

Latest from England.

The packet ship Caledonia, arrived at New York, brings London papers to the 4th February, and Liverpool to the 5th. We extract the following interesting items from the New York Courier and Gazette.

DEFEAT OF THE TURKISH ARMY.

We learn by this arrival the entire defeat of the Turkish army under the Grand Vizier by the Egyptian forces commanded by the son of the Pacha. This event (the particulars of which are given below) appears to have excited great interest in the capital of the chief European powers. The destruction of the power of the Grand Signior was seriously apprehended. Russia, it is said, was hastening to his succor, but demanded, as the price of her intervention, the cession of the entire principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia. To this project of aggrandisement on the part of the Emperor Nicholas, England, France and Austria have it is asserted, expressed their decided dissent, and that a French fleet under Admiral Rousin, would be immediately despatched to the Bosphorus, the Admiral being instructed to act as negotiator, or to assume a more warlike character, as circumstances might render expedient. Some accounts say an English fleet would be sent on a similar errand; all agree that England and France are acting on this occasion with a perfect conformity of view.

The accounts from Holland show indications of a desire on the part of the Dutch people that the question with Belgium should be immediately settled. The Handelsblad of Amsterdam, an influential and well edited paper, expresses a decided opinion on this subject, and it is confirmed by private advices from the Hague.

The Handelsblad contains the notices that the Dutch Government has sent orders to the officer commanding His Majesty's naval force in the Scheldt, to allow ships of all nations to enter or to leave the river to or from Antwerp, till arrangements are made settling the terms upon which passage will be permitted. The English, French, and Belgian flags are excepted from this measure, and remain till further orders subject to the second article of the royal decree of the 26th November, 1832.—Brussels papers, Feb 2.

We have endeavored to ascertain if the hopes which our last advices held out of a speedy termination of the war in Portugal, under the mediation of England and France, were confirmed; but the accounts on this head are entirely contradictory. Some say that Lord Hervey's mission to Lisbon has entirely failed; others the reverse, and that the two brothers will quit the kingdom, leaving it with a regency under Don Maria. Some say, too, that Sir Stratford Canning's embassy to Madrid, for the purpose of inducing the Spanish Government to give their assent and support to such an arrangement, had been unsuccessful, which others deny. We must, therefore, wait further information; meantime an entire change has taken place in Don Pedro's counsellors, the Marquis Palmella having been compelled to quit the confidential situation he filled near the person of that sovereign. The reason assigned is, that in his late mission to France and England, he transgressed his instructions. No military movement of any consequence had taken place at Oporto.

It is said that the Emperor Nicholas had refused to receive Marshal Maison as Ambassador from Louis Phillip, in consequence of the Marshal having, while Minister to Vienna, declined assisting at a fete given there in honor of the Emperor Nicholas: that he had also refused to receive Sir Stratford Canning as Ambassador from England, for which refusal no reason is given, nor can we imagine any. The Royalist party in France appear to be still very active. The health of the Duchess de Berri is seriously affected, and her release, with that of the Ministers of Charles X. is spoken of. Some disturbances had taken place at Clichy, in the environs of Paris, and at Marseilles, though not of a serious nature. The Royal Court at Paris has decided that the Viscount de Chateaubriand shall be prosecuted for his pamphlet entitled "Memoire sur la Captivite de Madame la Duchesse de Berri."

The Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland have commenced their session by the election, in the House of Commons, of Mr. Sutton as Speaker. The King would deliver his message on the 5th. Cobbett has made his debut in that body in his accustomed style. He has published a singular letter, denying that he had ever been naturalized in this country. Mr. O'Connell, it is said, but we do not believe it, has been offered by the present ministers an office under the crown.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO WEST INDIES.

We copy the following article from the London Globe, of Jan 29.

The West India interest was thrown into considerable alarm yesterday by a report that it was the intention of Ministers to introduce a bill into the new Parliament for the immediate emancipation of the slaves in the West Indies. It was stated that the purport of the bill was to limit the existence of slavery in the colonies to three years, and that it was not the intention of the government to offer any compensation to the planters or proprietors.

In consequence of these rumors, a deputation of gentlemen connected with the West Indies waited upon Lord Grey, and had an audience of the noble Earl at the Treasury yesterday afternoon. They requested to be informed whether it was true that it was the intention of the government to emancipate the slave population? The answer, we understand was in the affirmative; and that a bill for that purpose would, on an early day, be submitted to the consideration of the new Parliament. It was also intimated that three years would be the period fixed for the extinction of slavery—that the emancipation of the negroes would be unconditional, and that no compensation, except under special circumstances, would be allowed.

Sir Alexander Grant, who headed the deputation inquired of the noble Premier whether it was the intention of Ministers to announce this important measure in the speech from the throne at the opening of the session. Lord Grey replied that the measure had been formally decided upon, but he could not without departing from the rules of courtesy, give any intimation of the sentiments which His Majesty would communicate in his address to both houses of Parliament.

Upon its being represented to the noble Earl the probable consequences which might ensue in the colonies in case those measures were prematurely announced, his Lordship intimated that the government were prepared to meet the exigencies, and that an imposing force, consisting of 15000 men, would forthwith be sent to the West Indies.

This is said to be the purport of the conversation which took place, after which the deputation withdrew, and communicated the result to their friends in the city. We beg it to be understood that we make these statements upon the rumors which were generally circulated in the city yesterday among the West India circles.

This afternoon the business on the Colonial market has been suspended by the announcement that His Majesty's ministers have made slavery a cabinet question; report adds that slavery will be abolished in three years, and that no compensation will be given. This announcement has occasioned great agitation, and most of the West India planters have withdrawn their sugars from sale, to await the issue of this great event.

[The West India Deputation had a conference with Lord Goderich on the 2d ult.]

THE DEFEAT OF THE TURKS BY THE EGYPTIANS.

The following account of a great battle between the armies of the Grand Sultan, and the Egyptians, in which the former was defeated, with the capture of the Grand Vizier, [the Prime Minister of Turkey] is the most important item by this arrival. It is as follows:—

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 26.—The greatest gloom prevails here. The Sultan and his people appear to have fallen into a state of apathy, indicative of a total dissolution. The former gives up his case as desperate, and does not venture to excite the people's minds by artificial means, lest he should not be able to calm them again and keep them within bounds. The unfortunate result of the battle of Koniah, and the captivity of the Grand Vizier, leaves the capital without means of defence. There are still, perhaps 30,000 Turkish troops dispersed in Asia Minor, and 10,000 regulars in reserve, but their spirit does not correspond with the threatening danger, nor is there any able leader possessing sufficient self confidence, and who is considered as able to restore good fortune to the standards of the Sultan. Redschid Pacha was the only man possessed of these qualifications. His former good fortune has deserted him, and gone over to his younger adversary.

He fought valiantly, and when his defeat was decided, devoted himself to death, which however he did not find. Superior to his adversary in the number of his troops, he unhappily did not act with prudence, which an able General should never lose sight of. He resolved on the 21st to fight a battle which should decide the campaign at one blow. With this view he followed Ibrahim into the defiles of Karaman to attack him there. His measures were nearly as follows:—the main body of the Sultan's troops, about 40,000 in number, chiefly Albanians, and 500 of the Grand Viziers' household troops under his own command, were to make the principal attack on the centre of the Egyptians, while the Turkish cavalry divided into two corps of 6,000 men each, was to engage the wings of Porahis' army, and attack when it should see an opportunity.—Ibrahim, perhaps, guessed this plan, and favored by the defiles had sent strong columns against the Grand Vizier's wing: leaving in the centre only sufficient troops to cover his movements. He had scarcely reached the extremity of the wings of the Grand Vizier, when he impetuously attacked the Turkish cavalry and dispersed it, and then attacked the Grand Vizier himself on both flanks.

Unprepared for this attack, and engaged with the Egyptian centre, which had already broken, he hastily collected some of his best troops to oppose the Egyptians, but in vain. Nothing remained but to make the enemy pay as dear as possible for the victory; which was unavoidable; this was done, and the Egyptians did purchase their triumph by a sanguinary conflict of six hours duration. The loss on each side was nearly equal. When the Albanians were dispersed, the Grand Vizier, with his faithful household troops, defended himself to the utmost, till he was wounded and taken prisoner. The Egyptians are said to be now so weakened, that even now, if the Turkish troops in Asia Minor could be assembled quickly enough they might be compelled to make a most dangerous retreat. But they need not fear this.

There is no genius or spirit in Councils of the Sultan, meantime the Emperor Nicholas is acting with the greatest magnanimity. Count Murawieff is gone to Alexandria to try to make peace, and is to threaten Mehemet Ali with the displeasure of the Emperor, who will consider him as a rebel against the Sultan, if he does not return to his obedience.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

THE NEW BILL.

"Be thy intents wicked or charitable? Thou com'st in such a questionable shape, &c."

The Manufacturers scarcely know how to "speak" to Mr. Clay's Bill.—There is a wonderful diversity of sentiment among them. The Baltimore Gaz. says, that "To judge from our exchange papers, the manufacturers are much less discontented with Mr. Clay's bill of Compromise than we at first expected them to be, although Mr. Clay asserted, in his speech, that he had not conversed with a single practical manufacturer who did not acquiesce in the measure, and that the political manufacturers only were violently and irreconcilably opposed to it. The Boston Commercial Gazette of the 17th instant, says: "From the tone of the leading Providence papers, we are satisfied that Mr. Clay's bill is, under all circumstances, acceptable to the manufacturers of Rhode Island." The Providence city Gazette censures Mr. Burges for his violent attack on Mr. Clay, and says that it had created dissatisfaction among his constituents.—We have seen no indications, in Pennsylvania papers, of any mark of inappreciable discontent among the manufacturers of that State. In truth, the details of the bill do not, and will not for a long

time, affect those who are practically interested in manufactures; and business men are not apt to take part in the discussion of abstractions. But that they can approve the principle of the compromise, as it is universally understood in the southern section of the country is highly improbable. We should be among the last to endeavor to excite their discontent unnecessarily or prematurely; but their acquiescence does not shake the opinions which we formed and expressed at first with regard to the measure."

A Correspondent from Harrisburg, of the Phil. Inquirer, writes on the 13th, that "The measure is approved by every reflecting and unprejudiced man who has made the Tariff a study. I believe, that under the masterly movement which has been made at Washington, (and I say this without thinking their course derogates from the high character of either of the distinguished men of whom I speak,) that Mr. Webster and Clay played the parts that had previously been fixed upon between them. What would have been the effect at the South, if Mr. Webster, at the head of the New England delegation, had at once joined the standard of Mr. Clay? Why, nothing else than a rejection of the compromise! The South would have called it "the manufacturers' bill," and denounced it as they did the Tariff of '28. New England and Pennsylvania were, therefore, to make a show of resistance, in order to let the South pass the bill. This Tariff is popular with the Manufacturers, and well it might be, for it not only gives them protection, but it gives them security and rest, I am an ultra protection man, and as such approve of this Tariff."

A long and elaborate article of a Providence Editor shows us, how much more favorable to the manufacturers is Clay's bill than Verplanck's—and states, that in consequence of the home valuations and cash payments, the real rate of duties after 184 will be 40 instead of 20 per cent. Another writer states it at 30 only!!—only!!

Let us turn to the other side, and what do we find?—Mr. Mathew Carey uttering jeremiads in a Valetictory "to the Manufacturers of the U. States," and assigning the reasons for his abandoning all discussions of the American system. "Let us now see (says Mr. C.) the actual state of the country. "The dignity of the government is indelibly tarnished; as a single state, the thirteenth of the whole in regard to white population, has with arms in her hands, dictated to the other twenty-three, and forced them to surrender at discretion. Proh pudor!

"To remove the imaginary grievances of a portion of the states, real substantial grievances are inflicted on the remainder, whereby a large portion of their industry and happiness will be blasted and withered. "We ingloriously abandoned the Union party who have so nobly defended the cause of the country, and leave them to trampled under foot by their opposers, who have unconstitutionally disfranchised them!! "We have established in a great measure, the right of a single state to nullify laws enacted by the majority of the nation. Mr. Niles understands Mr. Carey as entertaining the "settled belief that the principle of protection have been abandoned"—and adds for himself "whether (consulting both inclination and interest,) I ought not to follow this lead of my old and valued friend, is a question that will be held yet a short season under advisement—for the sense of what was esteemed duty is blunted, in a hopelessness of rendering desired service; but of this I shall speak at length when the "signs of the times" more distinctly appear. The flag of the "American System" must either be run up to the mast-head, to bear the "battle or breeze"—or be "douced" and cast overboard. It shall not fly at half-mast in the REGISTER!"

The N. York Advocate asks "will Mr. Calhoun tell his friends that the protective policy has been abandoned, and will he produce as an example, the alteration in the duties of negro cloths, which has been raised from 5 to 50 per cent.?" "Who shall decide when Doctors disagree?" For ourselves, we are gratified at the passage of the bill, because it takes a broad principle, the reduction of the revenue to the wants of the government—but who does not see, that the bill is defective and the question must again be opened? It is, in perfect, at least in two respects: 1st. It does not immediately cut down the revenue to the wants of the government. We dread the accumulation of money in the Treasury of the United States, even more than we dislike the manner of raising it. A Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce says; and probably with truth, "The defeat of the Land Bill will open again the unsettled question of Revenue, and, of course, of Nullification. Mr. Clays compromise will, in any event, yield a surplus revenue, and, adding to that surplus two or three millions from the Public Lands, we shall have a revenue exceeding by five or six millions, the demands of the Government. This circumstance, as I said before, will open again all the questions which have agitated the country during the last year." There would in all probability be a fearful excess of revenue, even if the Land Bill had been carried. And whether the nullifiers come out against it, or not, we hope the republicans of Virginia will be the first to insist upon an immediate reduction. With money the Government will buy power. If we wish to preserve the principles of the Constitution, we must cut of the sources of supply. In the 2d place, the home valuation is in every way most objectionable. It makes the duty higher. It makes it unequal; and in that respect it is unconstitutional. Goods are cheaper in N. York, than they are in Richmond—and much cheaper than in New Orleans, in consequence of the freights, &c. of this more distant port. Say that a bale of goods is worth in N. York \$100—and in N. Orleans \$120, the merchant has to pay in the former port, at the rate of 20 per cent., \$20, and in the latter \$24—Still, the Constitution expressly says, "All duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the U. States."—In a word, the bill is a piece of patchwork got up in a hurry—and it will require much re-touching to bring it all right.

NEWBERN PRICES CURRENT.

BEE SWAX, lb. 16 a 18 cents  
BUTTER, do. 20 a 25  
CANDLES, do. 12 a 15  
COFFEE, do. 13 a  
CORDAGE, cwt. \$15 a \$16  
COTTON, do. 9 a 9 50  
COTTON BAGGING—Hemp, peryd 15 a 20 cts.  
Flax do. 10 a 15

FLAX, per lb. 10 a 15 cts.  
FLOUR, bbl. \$6 a 6 50  
Corn Meal, bushel, 50 a 60 cents  
GRAIN—Corn, bbl. \$2 40 a 2 45  
Wheat, bushel, \$1  
IRON—Bar, American, lb. 5 a 6 cents  
Russia and Sweedes, do. 6 a 7

LARD, lb. 8 cents  
EATHER—Sole, lb. 15 a 25 cents  
Hides do. 10 a 12 cents  
LUMBER—Flooring, M. \$12  
Inch boards, do. 8 a \$9  
Scantling, do. 8 a 9  
Square Timber do. 17 a 18  
Shingles, Cypress, do. 150 a 2  
Staves, W. O. hhd. do. 16 a 20  
Do. R. O. do. 10 a 12  
Do. W. O. barrel do. 8  
Heading, hhd. do. 18 a 22  
Do. barrel, do. 8 a 10

MOLASSES, gallon, 2 7 a 30 cents  
NAILS—Cut, all sizes above 4l, lb. 6 a 6 1/2 cents  
4l and 3l, do. 9 cents  
Wrought, do. 15 a 20 cents

NAVAL STORES—Tar, bbl. 80  
Turpentine do. 1 90  
Pitch do. 1 40  
Rosin do. 1  
Spirits Surpentine, gallon, 25 cents  
Varnish, gal. 25 cents

OILS—Sperin, gal. \$1 a 1 20  
Whale & Porpoise do. 35 a 40 cents  
Lined, do. \$1 20 a 1 30  
PAINTS—Red Lead, lb. 15 a 18 cents  
White Lead, ground in oil, cwt. \$10  
PEASE—Black eyed, bushel, 60 a 65 cents  
Grey eyed, do. 45 a 60

PROVISIONS—Bacon, lb. 7 a 8 cents  
Beef, lb. 3 a 4 cents  
Pork, mess, bbl. \$14  
Do. prime, do. 11 50  
Do. cargo, do. 9  
SALT—Turk's Island, bushel, 50 a 55 cents  
Liverpool, fine do. 60 a 70 cents

SHOT—cwt. \$8 a 10  
SPIRITS—Brandy, French, gallon, \$1 50 a 2  
Apple, do. 50 a 60  
Rum, Jamaica, 120 a 150 cents  
Do. Windward Island, 80 a 90 cents  
Do. New England, 35 a 40 cents

GIN—Holland, gallon, 150 a 160 cents  
Do. Country, 40 a 50 cents  
Whiskey, 35 a 40 cents  
S'HEEL—German, lb. 16 a 20 cents  
Do. English, 10 a 12 cents  
SUGARS—Loaf, lb. 16 a 18, Lump, 14 a 15 cents  
Do. Brown, do. 7 a 9 cents  
TEAS—Imperial, do. 160 a 180 cents  
Gunpowder, do. 180 a 200 do.

A CARD.

NEW AND FASHIONABLE

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

RALEIGH, N. C.

Opposite E. P. Gorton's Eagle Hotel.

The subscriber, desirous of extending his business, and ever willing to comply with the solicitations of his friends and patrons, has opened the above establishment under the superintendance of a foreman, recently from Philadelphia, where he has conducted one of the first stores in our line, and stands unrivalled in the abilities of the trade. The subscriber has also engaged several workmen from the North, who are not to be excelled by any. He further begs leave to state that he has become a regular correspondent with E. Minister, of London, from whom he will receive the latest London and Paris fashions by the first arrivals. He also intends furnishing the above establishment with a general assortment of superfine cloths, casimeres, & vestings, together with a great variety of shirts, bosoms, cravats, collars, stocks, gloves and suspenders, all of the first quality: which, being purchased for cash in New York, he will be enabled to furnish to order on the most reasonable terms. With the above advantages and the superiority of his goods, his unremitting attention to business, and the punctuality of his word, he hopes to obtain a sufficient share of the public favor to warrant his long continuance; and, if prejudice has not gone beyond the reach of abilities, to supercede the necessity of his fashionable fellow-citizens sending to the North for clothing, which is attended with many disadvantages—the uncertainty of transportation, cutting by imagination, and the liability of imposition. Gentlemen furnishing their own goods, will have every attention paid them. Ladies' habits and military and fancy work of every description executed in the neatest style and according to order. Travellers and others may be furnished with a suit complete in twelve hours notice. Early in the fall will be found on hand a general assortment of ready made clothing, suitable for the season.

SYLVESTER SMITH,

Merchant Tailor, Halifax, N. C.

March 6, 1833.

N. B.—S. S. or foreman will attend at any time or place, not exceeding fifty miles, for the purpose of measuring and making contracts to furnish annually every article in his line. Where several gentlemen convenient to each other are desirous of patronizing the above establishment, and will give information by mail when and where they may be seen, they shall be visited and shewn a pattern card of goods on hand and a specimen of workmanship.

The Editors of the North Carolina Journal at Fayetteville, Sentinel, at Newbern, Free Press, at Tarboro', Recorder, at Hillsborough, and Examiner, at Oxford, will give the above three insertions in the same manner as the above, and forward their accounts for settlement to Sylvester Smith, Halifax, N. C.

GREEN & SUYDAM,



COACH AND GIG MAKERS,

NEWBERN,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have removed to the New Building opposite to Bell's Hotel, where they have made extensive arrangements for the further prosecution of their business in the Construction, Repairing, Trimming, and Painting of

COACHES, BAROUCHES, GIGS, PANEL AND PLAIN, LIGHT WAGONS, &c. &c.

Being, as they believe, perfectly acquainted with the making and finishing of these articles, they invite gentlemen wishing to procure them, to apply in person or by letter under the full assurance that their orders will be executed with the utmost despatch and to their entire satisfaction.

They will keep a full supply of all the materials in their line of business, and be prepared at all times to make and finish in the neatest and most approved style, Coaches, Barouches, Gigs, &c. upon very reasonable terms.

NEWBERN, March 15, 1833.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, NEWBERN,

March 15, 1833.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Office, until the first day of April, 1833, for the supply of rations to the non-commissioned officers and seamen of the United States' Revenue Cutter DALLAS, for the term of one year from the said first day of April next. The ration for the Cutter service, is the same as that allowed in the Naval service, and consists of the articles enumerated in the following table, to-wit:

Table with columns: Days of the Week, Flour, Pork, Beans, Rice, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Lard, Soap, Butter, and other provisions. Rows for Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Per Week.

The number required for the year, is estimated at five thousand. The proposals will state the price per ration at which the contractor will deliver them, in such quantities as may from time to time be required on board the said Cutter at Newbern. The rations to be of good and wholesome quality, to be approved of by the Collector; and the different articles comprising the ration to be delivered on board the Cutter in good and sufficient casks and vessels, to be provided by the contractor, and the contents thereof distinctly marked on each.

It is to be understood that the contractor will be bound to furnish, upon reasonable notice, as often as may be required by the Captain of the Cutter, with the approbation of the Collector (not exceeding upon an average, one day in each week) such fresh meat and fresh vegetables as may be equivalent to the corresponding parts of the ration allowed in the Naval service. JAMES C. COLV, Collector.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CRAYVEN COUNTY, }

Superior Court of Law—Fall Term, 1832.

Celia Ryan, }

vs. }

John Ryan, } Petition for Divorce.

IN this case it being made to appear to the satisfaction of this Court, that a Subpoena, and Alias Subpoena, had regularly issued, as directed by law, to the Defendant, commanding his personal appearance in this Court, to plead or answer, to the Petitioner's petition, and that a copy of the aforesaid Subpoena, had been left, at the place of abode, of the said defendant, in this State, more than fifteen days, before the day of the return, of each of said Subpoenas,—proclamation was therefore made, by the Sheriff at the door of the Court House, for said defendant, to appear and answer, as commanded, by the said Subpoenas, and the said defendant being so called, made default. It is therefore ordered, that the Clerk cause notice of the pendency of this Petition, to be published in the North Carolina Sentinel for three months, and that at next term, an issue be submitted to a Jury, to ascertain the worth of the material facts, charged in the Petitioner's petition.

ATTEST,

EDWARD STANLY, Clerk.

Newbern, March 15, 1833.

For the Preservation of Trees.

THE citizens of Newbern and all other persons concerned, are hereby notified that the provisions of the Ordinance respecting horses running at large in the precincts of the Town, from the 1st day of December to the 1st day of May, will be rigidly enforced, and that every horse found at large, will subject the owner to a fine of ten shillings for each offence. The subscriber begs to be relieved from giving any further notice on this subject. The Ordinance, in every case, will be enforced according to law. Z. SLADE, T. S.

Newbern, 15th March, 1833.

100 Prizes of a \$1000.

NEW YORK LOTTERY.

Extra Class No. 15—to be drawn Wednesday,

May 29, 1833.

\$20,000, Highest Prize.

\$20,000, 10,000, 5,000, 10 of 3,000, 100 of 1,000, 16 of 500, &c. &c. Amounting to \$366,080.

A package of 22 whole tickets, by certificate cost \$124—package of Halves, \$62—package of Quarters, \$31—Eighths, \$15.50.