guard, at the Court House, till released from military duress by order of the customs, sanctioned by another order of his Excellency Sir Willoughby Cotton. The application was made by Mr. Roby, the Collector of H. M. customs, who stated that Mr. Whitehorse was a particular friend of his; and the responsibility of their appearance rests on the security of Mr. Roby.

Falmouth, Jan. 4.—Doubt no longer exists as to the instigators of the rebellion that has broken out in this parish and St. James's.—The poor deluded wretches who have been captured, and the ringleaders who are all Baptists, declare that the Missionaries have told them they were to be free; and if their freedom was withheld at the end of the year they must take it by force.

Tuesday 12 o'clock.—Three Baptist Missionaries, —Wm. Knibb, Wm. Whitehorse, and Thos. F. Abbott, have just been forwarded, under an escort to the Head Quarters at Montego Bay, where a military tribunal is sitting. Five rebels were tried and shot at Montego-Bay yesterday.

On Saturday last the ship Garland Grove arrived, bringing passenger the Rev. Mr. Durrell, Baptist Missionary, against whom strong evidence had been lodged with the military authorities, to the effect that he had been instrumental in disseminating among the negroes opinions that tended to create the present rebellion and rebellious conspiracy which has overthrown every thing in the form of subordination, by acts of outrage and incendiarism, unparalleled in the history of any country. His excellency the Commander-in-Chief, judging that if Mr. Burchell were to land, he might meet with violence, ordered that he should be transhipped from the Garland Grove to the Blanche frigate. His papers have been taken possession of by the officers of His Majesty's Customs, and have or will undergo a minute examination.

From the Cornwall (Jan.) Chronicle of Feb. 11.

We understand the Baptist Meeting House at Falmouth has been totally demolished, and the place belonging to the Methodists much damaged. The Baptist Meeting house at Montego Bay has also undergone a change. On Wednesday last, about twelve o'clock, the whole fabric was levelled to the ground, evincing a determination on the part of the uneducated inhabitants, that the dangerous system this sect has adopted in disseminating their religious doctrines among the negro population, is subversive of all obedience and subordination, as must be clear to the satisfaction of every reasonable mind, by the mass of evidence that has been brought forward in all the recent Courts Martial, as well as the Courts held under the Slave Law.

The following extract of a letter, copied from a Savannah paper of the 5th instant, exhibits a lamentable state of feeling. We did not believe that the whole extent of the Union, vast as it is, contained men so regardless of character and conduct, country and interest. We earnestly hope that they will see the error of their ways before it be too late. It is far more desirable to recede, while it may be done honorably, than to be compelled to do it; and this they will assuredly be, should they persist in their opposition to the laws.

South Carolina.—The following extract of a letter from Charleston, published in the Savannah Georgian of the 5th instant, represents the state of public feeling in South Carolina as rapidly approaching a crisis:

Charleston March 2, 1832.

The state of public feeling here, and probably throughout South Carolina, is, to say the least of it, alarming. Nothing is talked of but Nullification and its probable consequence, and the excitement grows since the manifesto of the Nullifiers, adopted at the Convention, was sent forth on Monday. I do not know what will be the upshot of the business, but the party does seem determined to proceed to do the very worst it has threatened. The consequence is, people, particularly the moderate part, look on with dismay, and its possible some of the violent view it also as hasty and ill advised. It is understood here that if Congress does not essentially modify the tariff, a special session of the Legislature will be called, immediately after its adjournment, who will adopt measures necessary to render it a nullity, though civil war, disunion, &c. &c. may follow. Depend upon it, the crisis is at hand, and the efficiency of nullification will probably shortly be tested. The following, the concluding paragraph of an address to the people of Chester District, (S. C.) by the Committee appointed to draw it up, shows the high state of excitement of the public mind.

Fellow-Citizens—Your country is in danger, and the subject need be no longer disguised. It is apparent that there are men in the midst of us who are urging the State in a hostile contest with our own government, and who are looking to England for assistance to rescue them from the dilemma, consequent upon such a contest. Yes, to the degenerate and corrupt government of Old England! against whose wicked misrule, the noble army of religious martyrs is yet bearing testimony—a government which, in its unrighteous and unhallored lust for domination has shed the blood of men from the snows of Scandinavia to the plains of Hindostan, and which is now denying to its own citizens the inestimable right of an equal representation—to this government we are to look for assistance in the event of a struggle with the government of the United States. To those of our opponents who yet retain their American feelings and who have been deluded into an opposition to their own country, we say—come out from among them and be separate. By the eternal principle of liberty, therefore, by the immortal memory of Washington, and by the blood of your fathers, which was poured out like water for the establishment of the American Union and American Independence, and which cries to Heaven against every plan of disorganization, we conjure you to be up and doing. If other districts prefer the black, and piratical, and traitorous banner of nullification, and the bloody flag of Old England, let it be known, that when the standard of liberty, the broad stripes and bright stars of the

American Union shall be unfurled to the breeze, the people of Chester, will be proud to acknowledge themselves among its most strenuous supporters."

At Granville Superior Court, held last week, came on the trial of Robert Potter, indicted for stabbing Lewis Taylor. He submitted his case to the Court, and was sentenced to two years imprisonment, to pay a fine of 2,000 dollars, and give security for his good behaviour two years in the sum of 2,000 dollars. Subsequently, upon the motion of the Solicitor General, he was ordered to be removed for safe keeping to the jail in Hillsborough.

Mr. Potter's term of imprisonment, to which he was sentenced in September last for maiming Lewis K. Willie, expiring during the late term of the Court. In the case of Taylor, he was indicted for stabbing only, the indictment being silent on the subject of maiming.—Raleigh Star.

From the North Carolina Journal. ADMINISTRATION MEETING.

A large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Cumberland, favorable to the present Administration was held at the Court House in Fayetteville on the 8th inst. to take into consideration the propriety of holding a District Convention, in the town of Rockingham, in April next, for the purpose of selecting a suitable person as Elector for this District, and for the purpose of electing Delegates to the same:

On motion, LOUIS D. HENRY, Esq. was called to the Chair, and DILLON JORDAN, Esq. appointed Secretary.

After an address from the Chairman, explanatory of the objects of this Meeting, on motion T. L. Hybart, Dr. Thos. N. Cameron, and William Murchison, Esq. were appointed a Committee to prepare a Preamble and Resolutions expressive of the sense of this Meeting, as to the measures of the present Administration; and as to the propriety of holding said Convention; which Committee, reported the following Preamble and Resolutions, which on motion, were unanimously adopted, viz:

WHEREAS, it is the undoubted right of the freemen of our land, freely to express their opinions of the conduct of those to whom the administration of the affairs of its Government are committed; and whereas, we as a portion of the free citizens of the United States, have witnessed with pleasure an anxious desire on the part of Andrew Jackson, our venerable and worthy Chief Magistrate, to promote the harmony and prosperity, and also to preserve unshaken, the honor and integrity of the Union. We therefore, cheerfully add ours, to the many other testimonials of popular approbation, of the measures of his administration; and of popular confidence in his public and private virtues.

Be it therefore Resolved, That the confidence of this Meeting, in the firmness and patriotism of Andrew Jackson, is unimpaired, and that we cordially approve of his able and efficient administration of the affairs of the General Government.

Resolved, That we cheerfully unite with our fellow citizens in different sections of the Union, in recommending Andrew Jackson for re-election; and that we will use all honorable endeavors to accomplish so desirable an object.

Resolved, That the proposed Baltimore Convention for the purpose of nominating some tried Republican Citizen, to be placed on the Jackson Ticket, for Vice President has our entire approbation, as providing the surest means to secure harmony and union among the great republican party in this country; and that we, as a portion of the people of North Carolina approve of the appointment of Delegates to that Convention, made by the State Meeting in Raleigh.

Resolved, That we will support such person as that Convention may nominate for the Vice Presidency at the approaching election.

Resolved, That we have full confidence in the talents and patriotism of Martin Van Buren, of New York, and we believe that he is eminently qualified for the appointment to which he was recently nominated by the President, and view his rejection by the Senate of the United States, as an attempt not only to prostrate a talented and eminently useful citizen, but also to embarrass the administration of Andrew Jackson, and to obstruct our negotiations with the Government of Great Britain.

Resolved, That we approve the course which our Senators, the Hon. Bedford Brown, and the Hon. Willie P. Mangum, pursued in relation to that nomination; and that as a portion of their constituents, we tender them our acknowledgments, for vindicating by their vote, as we believe, the will of a large majority of the people of North Carolina; and that a copy of this and the foregoing resolutions, be forwarded to them by the Secretary of this Meeting.

Resolved, That we approve of the proposed District Convention, to be held in the Town of Rockingham, on the 17th of April next, for the purpose of selecting some suitable person as Elector for this District, and that we will elect five Delegates to attend the same.

Resolved, That in the event of a vacancy occurring in the Delegation to said District Convention, from this County, that the remaining members shall have power to supply such vacancy.

Resolved, That we respectfully recommend to the friends of the present administration, in the several Counties composing this Electoral District, to hold meetings and appoint Delegates, to attend the Convention at Rockingham, in April next.

On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed as Delegates to represent the friends of the present Administration, in the Convention to be held at Rockingham, on the 17th of April next, namely, William Murchison, Esq. Col. David Gillis, David McNeil, Thomas L. Hybart, and Dillon Jordan, jr. Esqrs.

On motion, Resolved, That the proceedings of this Meeting be published in the North Carolina Journal, and all other papers friendly to the present administration, in this State.

On motion, The Meeting adjourned.

LOUIS D. HENRY, Chairman.

DILLON JORDAN, JR. Secretary.

The Senate of Maine has, by a large majority, passed a resolution rendering the choice of the Presidential electors in that State by a general ticket.

GEORGIA QUESTION.

There is more mischief brewing. The Supreme Court has decided against the State of Georgia—and the blow was followed up in the House of Representatives by a Memorial, presented by Mr. Adams from the City of New York, on the subject of the two Missionaries, confined in the Penitentiary.

The Decision of the Court is ultra. It goes the whole against the Rights and Sovereignty of the States. It must startle every man, who is for preserving the State Governments all the powers which, have been reserved to them. The power now claimed by the United States over the territory of the State of Georgia is not granted by the Constitution. It gives Congress the power to regulate trade with the Indian tribes—and nothing more.—It is not believed, that Georgia will submit to the decision—and that when it is certified to her State Court, they will take no account of it. What then? Will the Supreme Court be so infatuated as to persevere—and issue further process in the case?

The Memorial laid before the House of Representatives on Monday, threatens to call up another Georgia Question. The excitement produced on the very presentation of it was alarming. "Would that House (exclaimed Mr. Clayton of Georgia) consent

to make itself the instrument of adding excitement to excitement, till they should rend the Union to pieces. A few steps more, and they would bring those States to a condition like that, in which the colonies were immediately before that rupture with Great Britain. He warned,—he cautioned gentlemen; he would not stoop to entreat them. Memorials like these could be got up at any time by a set of deluded fanatics. Congress should look to the condition of the Old States, and not by a reckless and unfeeling course provoke them yet farther. He prayed gentlemen to consider. He warned the house to proceed with prudence, and consideration, and though he would not implore them, yet he earnestly warned them to disregard such a memorial."

Mr. Drayton of South Carolina also raised his warning voice: "Will it not be likely to increase the agitation which now pervades so large a portion of the community—to exasperate to madness the citizens of Georgia, already convulsed by the strongest excitement to influence the public mind—an excitement, which, without the legitimate and inflammatory interposition of this House, may impel them to acts, which might involve us in the horrors of intestine war, and shake the pillars of the Constitution to its centre? Does any member of this House desire this? Are we convened here to dissolve the bonds which connect these United States? Are we not here for the purpose of strengthening, of consolidating the Federal Union? And if, by expressing an opinion, we do ought to impair its integrity, or to undermine its performance, are we not traitors to the constitution, and to the laws, and to the sacred obligations which are imposed upon us?"

The motion to lay this memorial on the table was lost, by 91 to 92. Some of the Southern gentlemen were not in their seats. If they had been, the question would have been carried against the agitators.—Richmond Enq.

A Convention of the Legislature of Maine has just met—Present 21 members of the Senate, and 112 of the other House. They adopted resolutions strongly reprobating the rejection of Mr. V. Buren, and approved of sending Delegates to the Baltimore Convention to nominate a Vice President.

The people of Alabama are also rising in the majesty of their strength. A respectable meeting of the citizens of Madison county assembled at Huntsville on the 22d Feb.—and out of from 350 to 500, not more than 3 or 4 nays were heard to the resolutions that were adopted. Among these is the following:

Resolved, By this meeting, that the vote of our Senator, the Hon. Gabriel Moore, on the nomination of Mr. Van Buren, before the Senate of the United States, meets our decided disapprobation—and that he be requested to invite the President to re-nominate Mr. Van Buren, and sustain said nomination by voting for its confirmation, or immediately resign his seat in the Senate, so that Alabama may appoint a Senator, who will fairly represent her will in that body.

Resolved, That our confidence in the talents, integrity and patriotism of the Hon. Martin Van Buren, remains unabated, and without intending to interfere with the deliberations of the Baltimore Convention, we would respectfully submit his claims to the Vice Presidency, to the favorable consideration of said Convention."

The Huntsville Democrat says, that Major Hubbard, who assisted in the Courtland Meeting, was "Governor Moore's warm and efficient friend in his election, to the Senate over Col. McKinley"—that the "Governor's best friends have deserted him—and that the people are indignant."

The decision of the Supreme Court, in the case of the Missionaries comes upon us, to say the least of it, at a most unfortunate time. What is the condition of the Indians? From the late report of the Secretary of War, it appears that 19,390 Indians have emigrated beyond the Mississippi—and 16,570 will go in the course of the year—in all, 35,960—and that there remain east of the Mississippi, and south of Michigan, about 36,450.—Of these, the Creeks constitute about 20,000.—But since the decision of the Court, it is ascertained that the Creeks in Alabama have held a Great Council, and that they have sent a deputation to Washington to sell their lands. The effect of this decision on the 11,000 Cherokee is easily guessed.—Out of these, 650 of the Georgia tribe had already enrolled themselves for emigration. Who does not see the effect of this decision upon their minds? The Indian Superintendent writes to the Secretary of War on the 6th January last, "The Delegation will propose a treaty, in event of a failure to regain their ancient privileges here." The Court holds out this "promise to the ear"—the government is baffled in their negotiation, and the melioration of the Indians is postponed.—Id.

Indemnities with France.—A bill has been reported in the House of Representatives of the U. S. for carrying into effect the convention of indemnities with France. According to this bill, the whole direction of determining on the merits of the respective claims, is left to the Commissioners who are to be appointed; the distribution of the fund is wholly in their hands. The duration of the commission is limited to three years. Their awards are to be presented to the Treasury, where, if there be not sufficient funds received to discharge them, a certificate is to be issued, transferable to order, of the amount due on said award, to be paid as soon as the balance of indemnities is received.—N. Y. Standard.

A letter from Paris to the New York Courier, says—

"It would be impossible to give you an idea of the sensation which your President's Message has produced throughout England, France, and Germany. It was scarcely received in Paris, than one of the most distinguished and illustrious Germans translated it, with orders to have 10,000 copies of it printed for distribution in his country. In England it is the same. There is not a paper of any standing, which has not given it entire—a thing unheard of; for heretofore the English papers were satisfied to give their readers some garbled extracts. Now mark it well, you are acknowledged as the great Republic by all—Tories and Ultra-Tories, Whigs and Radicals. This is a splendid testimony, and there is no American in Paris who does not feel proud of this award, extorted as it were by the force of conviction from all parties. The moral influence of this document in the present state of things cannot be calculated; and if the Reform Bill be eventually carried, it will owe much to this Message—which has, as I understand, already greatly reanimated the drooping spirits of the Whigs, exhausted by the long resistance they have met."

The total of the most recent report concerning the Cholera in Great Britain is—of cases, 3438, of deaths, 1069. Seven or eight cases had occurred in Edinburgh. The disease attacks only the most intemperate and uncleanly persons; it is contagious, and on carrion. Pestilence performs abroad the office of the scavenger.

Population of Great Britain.—The population returns have been printed by order of Parliament.—From the summary of this document, it appears that the population of England was, in 1801, 8,331,434; in 1811, 9,538,827; being an increase of 14 1/2 per cent. In 1821, 11,261,437, being an increase of 17 1/2 per cent.; and in 1831, 13,089,338, an increase of 16 per cent. The increase within the last thirty years has been 4,757,904.

The summary of the annual value of real property in England, was £49,744,622; in Wales, £2,153,901; and in Scotland, £8,652,655; making a total of £56,551,178.

The population of Wales stands thus:—in 1811 611,738; in 1821, 717,438; and in 1831, 805,236. That of Scotland as follows:—In 1801, 1,508,088; in 1811, 1,805,688; in 1821, 2,098,456; and in 1831, 2,365,807.

The summary of Great Britain is as follows:—In 1801, 10,942,643; in 1811, 12,609,864, being an increase of 15 1/2 per cent.; in 1821, 14,391,631, an increase of 14 per cent.; and in 1831, 16,537,398, an increase of 15 per cent.

The population of London was in 1801, 864,945; in 1811, 1,000,546; in 1821, 1,225,604; and in 1831, 1,474,069—males, 684,541; females, 789,628. The population of Ireland, is stated to be 7,734,000, being an increase of 13 1/2 per cent. upon the census of 1821.

Wreckers.—The severe weather on our coast, during the past winter, has driven several vessels on shore, and probably consigned many to the deep which we shall never hear of. Among the valuable ships stranded upon the narrow tongues of land, and which make out from our coast, shall we shelly, we may reckon the Canning and the Putnam most valuable—both freighted with rich cargoes of the most reasonable goods, in every variety. But it is incredible to learn how much of this property has been stolen. We have heard of the wreckers on the coast of Cornwall, and other parts of the world; but we question whether they are a more daring or hardy band of freebooters, than those who inhabit our coast; and the sight of a ship ashore—a noble victim of the elements—a sight calculated to create the deepest sympathy—is a source of immense joy to these Dirty Hatteracks, who consider her a lawful prey, and pounce upon her for plunder as they would on a spermaceti whale, thrown on shore in a storm. We are daily hearing of depredations committed on property saved from the two before mentioned ships. Places of concealment for goods thus obtained, are carefully arranged near the beach, and the amount of property stolen from the Canning and Putnam, cannot be less than \$20,000 in value.

Two passengers in the Putnam who crawled from the bowsprit to the shore on a cable, hauled taught and secured in the beach, had like Peregrine in John Bull, slung a box of jewelry on their back worth no less than £500 sterling; when returning thanks to Providence for divine interposition, they were robbed on the beach of their valuables and of the rings on their fingers by respectable citizens of this land of freedom, who had taught themselves to believe that a wreck or the wrecked were common spoils. In several houses in the town of Hampstead goods from the Canning were found concealed, and several wagon loads were transported to this city undetected and unclaimed. Even the owner of the surf rocks on which the Canning was stranded, had the modesty, we learn, to send in a bill for \$50 for beaching the ship on his property. There are state laws severe enough, to reach the cases if they occur under our jurisdiction, but Congress should pass heavy penal laws to protect persons and property thus exposed to danger.

New York paper.

Probabilities of Human Life.—The following table of the probabilities of human life has been given by M. de la Malle:

Table with 3 columns: Age, Probable future life, and another column. Rows show ages from 10 to 20, 20 to 25, 25 to 30, 30 to 35, 35 to 40, 40 to 45, 45 to 50, 50 to 55, 55 to 60, 60 to 65.

M. de la Malle says this table was formed from the property tables, the registers of birth, puberty, marriage, death, age, sex, diseases, &c. which were kept by the Romans with the greatest exactness, from the time of Servius Tullius to that of Justinian. Ulpianus fixes thirty years as the mean duration of human life during that period. It is extraordinary that the chances of life detailed in the above table are precisely those which the registers of mortality in the city of Florence exhibit in the present day.

DIED.

On Wednesday the 14th inst. Mrs. ANN BLACK, widow of the late Mr. Henry Black:

In Greene county, Georgia, on the 22d ult. the Rev. Dr. Francis Curran, aged 81 years. Mr. C. was one of the Revolutionary patriots, and his name is particularly connected with the earliest Declaration of Independence: being one of those who first asserted the Mecklenburg, North Carolina Independence, in May 1776. He was a patriot—a learned man—a divine—and at the time of his death, had the pastoral charge of a church of the Presbyterian denomination. President Jackson was his pupil, in early life.

MAINE LIST.

PORT OF NEWBERN.

ARRIVED.

Schr. Trott, Luther, 65 hours from New York, to Joseph M. Granade & Co. Schr. Rebecca, Jones, 67 hours from New York, to Joseph M. Granade & Co. with 7 Cases and 2 Trunks Mose. to J. Van Sickle 2 Boxes and 1 Barrel to H. G. Latimer & Co. Schr. Select, Conlin, from New York.

CLEARED.

Schr. Rebecca, Jones, New York, with 117 Bales of Cotton 4. 6. 0. P. O. filed. Staves 52 Bls. Turpentine, 250 Bacon, Flams, by Jos. M. Granade & Co.

Grape Vine Roots.

750 Grape Vine Roots, from Mr. Loubar's Nursery, on Long Island, just received and for sale by THOMAS WATSON. Newbern, March 21.

TUITION.

HAVING located myself as a TEACHER on David Ward, Esq. I take this method of soliciting the patronage of those who may have a desire to place their children or wards under my tuition. Strict attention shall be paid to students in their respective studies. Board may be had proximate to the institution, on moderate terms and in respectable families. The School being permanent and the situation healthy, will, I flatter myself, be inducements to parents and guardians to favour me with their patronage. Terms of tuition, \$4 per session of 80 days, for spelling, reading, writing and arithmetic; and \$6 do. for bookkeeping and surveying. C. C. POWERS. Onslow, 20th March, 1832.