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TERMS. The Sentinel is published weekly at \$3 per annum...

From a Tour on the Continent of Europe, by James Johnson, M.D.

THE JURA MOUNTAINS—PAYS DE VAUD

To traverse "the long rough road" between Paris and Poligny, is bad enough...

It was a great violation of the unity of French monotony and of the Genius of Geography...

The great military road winds up and along precipices—through magnificent forests of beech and pine...

But the attractive points of the Jura are those from whence the traveller catches the first view of the Lake of Geneva...

'Twas at this instant—while there glow'd This last interesting gleam of light— Suddenly through the opening road...

The Savoy, or opposite side of the lake attracts most attention. The immense chain of Alps, with the monarch of mountains (Mont Blanc) at their head...

The next band or region is of a dark blue color, interspersed with many white points or perpendicular lines...

The lowest range or zone is that of cultivation—or, more properly speaking, of fertility—for every spot of the middle region...

The eye at length comes down to the lake itself, stretching like an immense mirror...

sweeps round in a crescent, bearing on its smooth bosom a great variety of vessels...

Lastly, the Pays de Vaud, one of the best cultivated and fertile slopes in Switzerland...

"And glittering streams high gleaming from afar!"—harmonizing with the freshness of the air...

No, never shall I lose the trace Of what I've felt in this bright place...

The sun-beams hovered round the hoary head of Mont Blanc for full half an hour...

Although the physical character and costume of the Swiss people do not exhibit such a striking contrast with the character and costume of the French...

But the attractive points of the Jura are those from whence the traveller catches the first view of the Lake of Geneva, the Pays de Vaud, and surrounding Alps.

PEACH TREES.

A correspondent of the New York Farmer, says that a cultivator of peach trees in Pennsylvania preserves them in a bearing condition until they are ten or twelve years old...

PATENT BUTTER

A Russian nobleman of high rank, and the possessor of a large landed estate, has received, from the Emperor, letters patent as a reward for discovering a new method of making butter...

From the New York Daily Express.

Messrs. Editors—I am a friend to Banks—am opposed to the doctrine that all incorporations are inconsistent with the spirit of our free institutions...

What do the Banks do? The story has been told over and over again, and the energies of this community are not awakened...

It is of no use for the Banks to pretend that they have no connection with brokers—some of them have and some have not...

Look at it: A merchant in Pearl Street, who has formerly been courted by the banks and promised many fine things...

Merchant.—I am disappointed again to day about discounts; I do not think the Banks use me well.

Broker.—It is hard times; money is tighter than ever.

Mer.—Are you buying notes to-day?

Bro.—Hardly—have you some good short paper?

Mer.—Yes, as good as can be made.

Bro.—Let me see it.

Mer.—What is money worth to day?

Bro.—Almost any price, sir; how much do you want?

Mer.—Three thousand dollars.

Bro.—If you will come in, about 2 or half past 2 o'clock, I will let you know what can be done.

Mer.—Well, what's the report?

Bro.—Why, sir, it's a hard case; but I have had an offer for it at 3% per cent.

Mer.—3% per cent! Why, that would kill a man.

Bro.—I know it; but then we must be satisfied with almost any treatment now-a-days.

Mer.—Is that the best?

Bro.—Yes; and not anxious at that. Can do better.

Mer.—Well, give me a check, I must have the money.

The broker draws his check, and credits Profit and Loss with about \$262; and then, with this same paper, prepares for the next day in the same way.

[From the Petersburg Constellation.]

COMMUNICATED.

Another great one fallen in Israel!—Death of Modern Whiggery!

Departed this life, in November, 1836, after a long and tedious struggle, with the appalling consumption, (and while yet in the bud of life.)

choly notes of the Dead March, as they moved along with slow and mencing step, to the final place of interment. It was calculated to fill the bosom of the stranger, with mingled feelings of curiosity and melancholy...

Next in order of procession, came one who has acquired considerable celebrity in the political world, an old staunch friend of the deceased, and his leading organ in the Ancient Dominion...

TEXAS.

The following message in writing was received from the President of the United States, by the hands of his Private Secretary, ANSON JACOBSON, JR., Esq.

To the House of Representatives of the United States.

During the last session, information was given to Congress, by the Executive, that measures had been taken to ascertain "the political, military, and civil condition of Texas."

No steps have been taken by the Executive towards the acknowledgment of the independence of Texas; and the whole subject would have been left without further remark...

The acknowledgment of a new State as independent, and entitled to a place in the family of nations, is at all times an act of great delicacy and responsibility; but more especially so, when such State has forcibly separated itself from another, of which it had formed an integral part...

It has thus been made known to the world that it is the uniform policy and practice of the United States, to avoid all interference in disputes, which merely relate to the internal government of other nations, and eventually to

recognise the authority of the prevailing party, without reference to our particular interests and views, or to the merits of the original controversy. Public opinion here is so firmly established and well understood in favor of this policy...

In the preamble to the resolution of the House of Representatives, it is distinctly intimated, that the expediency of recognising the independence of Texas, should be left to the decision of Congress...

In making these suggestions, it is not my purpose to relieve myself from the responsibility of expressing my own opinions of the course which the interests of our country prescribe, and its honor permits us to follow.

It is scarcely to be imagined that a question of this character could be presented, in relation to which it would be more difficult for the United States to avoid exciting the suspicion and jealousy of other powers...

In the contest between Spain and her revolted colonies, we stood aloof, and waited, not only until the ability of the new States to protect themselves was fully established, but until the danger of their being again again subjugated had entirely passed away.

The same policy was observed in all the disputes growing out of the separation into distinct Governments of those Spanish American States, who began or carried on the contest with the parent country, united under one form of government. We acknowledged the separate independence of New Granada, of Venezuela, and of Ecuador...