

Very Late from England!

The packet ship North America, Captain Macy, has arrived from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 16th of May.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

It is confidently reported in the leading circles at the West end of the town, that Mr. Buxton will move as an amendment to the ministerial plan of slave emancipation, "the immediate abolition of slavery."

The excitement on the West India question has much diminished since yesterday, and the belief gains ground that some compromise will take place between the opposite parties.

The following is an extract of a letter just received from the head of an English mercantile house at Calais, which contains facts well deserving of the attention of the opponents of free trade:

CALAIS, 12th May.—I have been informed that during the present season a greater quantity of packages of goods has been sent to England by one-half, than during any year since the opening of the ports.

In the House of Lords on the 14th ult. the resolutions of Earl Fitzwilliam, to modify the Corn Laws were taken up, and negatived without a division.

Agreeably to notice that had been previously given, Mr. Stanley brought forward on the 14th ult. the plan that has been so long maturing by the government for the abolition of slavery within the British dominions.

It is stated in the Courier as a report that Mr. Culter Ferguson is to receive the appointment of Secretary for Ireland.

An awful explosion took place recently in a coal mine belonging to Lord Ravensworth, about five miles from Newcastle, by which forty-seven persons were instantly deprived of life, and many received severe fractures and contusions.

LONDON, May 14.—Riots.—The metropolis has been in a state of unprecedented commotion for the last twenty-four hours, in consequence of a meeting in Spafields, which ended in a violent conflict with the authorities, in which blood was shed.

This morning the flags and banners which were taken from the people at the meeting yesterday were conveyed by Superintendent Thomas, and an escort of the force, from the chief station-house, in Bow-street (where they had been deposited during the night) to the Secretary of State's office, in Downing street.

The suspension which hangs over West India affairs, has increased the prevailing excitement and, in fear of the consequences of the agitation of this momentous question it is said that all insurances upon West India property are refused.

IRELAND.

Murders and the other atrocities connected with White-fetism, continue to prevail in various parts of Ireland.

Mr. BABBETT attended the Crown Office at 11th, for the purpose of being present at the striking of a Jury preparatory to his trial for a libel in publishing the first letter of Mr. O'Connell.

Although two months has not elapsed since the determination of our Assizes, there are no less than one hundred and eighty-eight prisoners at this moment confined in our county gaol! Of this unprecedentedly great number, 74 were committed from the 11th to the 30th of last month, and 45 from the 1st to the 6th of the present month—41 of the latter within the last two days.—Kilkenny Moderator.

A conspiracy is stated in the French government journals to have been detected in Savoy, by which many Frenchmen are compromised, but no particulars are given.

The grippe or influenza prevails to a great extent in Paris, but in a milder form than in London.

Paris papers of Sunday the 12th of April had been received. That city remained perfectly tranquil.

SPAIN.

The correspondent of the Morning Herald under date of Madrid, May 2, says:

The situation of this country is now so critical that there is an apprehension, if the King dies, that we shall have another Sicilian Vespers. His Majesty's limbs are now affected with paralysis, and should another paroxysm of gout attack him, it is not likely that he will survive it.

Public sympathy is now wholly engrossed by the dangerous illness of the Duke de San Fernando, Grande of Spain, and the confidential friend of the Queen. Every body imputes his illness to M. Zea; for, undoubtedly, his indisposition arose from the communication of the intelligence of his banishment.

PORTUGAL.

The Times of the 13th says, that Captain Boid, staff-captain of Admiral Sartorius's squadron has arrived, being the bearer of important despatches from the Admiral, having left the fleet off Oporto on the 1st inst.; and as it was blowing fresh from the south-west, the Admiral was about to proceed to Vigo Bay with part of the ships.

SWEDEN.

STOCKHOLM, April 25.—The influenza has now made its appearance in Sweden. An official medical report from Malmoe states that one hundred and eighty persons in that place have already been attacked by it.

TURKEY.

Although the previous reports of peace between the Sultan and the Pacha were made with confidence, there seems to be still existing doubt of its complete ratification. Ibrahim has claimed more than the Porte was willing to concede.

The news from Constantinople contained in these papers is a day later than the accounts before received, but they do not afford any authentic information respecting the treaty said to have been concluded between Ibrahim Pacha and the Porte.

An article from Vienna, dated on the 26th of April, states that a courier had arrived who left Constantinople on the 17th, who is said to have brought a Hatti Scheriff, announcing to the French legation the conclusion of peace between the Porte and Mehmet Ali.

Letters from Greece were brought to Trieste on the 30th of April. They confirm previous good accounts from that country, and especially that tranquility prevails or is returning in all parts of it, and that M. Petro Mauroicbali is at Napoli, under the superintendance of the police, and the Zavellos had him brought hither as a prisoner.

MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, May 11.—There have been no change in Cotton this week; the demand has been moderate; but from the quantity of cotton on sale continuing to be limited, prices remain steady.

The demand for Turpentine is not very animated, but prices are tolerably steady at 12s for good parcels, at which rate 500 brls. Wilmington were sold on Saturday last. American Tar without inquiry, but former prices are supported.

Nearly 70,000 bags of cotton having been imported since our last, and all that now arrives being bonded, until the period for the reduction of the duty on cotton shall arrive, the bonded warehouse are filled to overflowing.—The King's warehouses and even the custom-house yard are filled with the staple.

There is no alteration in our Cotton Market this week. We have had a good import, but the sales are rather limited; yet, though the market is dull, we have only the old stock to work upon. Prices remain quite steady.

The provisions in the will of Mr. Girard, for the education of Orphans in the College which he endowed therein,—has given rise to discussions about the meaning of the term. The phrase in the will is "poor male white orphan children," and the question is, what description of children are embraced in these

terms of the bequest. Those who have neither father nor mother are unquestionably orphans in the sense of the will—but does it apply to those who have lost the father only—or those who have lost either parent, without distinction as to which? The opinion has been expressed in Philadelphia that this last is the proper construction, and that every boy otherwise properly qualified, who shall be destitute of father or mother or both, may be deemed admissible into the Girard College.

Judge Hopkins in his first letter, after a close examination of the question, "without coming to a result absolutely satisfactory," as he states, is inclined to the opinion that "an orphan is a child deprived of both parents, or of the father." In the investigation he confined himself chiefly to the "legal acceptance of the term," which is in fact the only one applicable to the construction of the will.

Mr. Adams in reply examines the question with greater minuteness and goes back to the original language of illustrations. He ascertains that the classical sense of the word has been always indefinite. He concludes with the opinion that "the death of either parent constitutes an orphan for every purpose that can entitle the individual so designated to receive any benefit or advantage."

We have read over Mr. Adams's arguments very carefully, without being convinced of the correctness of the conclusion he has drawn from his own premises.—On the contrary, they seem to establish more strongly than any thing else, the limitation of the sense of the word to persons who have lost both parents or the father only, to the exclusion of those who have lost the mother. Two quotations only are given in support of the widest construction.

It should be noticed, that the original is a verb, *my children are orphaned*, which in poetry may be considered as simply a very strong expression for bereavement, not as a precise expression of the exact extent of the bereavement sustained. The Greek word translated *desolate* has a similar intensity of meaning; its strict sense being *deserted*—the noun from which it is derived signifying a desert, a waste, —*my house is made a desert*. Poetical uses of words are not always authorities for their classical meaning, much less for the strict meaning of the words from which they are derived.

The only other reference of Mr. Adams for sustaining his liberal construction, is not stronger. He says that "in the French language the Greek word had also been adopted, but has undergone some mutation.—From "orphelin," as it was first used it, has been changed to *orphelin*, which the Dictionary of the French Academy defines, "Enfant en bas age, qui a perdu son pere et sa mere ou l'un des deux," with this further observation: "Il est a remarquer que dans l'usage ordinaire on ne sert guere de mot d'*orphelin*, en parlant d'un enfant qui n'a perdu que sa mere."

This "further" observation settles the general use of the word to be opposite to Mr. Adams's inferences. The Dictionary gives notice, that in the ordinary understanding of the term, the word "orphan" is scarcely used for a child that has only lost the mother. Judge Hopkinson seems to have understood Mr. Adams's reasonings as we do, adverse to his conclusion, and says in his concluding letter, that, independent of the case of Theseus, "the weight of (Mr. A's.) authorities rather inclines to the interpretation which requires a child to be fatherless to become an orphan."

The Convention of coloured persons assembled for the purpose of devising means to elevate the character and promote the prosperity of the African race in this country, are still in session at Philadelphia. The President, as we learn, conducts the proceedings with great gravity and decorum, and discovers by the prevision with which his decisions are made, no little promptitude and acuteness. He has studied well the philosophy of rules and orders, in regulating the proceedings of a deliberative assembly.

COLOURED CONVENTION.

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Some of the speeches that are being delivered, are said to be good, and even eloquent—whilst others partake somewhat of the ludicrous. We regret to learn that a representative from our sister city of Albany was put down, a few days since by one of the representatives from Virginia, in a somewhat unceremonious manner. The Albanian in a stentorian speech announced himself with great emphasis as follows:—"Sir, I am a representative from the Empire State," &c. The pride of the Ancient Dominion took fire, and as soon as opportunity was afforded him to take the floor, he replied to the lofty airs of the New Yorker as follows:—"Mr. President—The Honorable Gentleman when spoke last, boasts that he is a representative from the Empire State. But, Sir, that Honorable Gentleman should remember that in the Empire State he cannot sit down at table, nor ride in a stage coach with a white man—whereas in Virginia we can do both."

NEWBERN PRICES CURRENT

- BEESWAX, lb. 16 a 18 cents
BUTTER, do. 20 a 25
CANDLES, do. 12 a 15
COFFEE, do. 12 1/2 a 13
CORDAGE, cwt. \$ 15 a \$ 16
COTTON, do. 10 50
COTTON BAGGING—Hemp, per yd 15 a 20 cts. Flax do. 10 a 15
FLAX, per lb. 10 a 15 cts.
FLOUR, bbl. \$ 6 50 a 7
Corn Meal, bushel, 80 cents
GRAIN—Corn, bbl. \$ 2 75 a 2 80
Wheat, bushel, \$ 1
IRON—Bar, American, lb. 5 a 5 1/2 cents
Russia and Swedes, do. 5 a 6
LARD, lb. 8 1/2 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. 20 a 30
Shingles, Cypress, do. 150 a 2
Staves, W. O. hhd. do. 16 a 20
Do. R. O. do. 8
Do. W. O. barrel do. 8
Heading, hhd. do. 18 a 22
Do. barrel, do. 8 a 10
MOLASSES, gallon, 32 cents
NAILS—Cut, all sizes above 4d. lb. 6 1/2 a 6 3/4 cents
4d. and 3d. do. 9 cents
Wrought, do. 15 a 20 cents
NAVAL STORES—Tar, bbl. \$ 1 40 a 1 50
Turpentine do. \$ 1 90
Pitch do. \$ 1 40
Rosin do. 1
Spirits Surpentine, gallon, 25 cents
Varnish, gal. 25 cents
OILS—Sperm, 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 a 12 1-2
PEASE—Black eyed, bushel, 75 cents
Grey eyed, do. 45 a 60
PROVISIONS—Bacon, lb. 7 a 8 cents
Beef, lb. 3 1/2 a 4 cents
Pork, mess, bbl. \$ 13 a 15
Do. prime, do. 11 12
Do. cargo, do. 9
SALT—Turks Island, bushel, 45 a 50 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 cents
STEEL—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 8 cents
TEAS—Imperial, do. 1 40 a 1 60 cents.
Gunpowder, do. 1 40 a 1 60 do.

Taxes! Taxes!! Taxes!!!

THE Inhabitants of Craven County are hereby notified, that I have received from the Clerk the List of Taxables for the year 1832, and will attend at my Office, every day during the ensuing month of July, (Sundays excepted.) for the purpose of receiving them.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will attend at his Store on the Old County Wharf, the last twenty working Days in July, to receive the county list of taxable property for Newbern District.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform his customers and the public generally, that he has just returned from New York, and is now opening at his Store on Pollok-Street, one door West of Mr. Simpson's corner.

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

Together with a general supply of HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CROCKERY, AND GLASS WARE, GROCERIES, &c.

TAKE NOTICE.

IT having been intimated that WILLIAM H. TANDY, of New York, is in partnership with me, I take this means of informing the Public that I have not been concerned with him in business for the last two years.

DR. WM. C. MUSGRAVE

HAS removed to Newbern, where he tenders his services in the various Branches of his Profession to the Inhabitants of the Town and the adjacent Country. He may always be found at his Office, unless when professionally engaged. Applications will be punctually attended to, and no pains spared to render his services useful.

MR. MAREK, respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Newbern, that he will give a Public Concert at Mr. Carney's Long Room, on Wednesday evening the 3d of July, at 8 o'clock. Particulars will be stated in the bills. Newbern, June 28, 1833.

FRESH GOODS.

JOHN PITTMAN, Has just received per Schooner Select 6 PIECES 3-4 bleached Sheetings, 5 do 7-8 do Shirts, 7 do 4-4 do do, 1 piece super black Gro de Berlin, And a few peices fine Irish Linin, All of which will be sold very low.

TRUST SALE.

ON Monday the 15th July, will be sold, at the Court House, the Southern half of LOT No. 349, and Improvements on Hancock street. Terms—Notes with approved security, payable in two equal instalments, at four and a half and nine months, with interest from the date.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will attend at his Store on Middle Street, the last twenty working days in July next, for the purpose of receiving the List of Taxable Town Property for the present year.

J. M. GRANADE & CO.

HAVE just received per schr. Trent, from New York, the following articles, viz: 7 ps. splendid Painted Muslins, 4 " embossed colored Furniture Dimity, a new and elegant article, do. do. plain white do. do. do. pink Florence, 50 " Moscheto Netting, 3 hds. light brown Muscovado Sugar, 10 bbls. " do. do. do. 10 bags St. Domingo Coffee, 5 " prime Cuba do. do. 5 " Laguira do. do. 10 boxes Patent Mould Candles, 30 bbls. New York Canal Flour, (Beach's red brand), 7 doz. bottles London Brown Stout Porter, 5 " Lemon Syrup, 1 cask superior Claret Wine, now fitting and will be ready for use in 20 days, 5 doz. Nos. 0 and 1 Weeding Hoes, 10 casks Lime, 10 kegs fresh Goshen Butter. They have also on hand, 65 bbls. Mess Pork, 83 " Prime do. 2,000 bushels Turks Island Salt, 5,000 lbs. assorted Bacon, 50 kegs Lard, 10 tierces prime Charleston Rice; All of which, in addition to their extensive assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c. &c. they offer at a moderate advance on the cost.

M. W. LATIMER & CO.

Have just received, per schr. Contoy, Blue, White and Green Mosquito Netting, Blue, buff and pink Gingham, Pink blue and buff Gros de Naples, for Ladies Bonnets, Ladies super black H. S. Gloves, Belt Ribbon, Robinet Laces, Ladies black blond Gauze Handkerchiefs, Ladies white blond Gauze Veils, Blue and white Italian Crape, Ladies Coloured Blond Gauze Handkerchiefs, Straw Trimming, Bonnet Reeds, Drab Angola Cassimere, Black Crape Camblet, 80 doz. Black and coloured Seed Beds. Newbern, June 14, 1833.

NEW STORE.

OLIVER S. DEWEY HAS just returned from New York, and is now opening at his Store, East side of the Old County Wharf, two doors below the corner,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, Shoes, Hats, Saddles, and Bridles, Heavy Dundee and Tow Bagging, Bale Rope, Swedes, English, and American Iron, Wagon Boxes, Blacksmiths' Tools, Nails, &c. &c.

NEW LANDING, FROM SCHR. JAMES MONROE. A few bbls. first quality family Flour, Boxes and half boxes Raisins, Sacks of Salt, Goshen Butter, Newark Cider, &c. &c. All of which will be sold low for Cash or Pro duce. November 13th, 1832.