



THE SENTINEL.

NEWBERN:

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1852.

We understand that the meeting of our citizens, appointed for this evening, on the subject of the Central Rail Road, is postponed, in consequence of the indisposition of one of the Commissioners.

The Vice Presidency, &c.—It appears to be conceded on all hands that Gen. Jackson will be re-elected President of the United States for four years from the 4th of March next. With respect to the Vice Presidency, it is extremely uncertain who will be elected to fill the vacancy that Mr. Calhoun's retirement will occasion. Several candidates are already in the field. John Sergeant is to be run on the Clay Ticket—Amos Ellmaker with Mr. Wirt, and Penn. Myranda seems resolved to throw away her vote on Mr. Wilkins. The election of either of those named, is entirely out of the question. The next consideration which presents itself is, who will be run on the ticket with General Jackson? New York is resolved to support Mr. Van Buren. What candidate will be run by the States South of the Potomac is still a vexed question. In Virginia, there appears to be two parties, one disposed to support Mr. Van Buren, and the other Philip P. Barbour. In our own State, equal uncertainty seems to prevail. The leading Republican journals, however, actuated by a desire to move together, so as to prevent the election going to the Senate, will probably await the determination of the Baltimore Convention, and support whoever may be the selection of that body. Our own opinion is that, Philip P. Barbour would make the Republican Party more than any individual now before the public. He is unexceptionable in every respect. He is a Republican of the old school of '98—in favor of a strict construction of the Constitution, opposed to the Tariff and Internal Improvement by the General Government, of unquestionable talents, and in every respect such a man as our Republican party can confide in. We believe that Mr. Van Buren, although possessing talents of a high order, and on all leading questions of public policy entertaining nearly the same views as Mr. Barbour, cannot fill the office of Vice President without drawing upon the Executive; and that he would best promote his own interest, and the interests of the Republican party, by either directing again the business of his own great State, or going to one or other of the Houses of Congress. By doing so, at the expiration of the four years of General Jackson's term, his chance for the highest office in the gift of his country, would be at least equal to what it would be, were he made Vice President. We shall wait to see the result of the Convention in Baltimore next month, with considerable impatience.

New Paper.—We have received the first number of the Herald, printed at Windsor, N. C. by Mr. John Campbell, formerly Editor of the Milton Gazette. It is a neatly printed sheet, of the super-royal size, and will be devoted, as we infer from the opening address of the Editor, to the maintenance of sound Republican doctrine.

Messrs. TOMPKINS & SALTSMARSH, gentlemen in whose integrity and enterprise entire confidence may be placed, have received from the Post Office Department the contract for the mail between Georgetown, S. C. and Smithville. We understand they will enter upon their duties forthwith, and that means will be used to render the accommodations and dispatch on that part of the line, ample and satisfactory.

Late from Europe.—The packet ship Sheffield, at New York, brings Liverpool dates to the 8th of March. The most important news furnished by this arrival, is the announcement of the landing of French troops in Italy. A ship of the line, and two frigates, with troops on board, arrived at Ancona on the 21st of February, and landed 1000 men on the 22d.—The Pontifical troops retiring into the fortress. The principles of intervention on which this movement is predicated, or the political objects to be effected by it, do not appear to be understood by the English journalists—they regard it, however, as presenting a more warlike appearance than almost any other step that has been taken by any of the European powers, for a year past.

It is stated under the head of Vienna, Feb. 21, that an unusual number of couriers had arrived in that city, going to or from Paris. Their arrival had given rise to much diplomatic activity, and had created some alarm among the speculators in the funds. Nothing positive is mentioned respecting the news of which they were the bearers; but it is supposed that they refer to the affairs of Italy. The Allegemane Zeitung of 27th Feb. says, "This extraordinary exchange of couriers causes much anxiety on 'Change, and makes the speculators timid. It is feared that the sending of the French troops to Civita Vecchia may cause serious collisions, as it is without the consent of the Papal See, and nobody has a right to send troops to the territory without a previous invitation; this might be considered in the present case, as a hostile attack on a friendly state."

Notwithstanding all this, General Gabrowski, commanding the Austrian troops in Italy, issued on the 23d Feb. the day after the landing of the French, the following proclamation.

Order of the day of General Gabrowski, the 23d Feb. It having been reported that a French squadron was to land troops in some port on the coast of the Pope's state, and this intelligence having become for some days the subject of general conversation, good and peaceable citizens consider this fact as a signal for fatal disorders, because the revolutionary party derives from thence fresh and chimeral hopes. Now it is proper to remark, that whatever movement may take place among the French troops, such an expedition can only be directed by principles similar to those

which led the troops of his Imperial and Royal Majesty to enter the Legations, that is to say, principles which do not aim at rebellion, anarchy, and the subversion of legitimate authority. The High Powers, including France, agree entirely upon this point. Let the reports in question be true or false, they need not occasion any uneasiness with respect to the affairs of the Roman State. I am bound to inform the troops of the different corps of this.

GENERAL GABROWSKI. It appears, though there is much anxiety to learn the explanation of the Perier ministry on the subject of this expedition, that neither the English nor French funds have been affected by it, which is certainly a favourable symptom; but it is nevertheless a mysterious manoeuvre, and one most likely to distract the peace of Europe. On this the London Times remarks—

"We have before so fully expressed ourselves on the policy of a French intervention in Italy, and on the new principles of interference which a French expedition to the Papal States would establish, that we need say nothing more, till we hear the explanation of the Perier Ministry, or obtain an authoritative statement of facts from the French Government."

According to present appearances we have no hesitation in saying that, in the first place, no enterprise was ever more unadvised; 2dly, that none was ever more likely to be either useless or injurious; 3dly, that none ever manifested a greater departure from the understood laws of national independence; and 4thly, that none was ever more likely to lead to that collision which all parties deprecate as the signal for a war, which all profess to deplore.

On each of the four heads above assumed, the Times proceeds to make some sensible remarks—we have no room for them to-day. A French paper asserts that a courier from Vienna has brought to the Austrian Ambassador, at Paris, some instructions which do not much agree with the promises of disarming. M. Metternich is said to demand a precise explanation with regard to the expedition, which appears as mysterious at Vienna as at Paris. The Reform Bill was still in the House of Commons at our latest dates—and progressing. It was expected that it would likely be read a third time on the 12th or 14th March—and would immediately be carried up to the House of Lords, where it was confidently expected that it would be successful; though among some, doubts still were entertained.

The last version of the Peage Question is, that Earl Grey has a list in his pocket, which he will show to the anti-reform Peers on the night of the all important debate, leaving it to themselves to determine, whether it shall be put into act. The London Sun of 5th March, in a satirical article, says, a threat has been thrown out, that, in the event of the Reform Bill passing, a considerable number of Peers headed by the Duke of Cumberland, are to bind themselves by an oath never again to enter the doors of Parliament. The article in question concludes by offering a substitute, being no less than a being automatic on the benches of wood or wax, and making them vote "aye" or "no" by means of strings, which the Ministers are to pull, as occasion requires.

The Court Journal of the 5th March says— "The Duke of Wellington, and a large party of Nobility opposed to the Reform Bill, have had a meeting, at which it was resolved to oppose the second reading of the Bill. The Noble Duke, however, has given his approval to a plan of Reform proposed by one of his party. A new Bill, drawn out by a young Barrister, at the request of some of the moderate Anti-Reformers, is in circulation, but it has not been adopted by the Anti-Reform Peers generally; and it is not yet decided what specific measure shall be proposed to the House of Peers, by way of amendment on Lord Grey's measure."

A London paragraph says—I am currently reported at Madrid, that the Spanish Ambassador in London has received positive instructions from his Court, to communicate on all occasions with the Duke of Wellington, and to take no step of importance without consulting previously with his Grace. The Message des Chambers of 4th March, asserts that neither Great Britain nor France will allow Spain to march an army into Portugal; but, on the other hand, it is said that Ferdinand intends nothing of the kind, which is in a measure confirmed by the London Sun of the 6th item, which says "The representations of the English Ambassador and of the French Charge d'Affaires at Madrid, have, it is believed in London, induced the Spanish Government to suspend their military preparations in aid of Don Miguel. An army of observation, however, will be stationed on the frontiers."

In one of our London papers before us, we find the following paragraph: The King of Bavaria has acquiesced in the proposal of the three Powers to have his son appointed the Sovereign of Greece. The Duke of Reichstadt.—A Paris Journal (La Revolution) mentions that the French Government has directed its Ambassador at Vienna to propose to the Austrian Cabinet the elevation of the Duke of Reichstadt to the throne of Greece. We presume all our readers know that the Duke of Reichstadt is the son of Napoleon, who has been educated by his mother at the Court of Austria. Our last Liverpool paper, has the following paragraph, headed "Greece?" "The accounts from Greece continue to be illustrative of a highly disorderly state of society. There are now said to be no less than three independent Congresses assembled in various parts of the island. An end, however, is about to be put to these dissensions, by the appointment of Prince Otto, of Bavaria, as the King; a nomination by the great power of Europe, which is said to have been accepted, on his behalf, by the father of the young prince. A council of regency will be named to govern the kingdom during the minority of the King."

COTTON MARKET.—Liverpool, March 8.—The enquiry for Cotton during the week, has been very extensive, and at an advance generally, of 1d. per lb. upon American descriptions. LIVERPOOL, March 8.—[Extract of a letter]—The arrivals of Cotton, till within a few days, have been very light, and as the advices from the States confirm the previous statements that the crop on the Mississippi will be materially deficient, the market has been very firm, and prices have been on the advance. The general sales of new Uplands are making at 6 1/2 to 6 3/4; and very fine ones at 7d. to 7 1/2; N. Orleans 6 1/2 to 7 1/4; Alabama 6 1/2 to 6 3/4. Our stock is much reduced, being estimated at 150,000 bags, but our supplies for the next 4 months will be heavy, and in that period there will be a great accumulation of stock. Our markets are very abundantly supplied with Grain and Flour, and prices are not supported. Flour in bond sweet and sour may be quoted at 18s. a 23s. per bbl, Montreal Pot Ashes 28s. a 28s. 6d. LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, March 7. There are now 24 vessels in with Cotton this week, which will average about 1000 bags each. The accounts from Manchester are not quite so favorable as they were, and as the business doing is moderate in some descriptions, buyers have a little advantage; the quantity offered is limited, and generally speaking the market is firm. The sales to-day amounted to 3500 and the prices are as follows—Sea Island, very fine, 24d. a lb. 6d.—Upland, Bowed, 5 1/2 a 7 1/2; New Orleans, 5 1/2 a 8 1/2—Bahia, 5 1/2—West Indian, 5 1/2—Egyptian, 7s. ONE DAY LATER.—The ship Lion, Capt. Rich arrived at Boston, brings Liverpool papers to the 9th March, and London to the 8th inclusive. The Cholera returns for London on the 7th give 45

new-cases and 16 deaths. Total in London, 345 cases.—Deaths 184. The Common Law Commissioners have reported in favor of abolishing imprisonment for debt. From the Monitor. The most perfect understanding is established between our troops at Ancona and the local authorities. They occupy the citadel conjointly with those of the Holy See. This expedition, which had been long foreseen, in case that tranquility should be again troubled in the Roman States, will prove, like that of Belgium, the honourable intentions of the French Government; and notwithstanding the small number of troops that compose it, there is hope that this second expedition will prove like the first—the happy result leading more speedily in the estates of the Holy See, to a solution of the difficulties which the Powers earnestly desire to see removed, as they have already proved by the negotiations, which continue to be carried on with activity.

LONDON, March 8.—In the House of Commons on the 8th, Sir Vyvyan instigated an inquiry as to the landing of the French troops at Ancona—whether the British Government had received any information on the subject from the sovereign of the Papal States. Lord Palmerston said he could not, consistently with public duty, enter into details regarding the proceedings adopted on this country or France. Assault at Washington.—It appears by the Washington papers, that the Hon. Mr. Stanberry, member of the House of Representatives from Ohio, was assaulted in the streets on the evening of the 13th inst. by Gen. Samuel Houston, late governor of Tennessee. The alleged cause of offence was certain remarks made by Mr. Stanberry on the floor of the House some few weeks ago, on the subject of supplying the emigrating Indians with rations. At the time of attack Mr. Stanberry was walking alone, and Gov. Houston was attended with one or two friends. The former was struck before he was aware of danger, with a blow on the left side of the head—this fell him to the ground, when he was again struck, which wounded the side and broke some of the bones of his right hand. Mr. Stanberry drew a pistol, and aimed at the breast of Gov. Houston, but it missed fire, upon which falling other blows were struck. Mr. Stanberry was confined to bed in consequence of the injury sustained, and next day addressed a letter to the speaker of the House, of which the following is a copy.

House of Representatives, Saturday, April 14. The Speaker, Sir: I have had a communication from the Hon. William Stanberry, relative to an assault which he stated to have been committed upon him for words spoken in the discharge of his official duties, which, if it was the pleasure of the House should be read. The reading being called for, the letter was read by the Clerk, viz: To the Hon. A. Stevenson Speaker of the House of Representatives: Sir—I was waylaid in the street, near to my boarding house, last night, about 8 o'clock, and attacked, knocked down by a blue-john, and severely bruised and wounded by Samuel Houston, late of Tennessee, for words spoken in my place, in the House of Representatives, by reason of which I am confined to my bed, and unable to discharge my duties in the House, and attend to the interest of my constituents. I communicate this information to you, and request that you will lay it before the House. Very respectfully, yours,

WILLIAM STANBERRY, Member of the H. of Representatives. April 14th, 1852. This being read, the Speaker asked "what disposition do the House wish to make upon this communication?" Mr. T. Hall moved that it be referred to the Committee on Privilege. Mr. Vance offered the following resolution: Resolved, That the Speaker do issue his warrant, directed to the Sergeant at arms attending the House, commanding him to take into custody, wherever to be found, the body of Samuel Houston, and the same, in his custody, to keep, subject to the further order and discretion of this House.

After a long debate the resolution of Mr. Vance was adopted by a vote of 145 to 25—and, subsequently, after a discussion of considerable length upon the formulary of proceeding, the following resolution was adopted without opposition: Resolved, That Samuel Houston be brought to the bar of this House, "to answer the charge of having assaulted and beaten William Stanberry, a Member of this House from the State of Ohio, for words spoken by said Stanberry, in his place, as a member of this House, in debate upon a question depending before this House."

Immediately after the adoption of the resolution, Gen. Houston was introduced into the House by the Sergeant-at-Arms, and was shewn to a seat on the floor in front of the Chair. The SPEAKER addressed him as follows— SAMUEL HOUSTON: You have been brought before this House, by its order, to answer the charge of having assaulted and beaten William Stanberry, a member of the House of Representatives from the State of Ohio, for words spoken by him in his place, as a member of the House of Representatives from the State of Ohio, for words spoken by him in his place, as a member of the House, in debate upon a question then depending before the House. Before you are called upon to answer in any manner to the subject matter of this charge, it is my duty, as the presiding officer of this House, to inform you, that if you desire the aid of counsel, the testimony of witnesses, time to prepare for your defence, or have any other request, to make in relation to this subject, your request will now be received and considered by the House. If, however, you neither wish for counsel, witnesses, or further time, but are now ready to proceed to the investigation of the charge, you will state it, and the House will take order accordingly.

To which Gen. Houston replied in these terms: MR. SPEAKER: I wish no counsel—I shall require the attendance of witnesses. Having but this moment been apprised of the course which would be pursued by the House, and believing, as I do, that this investigation is to form a precedent essentially involving the liberty of American citizens, I will claim at least twenty-four hours to prepare my response to the accusation. Gen. Houston then withdrew in custody of the Sergeant at Arms. After his departure, the SPEAKER stated his reply to the House. MR. J. DAVIS then offered the following resolution: Resolved, That a Committee of Privileges, consisting of seven members, be appointed, and instructed to report a mode of proceeding in the case of Samuel Houston, who is now in custody by virtue of an order of this House, and that said Committee have leave to execute the duty assigned them immediately. The House then adjourned. The following Committee were appointed in pursuance of said resolution: Messrs. J. DAVIS, DRAYTON, TAYLOR, WAYNE, MULENBERG, CLAY, and ELLSWORTH.

The Bank Investigation.—The Philadelphia Enquirer of the 16th says on this subject— "We understand that the Bank Committee concluded the labours of their investigation, so far as relates to an examination of witnesses, accounts, &c. on Saturday last. Several of the Committee will, however, remain in the city a few days longer, in order to give their report regularity and form, as well as with the object of receiving from the Bank several documents necessary to a full understanding of the affairs of the institution. We trust and believe, the rumours of the day to the contrary notwithstanding, that the report will prove satisfactory to a majority of Congress—to a majority of the people, and to the friends of the Bank generally."

We learn from Washington, (says the Richmond Enquirer) that it is probable the Bank will not press the renewal of its charter during the present session. But it will most likely be governed by circumstances. If the Committee report more favorably than has been expected, it will try to avail itself of this circumstance to press its charter through. Should it succeed through both houses, our recourse must then be in the President.—We look to him as our sheet-anchor upon that subject. We believe he will stand firm—and that he will save the Constitution from being any longer violated by so gigantic and unauthorised an institution. The following extracts from letters addressed to the Secretary of the Navy by Master Commandant F. H. Gregory, commanding the United States ship Falmouth, are published in the Washington Globe. The fact mentioned is worthy of notice, that out of a crew of 214, only 109 draw their rations of ardent spirits, the remainder having voluntarily relinquished their use and received money in their stead. The fact also deserves attention that almost every act of delinquency among the seamen is attributable to one cause, that of intemperance.

CALLAO, January 12. "I have the satisfaction to inform you, that the several governments upon this coast, appear to be as well settled, and our flag so much respected by them that our cruise so far, has been but a courteous visit, from one place to another: received with every demonstration of friendship and respect every where. "On receiving your letter informing me of the destination of Commodore Downes, I had no time in addressing the United States Consuls upon the coast and at the Sandwich Islands, of the duties assigned me by the government; and held myself in readiness to proceed instantly to any place, wherever the interest of our country may need my services. "I have again to assure you that the health of the crew is excellent—and the order and discipline, such as becomes the high character of the Flag we bear. "Almost every delinquency amongst the seamen may be traced to one source, that of intemperance; and some few punishments have been inflicted for that offence and others emanating from it. It is but just, however, to bid eve, that the moral condition of the crews is very promising—which will be apparent to you from the facts that our muster is two hundred and fourteen, and only one hundred and nine draw their spirits—the others having voluntarily relinquished the use of it, after the promulgation of your order directing payment to be made in lieu of the spirit part of their rations. I am happy also to observe, that a disposition has been constantly manifested by the officers, to secure to their inferiors the enjoyment of every right they can justly claim—as well as to allow them every comfort and pleasure the service will admit of."

S. U. SHIP FALMOUTH, Callao, January 18th, 1852. The Dolphin arrived here on the 4th, all well, from her cruise to leeward. Capt. Long fell in with an English whale boat having seven men on board, who had deserted from the ship Sussex of London—to prevent their committing any depredations upon the sea, he brought them in. I have directed him to deliver them to the commander of the British squadron.

Quarantine.—The Major General of the army has issued the following Order, for the purpose of giving due effect to the quarantine regulations of ports on the Atlantic coast: HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, April 9th 1852. Commanding Officers of Forts and Stations upon the sea coast, are in pursuance of the act of Congress, approved February 22d, 1790, respecting quarantines and health laws, authorized and required faithfully to aid in the execution of any quarantines or other restraints which may be established by the health laws of any of the States, respecting any vessel arriving in, or bound to any port or district thereof, whether from a foreign port or place or from a district within the United States: And such commanding officers are hereby required to act in conformity with such health laws and regulations as are or may be established by the laws of the States, within their respective precincts and commands. By order of MAJ. GEN. MACOMB, R. JONES, Adj. Gen.

The appointment of HUGH S. LEGARE, of South Carolina, to be Charge des Affaires to Belgium, has been confirmed by the Senate. Candour.—The editor of the Richmond Whig, is generally very perverse in political matters, and untiring in his efforts to injure the President and his friends; but when he suffers his reason and cool reflection to have their proper ascendancy over his passions and his prejudices, he can see things in their proper light; and when this is the case he displays the feelings and candour of a gentleman and man of honor. As no one will pretend to accuse him of a disposition to favour the President or his friends without reasonable cause, we lay before our readers the following extract from his paper, on the subject of a part of Duff Green's "stupidous fraud," to show the light in which that matter must and will be viewed by all intelligent and candid men.—Balt. Repub.

"We have, within 48 hours, read Maj. Lewis' and his partner, Mr. Curran's defence of their conduct in the lease of the Salt Spring from the Chicawsaw as alleged in Congress, and in the Telegraph, and find it, to our apprehension, entirely satisfactory. As we contributed to circulate the accusation against Lewis, and as his reply is excluded from its length, this acknowledgment appears to be due to fair play."

We quote the following from a communication made to the Richmond Enquirer: "It is equally true, that Mr. Van Buren cannot found any claim to our votes upon his hostility to internal improvements by the General Government.—For, besides the fact that his name is frequently to be found among those in Congress, who have voted for repairs, erection of gates and bridges, additional appropriations, &c. upon national roads, it is established beyond doubt, that he strenuously opposed the veto message of Gen. Jackson, refusing his signature to the Law for the Mayville turnpike. This veto is unequivocally true, and known in Washington, although not generally understood."

We have made particular enquiry with regard to the above anonymous statement, and

upon the best authority, give to it the most unqualified contradiction. Mr. Van Buren concurred entirely with the President in the principles contained in the Veto Message. Globe.

The Comet.—The comet has already been seen at Gibraltar. A letter received in London states, "a considerable portion of the tail of the comet was visible to the inhabitants in these parts. The comet itself, was not seen; but its direction was found to be northerly, so that we may soon expect this celestial visiter."

The old capitol of Virginia, at Williamsburg, was destroyed by fire on the 10th inst. A letter to the editors of the Norfolk Beacon furnishes the following:—"The old capitol, that ancient forum of Virginia eloquence, is in ruins! Yesterday, while the Supreme Court was sitting in it, and the bar engaged in the discussion of a law question, about 11 o'clock, the alarm of fire was given; a spot of several inches only was seen blazing on the roof; it spread rapidly, and in a few minutes defied resistance with the limited means of the city, to furnish water. The Judge and Bar, the Officers of the Court and citizens generally, were now active in removing the records, all of which I am happy to say were saved, though not without some intermixture by the bursting of some of the bundles. The fire was no doubt accidental, emanating from a spark from the chimney. When the cry of fire was given, a hung-jury was confined in their room, without waiting for the Sheriff, they burst the door and fled. Whether this be a contempt of Court, or not, my legal learning does not enable me to determine."

Compliment to our Country.—The following highly complimentary remarks are from the famous writer, O. P. Q. in the London Morning Chronicle. They are contained in a letter addressed to the King of England. "And perhaps your Majesty is also aware that the example of the United States of America has been very dangerous to absolute monarchs and absolute governments; for those Atlantic republicans have shown us that men can eat, and drink, and sleep, have children, and homes, and firesides, and trade, and commerce, and agriculture, and a navy, and an army, and great moral and intellectual, as well as political weight in the world, and be religious, and moral and literary, and can encourage the arts and sciences, and have pleasures and amusements, and joys and delicacies, rational, as well as intellectual, and civilized society—and yet have no national debt, no king!"

The ladies of the village of North Adams, in Mass. have formed themselves into a temperance society, agreeing to abstain entirely from drinking ardent spirits. Revenue of Boston.—The amount of revenue received during the first quarter of last year, was \$930,027.17. The amount accrued during the same time this year is \$1,362,300. Excess over last year, 433,273.

A cask, said to contain hardware, was lately shipped from New York to Fayetteville. On its arrival at Wilmington, N. C. it was about to be placed on board the steambot, near the boiler, when it was discovered that the cask contained ten kegs of gunpowder! Thus, for the paltry object of saving two dollars, were the passengers, crew, boat and cargo put in imminent jeopardy.

Interesting Anecdote.—In the debate on the renewal of Washington's remains in the House of Representatives, Mr. Howard of Maryland, said, "When the British fleet was passing up the Potomac with hostile intent, during the late war, the commander directed that when he arrived opposite Mount Vernon he should be informed of the fact. When he was told that the ship was passing by the tomb of Washington, the officers assembled upon deck and passed by uncovered and in silence."

MARRIED, On Tuesday evening, by the Rev. J. R. GORDMAN, EDWARD STANLY, Esq. Attorney at Law, to Miss JULIA JONES, daughter of the late Dr. HUGH JONES. In Johnston County on the evening of the 3d inst. REUBEN T. SANDERS, Esq. to Miss ELIZA C. BOON, daughter of Gen. DANIEL BOON. In Washington City, at the President's, on the evening of the 10th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Hawley, Mr. LUCIUS J. POLK, of Tennessee, to Miss MARY A. EASTON. On Wednesday afternoon, by the Rev. Dr. Duffin, Capt. ANDREW TALCOTE, of the U. S. Engineer corps, to Miss HARRIET HACKLEY of Norfolk.

MAINE LIST. PORT OF NEWBERN. ARRIVED, Schr. Trent, Luther, 7 days from New York, m. 2 to Jos. M. Granade & Co., William Stewart, Jr., Primrose & Co., J. Davis, O. W. Lund, E. Morath, J. Van Sickle, J. Minshew, J. M. Roberts, A. Borden & Co., S. Brown, E. Smallwood, and A. Ayres, post senger, Mr. Townsend. Schr. Mary, Chadwick, New York. Schr. Sarah, Ludlum, Palmdale. Schr. Fanny, Mason, Martinec. Schr. Pee Dee, Tolson. Schr. Baltimore, Howland, Baltimore. Capt. Mason left at St. Pierre, April 5, Brig. M. Jago, Dewing, lying off and on,—16 days from Salem.—also, Brig. Crusader, Pratt, 16 days from Wilmington, N. C.—all well. The Crusader had performed her voyage to Wilmington and back, in 45 days, including the time occupied in discharging one large cargo, and taking in another. CLEARED, Schr. Lyon, Mumford, for Charleston S. C. 1c 900 bushels Indian corn and 74 bushels rough rice. Jos. M. Granade & Co. Schr. Rebecca, Jones, for New York, with 109 bales Cotton, 88 bbl Turpentine, 58 bbl. Tar, 5m. W. O. Hhd. and bbl Staves, and heading, 100 bbls hams—Passengers, Messrs. Wilcox, Lattarap and Bryan. By Jos. M. Granade & Co. Schr. Cygnet, Lee, St. Martin's. Schr. Selet, Wheeler, New York.