



THE SENTINEL.

NEWBERN: FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1832.

A New Stage Route.—A Memorial petitioning for a line of stages between this place and Fayetteville, addressed to the Postmaster General, has been signed by a large number of our citizens.

Conversations of the President.—We are very much deceived if the sentiments expressed by the President, in relation to the recent disturbances at Washington, are not in entire accordance with those of nine-tenths of the community.

When we hear the partisans of Henry Clay, that ultra tariff, who wishes to impose on the labouring classes of the community, abusing in terms of the bitterest denunciation, the party in South Carolina who contend for the entire abandonment of the principle of protection, feelings of contempt rise involuntarily within us.

Manufactories.—We have always dreaded the prevalence of the feeling which our northern neighbors entertain on the subject of manufactures, and are among the number of those who desire never to see the manufacturing interest extended beyond its legitimate sphere, either by governmental patronage or individual enterprise.

In a speech lately delivered in Providence, Rhode Island, the very stronghold of cotton mills, a lamentable picture is drawn of the fate of the operatives in those establishments.

"We would presume to advise the Hon. Senator from Kentucky to travel in cog, when he visits cotton mills. He can then see, in many of the prisons of that name in New England, instead of rosy cheeks, the pale the sickly the haggard, countenance of the ragged child from 6 to 12 years of age.

The Hon. Gentleman might see about 5000 children in Rhode Island, almost one half of the whole number of the State, deprived in a great measure, of the means to learn even the first rudiments of education.

Can there exist a more intolerable slavery than this? Had the picture been drawn at a distance from the place at which this cruelty is practised, and where the means of detecting misrepresentation were not so immediately at hand, we would not have given credit to it.

Latitudinarian Doctrine.—Among the many causes which conspired to overthrow the late administration, no one operated more powerfully than the frequent avowals on the part of the Executive, of the unlimited powers of the government.

DINNER TO WASHINGTON IRVING.—A sumptuous dinner was given in New York on the 30th ult. to Washington Irving, Esq. The company numbered about three hundred.

Mr. IRVING was greatly agitated by the warm cheers with which he was hailed. He observed, that he believed most of his hearers were sensible of his being wholly unused to public speaking; but he should be wanting in the feeling of human nature if he was not roused and excited by the present scene.

As to my native city, from the time I approached the coast I had indications of its growing greatness. We had scarce described the land, when a thousand sails of all descriptions gleaming along the horizon, and all standing to or from one point, showed that we were in the neighborhood of a vast commercial emporium.

"This is my own my native Land." Mr. Irving was here interrupted by immense applause. When the cheering had subsided, he went on as follows: "It has been asked, 'Can I be content to live in this country?'

ambition—if possible, to found a name?" (A burst of applause, when Mr. Irving quickly resumed:—"I am asked how long I mean to remain here? They know but little of my heart or my feelings who can ask me this question. I answer, as long as I live!")

STILL LATER FROM ENGLAND. The packet ship North America, at New York from Liverpool, brings London advices to the 30th April, and Liverpool to the 1st May.

The Cholera appears by the official accounts to be diminishing in Paris, but spreading throughout France. A London paper of the 28th, says, it has broken out at Havre de Grace. All the French Ministers have been attacked. The Chamber of Deputies is prorogued.

REPORT OF WAR AND OF COALITION AGAINST FRANCE. We have this day received information of high importance which we do not hesitate to make known to the country and to the Government.

"60 to 70,000 men are between Logne and the Adige having in the legation a van guard of from 15 to 30,000 men." "The garrisons at Mantua, Xoschiera, &c. are placed on the war establishment."

"At Vienna every thing breathes war, (this is concealed from the French Embassy,) a general war, a crusade against the revolution of July within a few months." "Prince Metternich is engaged in a plan of arrangement and definitive circumscription of France."

"England is considered by Prince Metternich as out of all question of European order; but the management which Austria owes her imposes delay.—Thus, to cover itself on this side, Austria wishes to make France the aggressor." "The Emperor of Austria personally does not desire a restoration. His wishes are in favor of the Duke of Reichstadt; and it is by flattering this idea, which he could not serve, that Prince Metternich surmounts the horror of war entertained by Francis II."

"In Paris, (and this is easily verified,) the official correspondent and agent of Holyrood, is the Marquis Duke of Belluna. From him proceed entreaties, placards, money, &c. You may regard this information, as well as the rest, as authentic."

By a very remarkable coincidence, at the very time this information reached us we also received from another part of Europe, (England,) a letter from our habitual London correspondent, in which we read the following: "The important question of war is again the prevailing topic. War, considered impossible a few days since, is much talked of at present, and well informed persons appear to give credence to the report. There they say that there exists a secret treaty between Austria and Russia; that by this treaty, Austria is bound to send her forces into Italy, while Prussia and Russia shall invade France; that the moment of attack shall be that of the King of Holland's campaign to conquer Belgium, which has been wrested from him by the revolutionary party; that although the ratifications have been exchanged, these ratifications leave William of Orange perfectly at liberty to act. The latter will either subvert Leopold's throne, or impose the obligation on France of assisting her ally; that the Government of July, faithful to its origin, cannot dispense with sending its arms to the field, and that then the conflagration will soon become general."

They add, that when the time comes, Messrs. Bourmont and de la Rochejacquin will repair to France with the Duchess of Berry; that the deserter of Waterloo will place himself at the head of the royalists of the south, while the hero of liberty will occupy La Vendee, with the mother of Henry V. Such are the reports accredited in the saloons of nobility. They are so to such a degree that the Countess of Jersey thought there was no indiscretion in consulting M. de Talleyrand as to their veracity. M. de Talleyrand was at her house; she approached him, and begged him to tell her frankly if, decidedly, it

would be peace or war that would terminate the interminable protocols, and would close the conference. "I do not know," replied M. de Talleyrand. "However, to say the truth, I do know how it will end." And how is that? "Why, by chance. This is what we submit to the meditation of politicians, and to the solicitude of Government. France awaits its explanation."

From the Messenger des Chambers. BULLETIN OF THE CHOLERA, OF APRIL, 21.

The number of recoveries in the 12 Arrondissements of Paris has been fewer to-day than yesterday, whilst the amount of deaths has been a little higher; this is explained by the mortality which has taken place among the patients sometimes in the hospital. The amount of deaths for the day, from the 20th to the 21st, is 303.

Paris, April 21.—The rumours relating to an approaching change of ministry, which has been lately gaining ground every day, seems to have acquired some consistency. It is certain that M. C. Perier's ability to resume the direction of public affairs is by this time nearly despised of by his political adherents, and that his nearest relations and most intimate private friends have resolved to use every means capable of dissuading him from the intention of doing so, which, up to this moment, he seems to entertain.

NEW MINISTRY IN FRANCE. Various combinations have been attempted in the course of yesterday and to-day. M. Dudenaine has been applied to, to take upon himself the office of Minister of the Interior, but without being named President of the Council. This he has refused.

To those to whom we are so much indebted, it may afford a pleasurable gratification to learn that the progress made in rebuilding our town, has exceeded the most sanguine expectations. One hundred and sixteen houses have been completed, and twenty more are in a state of forwardness. Among the latter are three Churches, the Episcopal, the Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic, the first is almost completed, the second is expected to be so in the month of July, and the third has only as yet the frame of the building and steeple erected; in addition to these public buildings, a very neat and comfortable Town House with a Market underneath has been erected.—Fayetteville Journal.

The subjoined Extract is part of a very able and eloquent essay on the Union, published in '29 in the Christian Examiner, and generally ascribed to the pen of Dr. CHANNING. It is, if possible, more applicable to the present condition of our country than it was even to the agitated and alarming state of things which originally induced its composition.

"We should rejoice if by some great improvement in finance, every custom house could be shut from Maine to Louisiana. The interest of human nature requires that every fetter should be broken from the intercourse of nations, that the most distant countries should exchange all their products, whether of manual or intellectual labor, as freely as members of the same community. An unrestricted commerce we regard as the most important means of diffusing through the world knowledge, arts, comforts, civilization, religion and liberty; and to this great cause we would have our country devoted. We will add that we attach no importance to what is deemed the chief benefit of tariffs; that they save the necessity of direct taxation, and draw from the people a large revenue without their knowledge. In the first place we say that a free people ought to know what they have to pay for freedom, and to pay it joyfully; and that they should as truly scorn to be cheated into the support of their government, as into the support of their children. In the next place a large revenue is no blessing. An overflowing treasury will always be corrupting to the governors and the governed. A revenue rigorously proportioned to the wants of the people, is as much as can be trusted safely to men in power. The only valid argument against substituting direct for indirect taxation, is the difficulty of ascertaining with precision the property of the citizen. Happily would it be for us could tariffs be done away!—for with them would be abolished fruitless causes of national jealousies, of war, of perjury, of wranglings, of innumerable frauds and crimes, and of harassing restraints on that commerce which should be as free as the wind."

COMMUNICATION.

We are gratified to learn, that great exertions are making to establish a line of Stages between this place and Fayetteville. Its utility and necessity are obvious to all who are acquainted with the location of the two towns, and the intervening country. Fayetteville and Newbern constitute two of the principal trading markets in North Carolina, and afford facilities of communication, with places in every direction from them save at this point. We cannot but applaud the ready courtesy of the Post Master General, for the very great improvement in the facilities in travelling on the routes to the North, South, and North-west of our town: But we must confess, and we rely upon the expression of public opinion for our information, that the establishment of no route, leading from this place, would give more general satisfaction, or prove of greater utility to the public, in general, than the one now contemplated. Repeated have been the efforts to establish this line upon private capital, but the undertaking has as often proved to be too expensive and arduous for the limited capitals of this section of country. All that is required, is but a portion of that aid which has been so munificently extended by the government to other routes; and when once in successful operation, it will offer temptations and inducements to our northern and southern friends, which are not held out by any other route in the country. The want of this line, deters the northern capitalists, but a short time since, from sending two fine steamboats upon our waters; thus making the water communication, by steamboat transportation, entire, from Newbern to Portland, in Maine. We are gratified also, to learn, that this measure meets with the hearty co-operation of our fellow-citizens, generally, in town and country.

The Spring Term of the Superior Court for this county commenced its session on Monday, the 14th instant Judge Donnell presiding. On Friday following the trial of Sally Barnycastle, who was indicted for infanticide, came on. The evidence with regard to her guilt was altogether circumstantial. The cause was opened by Mr. Alexander, Solicitor for the State. He was followed by Messrs. Smith, Hillman and Barringer in defence of the prisoner. The argument was closed by Mr. Mushatt, assistant prosecutor. After the close of the argument of counsel, the jury was charged in a very impartial, impressive and luminous manner by his Honor, in which he called their attention in the first place to the high duty they were under of thoroughly investigating the testimony; and in the second place pointed out the various points that presented themselves in the case. After he closed three quarters of an hour they brought in a verdict of guilty. On Saturday evening, the unfortunate woman was brought before the court and sentence of condemnation was passed upon her. The execution is to take place on the 30th June next. From the circumstances of this case considerable sympathy has been created in behalf of this unfortunate woman, and exertions will be made to obtain a reprieve.—Charlotte Journal.

Table with columns: ARRIVED, CLEARED, and names of passengers and their destinations.

Consolidated Lottery.

Table showing lottery prizes: 1 prize of 30,000, 2 prizes of 20,000, 10 prizes of 5,000, etc.

Orders for packages or single tickets in either of the above lotteries should be forwarded as early as practicable. Please Address SYLVESTER & CO. No. 33 Market Street, Baltimore.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. Duplin County. COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS. May Term, A. D. 1832. Giles T. Loftin, Daniel Alphin, vs. Original Attachment.

Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case 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, at the Court to be held for the County of Duplin, at the Court-House in Kenansville, on the second Monday of August next, and reply or plead to issue, or judgment final will be rendered against him. JAMES PEARSALL, Clerk. Kenansville, June 1st, 1832.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Jones County. COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS. March Term, A. D. 1832. Benjamin Foscut, Rosco Barrus, Attorney, vs. Job Smith. Original Attachment.

Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case 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, at the Court to be held for the County of Jones, at the Court-House in Trenton, on the second Monday of June next, and reply or plead to issue, or judgment final will be rendered against him. H. BRYAN, Clerk. Trenton, May 1st, 1832.