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Miscellaneous.

From the Petersburg Republican NATIONAL LEGISLATURE.

In less than three weeks, the national legislature will be in session, that body meeting on the first Monday in next month.

This will be, what is usually termed, the short session of the national legislature, the constitution requiring that an adjournment should take place on the 4th of March. We shall, consequently, have a short, and, it is expected, a busy and interesting session.—Exclusive of the ordinary business of legislation, there will be several subjects of importance brought forward during the ensuing session. Among others, the Bankrupt Bill, which the mercantile community look to with great anxiety, and which a portion of that community would seem to demand, as an act of justice, and of right, guaranteed to them by the constitution. Another subject of importance which will be agitated during the next session, will doubtless be an attempt to increase and enlarge the existing tariff of duties, for two purposes—first, to foster and protect the northern manufacturers, particularly with the view of promoting the fabric of woolen goods, which is represented to be in a depressed condition—and secondly, as a means of revenue, there being a supposed deficit of several millions in the treasury for the current year. On this subject, we copy the following article from the National Intelligencer of Thursday last:

The Richmond Enquirer recently suggested, that there is a rumor that the present year, by one or two millions, of the amount anticipated for it in the official reports from the treasury department and committees of congress; and our attention is called to the report, with a request from the editors of the Enquirer, that we will ascertain its correctness. We have not had an opportunity to do this, and, as we are so soon to have an official *Expose* of the state of the nation, including its finances, we have tho't it would hardly be necessary to make special enquiry, even if that enquiry, would certainly be successful. Without making the investigation, as we have ourselves heard the same report, and as it appears to us to have probability to sustain it we believe the rumor will turn out to be true.

The effect of such reduction of the revenue would be of no great moment: for, in the present condition of our country, a million or two more or less of dollars in the treasury, is of little consequence. In such a case, the people will have paid just so much less in the shape of taxes, and the money will remain in their pockets, instead of being taken out of it; the Bank of the U. S. will have so much less of the surplus revenue in its coffers, to discount and issue upon, and will in reality be the only loser by the falling off.

The reason for believing in the alleged reduction of the alleged reduction of the annual revenue, grow out of the altered condition of trade, all over Europe, and in this country of course, within the last nine months—that is, since the treasury estimates were laid before congress and the people. In the first place, the prices of the most important articles of import have lowered within the past year. Cloths, for example, which used to be invoiced at 8 dollars, are now, if we are correctly informed invoiced at 5 dollars, and so on in proportion. Of course, the amount of duties on the same amount of such articles as pay duties *ad valorem*, in which class are embraced the great items of woolen and cotton manufactures, will be less now than it was twelve months ago, in the proportion which five bears to eight. This remark does not apply to the importations of the whole year, perhaps,

but it applies to a certain extent, and sufficiently, as we suppose, to cause a perceptible reduction in the revenue receivable during the next year, when the duties accruing during the present and last quarters of the year will become payable.

In the next place, merchants generally, not only here, but elsewhere, have, within the last eighteen months, met with great losses. They have become disheartened, timid, and disposed to undertake less than heretofore. This we suppose to have had the effect to lessen the amount of commercial transactions, so as to reduce the quantity as well as the specific value of articles imported.

Upon these data, the revenue for the present year, and for the next quarter, and, perhaps, for subsequent years, we believe, may have been, and has been over-estimated.—What may have been wisely calculated, under existing circumstances, twelve or eighteen months ago, may well disappoint expectation, if, in the intervening time, those circumstances have essentially changed.—Calculations of revenue from impost must always be uncertain, and this has been one of the strongest arguments in favor of direct taxation instead of relying on impost—an argument, however, which never convinced us. If always uncertain, they must be still more so, under the operation of such fluctuations in trade as we have lately seen.

The organization of the militia will probably form another subject of serious consideration during the ensuing session of congress. Whatever may be the systems of other states, experience has proved, that in Virginia, [and in North-Carolina too.] ours is, in effect, no system at all. Without arms, and apparently without military pride, with a of this state, at this time, present a most inefficient appearance. It is absolutely necessary to infuse new life into our citizen soldiers, if we would have our militia exhibit on parade any thing but a military *rare show*. And how is this new life to be acquired? This question must be solved by the national legislature. To that body we submit it, under the hope, that, aided by the Military Board now sitting at Washington, a plan may be digested, which, when adopted, shall secure this desirable object, and render the militia of our country, what they ought to be, the cheap and sure defence of the republic.

GEN. ADAIR.

The reader cannot have forgotten the assertion made by the Richmond Whig, some time during the past summer, that it was to Gen. Adair, and not to Gen. Jackson, the American People were indebted for the memorable and unparalleled victory of New Orleans. It has been in vain that the Whig was required to produce something like proof to sustain the assertion thus gratuitously made in favor of Gen. Adair.—But the Whig would neither sustain nor retract its charge.—A gentleman of Louisville, Ky. Worden Pope, Esq. desirous of ascertaining the facts of the case, addressed a note to Gen. Adair on the subject. To this note the General promptly returned the following answer, by which it will be seen, that the assertion of the Whig is disproved and put to silence forever. We shall not offer a word of comment, but leave the editors of the Whig to digest the General's letter at their leisure.

MERCER COUNTY, Oct. 15, 1826.

Dear Sir.—Owing to an absence of ten days from home, yours of the 29th ult. was not received until last evening; and being now on the eve of setting out on a journey to Washata and New-Orleans, have but little time for reflection or recollection on the subject of your letter. I will, however, in justice to Gen. Jackson, state, that all his measures for the defence of New-Orleans, after I arrived there, were well calculated to ensure success, if success could be

from the very slender and inadequate means under his command. I did not reach his camp until the 3d of January, at which time his line of defence was nearly finished, and his men at their posts. He had fought his first battle, on the 23d December, which, altho' a victory could not be claimed on either side, was certainly of the utmost importance to him, from the effects it produced in his own camp, as well as on the enemy.

To appreciate fully and fairly the military talents displayed, or services performed by Gen. Jackson, during the siege, would require a detail of the difficulties and dangers which he had daily and hourly to meet: such a detail would not be proper at this time, nor is it necessary for me to make it.—An opinion seems to prevail with many, that an officer may do himself much honor, and acquire great fame, who possesses little more than daring courage and bodily strength.—This may happen with an inferior officer, a Colonel of a Regiment, or even a General of Brigade, who acts always under the orders of a superior, and has no occasion to think for himself. But the Commander in Chief of an army, in a difficult and complicated service, must possess a cool, calculating head, a vigorous mind, a rapidity of reasoning, with clear perceptions, that will bring him at once to his conclusion, upon which he is ready to act—for time, with him, is often all-important—and from my experience through life, I believe there are fewer men thus highly qualified, to distinguish themselves at the head of an army, than to fill any other station in any Government—yet, such qualifications alone, ever did, and ever will enable a Commander in Chief to acquire great fame, it would be unjust and illiberal to deny to Gen. Jackson the possession of these qualifications. In truth, it was the prompt and firm display of these qualities, that inspired the raw and untrained materials, of which his army was composed, with confidence and resolution to resist, successfully, the tremendous assault of the veteran army of the invaders. Respectfully, your ob't servant,

JOHN ADAIR.

WORDEN POPE, Esq.

TRADE OF PETERSBURG.

We are informed by a gentleman who took some pains to ascertain the fact for his own gratification, that on Friday last, about sixty-five wagons arrived in Petersburg, principally loaded with cotton; and the calculation was, that at least double that number of carts, loaded with the same article, also arrived in this town. The cotton received on that day is computed at four hundred bales. The bales, we should suppose, averaged 350 lbs. each, which, at ten cents per lb. will give the handsome sum of \$14,000 distributed in one day among our country friends.

If to the cotton received on Friday last we add the other articles brought to our market on that day, the tobacco, corn, wheat, pork, &c. &c. we shall find our *out-goings* for these *in-comings* exceeded perhaps \$20,000 No inconsiderable sum these hard times.

From the Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

The following letter was written by a very intelligent gentleman of the South, who travelled through the Northern States with a view to observe the condition of the people—the state of the public institutions—and the general progress of improvement in the arts and manufactures of our country. This is one of several very interesting letters on these subjects. He is a man of judgment, of nice and careful observation, and worthy of entire confidence. He will, it is hoped, pardon the liberty of publishing a private letter, which is only justified by the importance of the facts.—PHILADELPHIA, 16th Sept. 1826.

My Dear Sir.—Failing to see you before you left the city, I take the liberty of forwarding to you a general estimate of the manufactures of New-England, particularly the cotton. These amount to about 400 distinct buildings, appropriated to spinning, weaving and printing cot-

ton goods. These buildings average, by the estimates, 700 spindles, many of them, (indeed nearly all the new ones,) very large; but on the other hand, most of the old ones comparatively very small; so I think the average is safely put at 700 spindles to the building—that makes 280,000 spindles. These, after counting out Sundays, and suspensions from repairs, low water, sickness, &c. run 280 days in the year, and are estimated to consume half a pound of raw cotton per day, which is 140 lbs. to the spindle in a year: this, multiplied by the number of spindles, is 39,200,000 lbs. of cotton, equal to 98,000 bales.

About one-third of these buildings weave by power-looms; one other third carry on the weaving by hand, perhaps rather more, and the others spin and send off the yarn to the middle or Western States, where it is either wove by hand, under contractors, as around Philadelphia, or in families, as in the Western Country. The manufacturing of cotton goods, or rather spinning, has increased about one-fifth, within the last year, in New-England—not in the number of buildings, but the number of spindles—for nearly all the new buildings are large, and contain from 2000 to 6000 spindles. The increase for the next year will be nearly as much; for more of the large companies have finished their works, and the act of completing them will insure an increase of 20 per cent. for the next year too. I would proportion the 400 cotton-factories of New-England amongst those States, as follows:—135 for Massachusetts; 110 for Rhode Island; 80 for Connecticut; 50 for New Hampshire; 15 for Maine; 10 for Vermont. Of the 135 for Massachusetts, 50 are within 25 miles of Boston, say in Norfolk, in reach of Narraganset Bay, say in Bristol, Plymouth and Barnstable Counties; 30 in Worcester County; 15 in Hampton, Hampshire, Franklin and Berkshire Counties, neighborhood of Connecticut River. The manufactures of Rhode Island, are in Providence and Kent Counties; those of Connecticut lie principally on the east side of Connecticut River, in Windham, New London, Tolland and Hartford Counties. There are some, however, up the Housatonic. Those of New Hampshire lie on the Merrimack, and about Dover, in the Counties of Rockingham, Hillsborough, Strafford, and Merrimack.

The large manufacturing villages, or places where much capital is engaged, are as follows, and in the following order as to size, viz: Chelmsford, Somersworth, Dover, Dunstable, N. H.; Pawtucket, Rhode Island; Falls River, Massachusetts; Blackstone, Massachusetts; Statesville, R. I.; Taunton, Patuxet, Kent County, R. I. Ware, Mass.; Waltham, New Ipswich, N. H.; New Market, N. H.; Springfield, Mass.; Lancaster, Mass.; and Norwich, Conn.; &c. Very large companies are forming to go to work at Sacks, Me. and Haverhill, Mass.; &c. Calico printing now goes on at Chelmsford, Taunton, and Pawtucket. They are preparing to print at Ware, Dunstable, Somersworth, Dover, &c. They already print in New-England, 60,000 yards a week. One-third of the manufactories of New-England, including all the new ones, have their machinery on the best models now used in England; another third have fair machinery, such as is still much used in England; and the other third use machinery which is considered as superceded, but will adopt the best machinery as fast as they get any new.—The new and recent establishments in New-England have several little inventions of their own, that save one-third of the work in some of the processes, and which are not yet used in England.—The morals of the persons that labor in the factories are quite equal to those of the agriculturists, and higher toned. They dress more decent; are more intelligent; better manners; and the rising

generation will be better educated. They consume twice as much as the same number of farmers. They have raised the character of their occupation by regarding it as above all that is menial.

They will not associate with coloured persons or mere servants, and are reckoned every way equal, and more than equal to the neighboring farmers. They put in conventry any man or woman who show any thing dissolute in language or manners, and compel the owner of the factory to discharge such persons immediately, by threatening to leave him, in a body, if he does not.

Schools are well organized among them, on the Monitorial plan, Churches are regularly built and filled; and in the large villages, lectures are getting up the labourers, on many of the sciences.—The owners of these large establishments express their entire confidence, that, in 15 years, they will supply the home consumption of all cotton goods, fine and coarse, plain, coloured, and printed; and I have no doubt of it myself. They say, also, that they will be able to contend with England in any market, in the world, (tariff aside.)

The above is a general view of the manufactures of cotton goods in New-England and their prospects. When I get better information of them in the other States, I will let you know my estimates for them too. At present, I believe there are, in all the other States, 275 cotton factories of the average given to those of New-England, which would make the quantity of cotton consumed amount to 150,000 bales in the year, to which I think it will amount next year, without doubt. I will give you some estimates of the prospects of the woolen and iron manufactories in the United States, when I send them of esteem, &c.—[Washington Journal,

GIG FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has just received from Elizabeth Town, New-Jersey, a handsome light made GIG, which he offers for sale very cheap, for Cash only. WILLIAM DUNN.

Oct. 28, 1826—49 52.

SUPERB SILVER TABLE & TEASPOONS.

Of the newest fashion, (both steel and shell handles) and of very superior workmanship—just received from New-York. F. WOODS,

Oct. 14.—47 1/2

Beef, Pork, Flour, &c.

50 BBLs. Rochester FLOUR, 20 half bbls. do. do. 30 bbls. Prime new BEEF, 15 bbls. Mess do. do. 10 bbls. Prime PORK, 20 bbls. Pilot and Navy BREAD, 10 pieces Dundee BAGGING.

Also,

A further supply of Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS, suited to the season—received this week per Schrs. Dispatch and Triumph, from New-York, and for sale by

G. BRADFORD, & Co. Nov. 10th, 1826.

NORTH-CAROLINA

Almanacks for 1827.

For sale at S. HALL's Book-Store, by the groce, dozen, or single one.

ALSO,

American Coast Pilot, Bowditch's Navigator, tenth edition, Charts of the West Indies, latest survey, Charts of the Southern Coast, Seaman's Journals, Smith & Little's Patent Note Books, Wyeth's ditto ditto. Nov. 4, 1826—'30.

RANAWAY

FROM the Subscriber on the 12th ultimo, GEORGE, a yellow man about six feet high, belonging to the estate of Daniel Shackelford, deceased.—Also, a black man named DICK, belonging to the estate of Isaac Kornegay, deceased. Dick is a tall slim fellow, and it is supposed he is lurking about the plantation of Mr. McDaniel, near Trent Bridge.—I will give a reward of Ten Dollars for either of them, if delivered in Newbern, or secured in any Jail so that I get them, and all reasonable expenses paid. GEO. REID.

August 13, 1826—59 1/2