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A CIRCULAR.

HAVING presented to the Public, a Prospectus of a Newspaper, to be edited by me, in the City of Raleigh, I have learned since, from different quarters, that doubts are entertained, as to the political character that Paper will assume. In issuing that Prospectus, I was fully aware of the responsibility, I had voluntarily undertaken to encounter. I was sensible that few vocations could be more arduous or required more indefatigable exertions. In a government like ours, where the mind in matters of opinion, is not fettered by the dicta of authority, but in its speculations upon men and measures, from the highest to the lowest, from the learned to the unlearned, each individual has the right to participate, and come to such conclusions as best suit himself. I could not, nor do not, expect to please all, neither do I desire it. I should consider my paper of no political utility, and my time wasted in endeavoring to prove that true, which all believed to be true; it is the collision of the flint and steel that produces fire. Difference of opinion generally elicits correct deductions; truth seeks its proselytes in the ranks of falsehood; Reason would need no advocate were there no moral turpitude; and were there no political sinners, I should not have undertaken the management of a political Journal. In the discharge then, of my duties as Editor, I shall enter upon the great arena of politics, not to skirmish for men, but to fight manfully for measures, so long as those measures are based upon the fixed and fundamental principles of the Constitution; and calculated for the safety and welfare of the government. Opposition in a government, is the evidence of the freedom of that government; and when this opposition tends to a correct and wholesome investigation of the measures of those in power, it operates as a curb to the Rulers, and becomes a powerful restraint over the rights of the ruled; but when it is employed for the gratification of the self-gratification of opposing; when the good of the whole is overlooked in the aggrandizement of the few; when love of country is merged in personal hatred; when the exaltation of the one depends upon the degradation of the other; then this opposition is in reality a faction—its constituent principles, and moral strength are formed by disappointment, ambition, hatred and ignorance; it adds nothing to the stability of the government at home, and detracts much from its respectability abroad, when men, and not measures, are the objects of contentions; first principles are buried in the strife for personal supremacy; the leader of each faction forms a nucleus, around whom centres all the bitterness, hatred and gall of the one, while to the other, he is the great Lama of their idolatry, upon whom eulogy spends her choicest decorations.

As an American citizen, I feel debased and degraded at this war of words; this conflict of passion at the expense of reason; this sacrifice of a nation's morals upon the altar of individual fame, these weapons of a faction reckless of private character or public worth, are directed against the first men in the country for respectability at home and abroad; its fury is not confined to the Senate Chamber, or the Forum; it enters the sanctuaries of the domestic circle, and a life spent honorably and usefully to the country, is so shield against its detraction, its calumny, its falsehood.

In the long contested struggle between the Republicans and the Federalists, principles were contended for, upon which depended the safety and stability of the Republic. In the progress of that political strife, the errors of both parties were away, and left as a basis their wisdom, upon which the present administration rests. This party was a necessary one: the government was then in the cradle of its infancy; it lacked the strength and experience of manhood. The track of other nations, who had gone before, left but few or no landmarks, as differing from all others in its organization, the means best calculated to promote and perpetuate it, could not be drawn from history. It was natural then, that there should arise a discrepancy of opinion, among the wise and honest; but in the administrations of Jefferson and Madison, those different views were brought in contact, and to bear upon each other. Federal and Republican measures were incorporated, and the government settled down upon known and fixed principles. In the last war, we discovered our strength and weakness. The government thus put on, endeavoring to add to the one, the guard against the other. It is evident

that new and important questions must frequently arise, growing out of our foreign relations, affording matter of controversy, for those who pretend to understand the science of government; but when an application of the cardinal points of the constitution, and that illustration of its principles, which the experience of the last twenty years has settled as orthodox, are brought to bear upon those questions, the people need fear no danger; the perpetuity of this government, and an equitable distribution of the freedom, guaranteed by its Magna Charta to its citizens, depend upon our domestic, and not our foreign policy. A fundamental principle of this government should be the information of its citizens. Despotism governments depend for their existence upon physical force—free governments, upon intellectual strength. The one is supported by standing armies—the other by public intelligence. The ignorance of the people is the food of the one—and the bane of the other. Hence, the safety of our government points out the necessity of public education. Thousands are every day arriving to manhood, without even a knowledge of its rudiments; fitted as pliant tools in the hands of the designing; and I am sorry that facts disclose the truth, that this description of our population are more numerous in the Southern and Western parts of the Union, than in the Northern and Eastern. The cause is obvious: the last have made it an important object, in their separate sovereignties, to establish public schools by which all partake of the blessings of information, and are capable of appreciating the free institutions of their country. Never feuds, sectional jealousies, or a spirit of rivalry, should draw those two sections of the Republic to contest an election for the Chief Magistracy, in which men and not measures were contended for, the candidate of the first would have the voice, the latter the mind of the Union. Hence, in elevating the former to the Presidency, he would have to resort to physical force to sustain his administration against the intellectual strength of his opponents. This position is not new or overstrained; its truth must be evident to all those who are conversant with the history of other governments. It would add much to the facility of accomplishing such an object, if the incumbent had already been a successful military commander; the glare of such an achievement spreads with rapidity over a whole country, and however fortuitous the events that produced it, a whole community applauds, without stopping to enquire into the real merit of the superior officer; one successful battle gives more popularity and eclat to the commander, than years of intellectual labor spent in the Cabinet, upon which depend the political and civil existence of the country. The reason is plain; the success of the one, and its important bearings upon the country, are known to all;—the services of the other, are secluded from the multitude, by the very nature of their operations, and when spread before the people, how few are capable of judging of their correctness? Unless the people of a country are enlightened, their government, from the moment of its creation, tends to despotism, and must eventually end in it. Ignorance and freedom never did, nor never will exist together. He who knows not what his rights are, quietly submits to any trespass upon them, and he who depends upon another for a knowledge of those rights, depends upon one, who in nine cases out of ten has an interest in deceiving him. If the people of the United States possessed correct information upon the political and civil measures of their government, and were capable of analyzing them, so that of themselves they could separate the good from the bad, how many editors and ephemeral pamphleteers, would want employment, who now find it in playing upon the ignorance of the people, by calumniating those in power? Not that their measures are opposed to the safety of the country or the welfare of the community, but in pulling others down, there is a remote chance to rise themselves. The work of a few days in destroying, will demolish the labor of years in erecting, and as it is much easier to pull down than to build up, we find individuals engaged in the one, whose talents could never attain the other. A difference of opinion as to principles, never yet produced a faction in any government; a difference of opinion as to men, always; the one leads to correct deductions; the other to false conclusions: the one conduces to a healthy temperament in the body politic; the other poisons all its members. Devoted to the cause of public education, I shall make it a primary object of my editorial labors, to encourage and promote it; believing that the free institutions of my country rest, for security upon public intelligence. The grandeur and wealth of the Grecians and Romans are

buried in the ruins of their country; but their learning yet illuminates the whole civilized world. Is it their battles, their victories, their riches, we most admire? or their superiority in intellectual acquirements? The one embellishes the page of history; the other lives in the storehouse of the mind; we are pleased by the splendor of the one, but instructed by the solid usefulness of the other.

Frequency of elections, and rotation in office, are held necessary for the security and purity of the government; yet there is an evil attending this doctrine in practice, that public information alone, can remedy. Ignorance of the many makes demagogues of the few; and we see, in every election held under the State and General Government, individuals of this description, contaminating the purity of the elective franchise, by an exercise of an undue influence over public opinion. To make, then, the doctrine of a frequent recurrence to first principles in practice, what it is in theory, the people must first understand what those first principles are; they certainly cannot derive this knowledge from the heated and partial declamations of partisans, engaged in the contest of an election, and the press which should be the guardian of their political rights, and the instructor of their morals, too often takes advantage of its freedom, and becomes the panther of a faction—the promulgator of falsehood, instead of truth. This acquirement then, so all-important to the people, and to the durability of their government, must be looked for alone, in Legislative provision—a provision ample and equitable, and called for by every consideration that binds the Representative, morally or politically, to act for the good of the represented.

The foregoing views, opinions and principles, will be my guide, in conducting the "Independent Advocate," as they relate to the policy of the General Government, and to that civil and political connection which exists, between it and the several sovereignties that compose it, and so far as my abilities will permit, I shall endeavor to disseminate North-Carolina from Virginia, her dignity and self respect, to place her upon a higher ground than that of an humble imitator—a charge so often made at the expense of her state pride. I shall enter upon the undertaking, depending solely upon my own resources. If my resources are not sufficient to support the cause I espouse, I never will resort to detraction or calumny, to carry a point that truth would blush to sustain.

R. H. HELME.
Nov. 20, 1826.

ON THE FIRST MARCH, 1827, WILL BE PUBLISHED, By H. C. Carey & L. Lea, Philadelphia, The first Number of the **American Quarterly Review.**

REGRET has been frequently expressed, and for no inconsiderable time past, by men of the highest literary and professional rank in our community, that Philadelphia possessed not, in her own, a periodical work of a solid and permanent character, devoted to polite learning, and to all the branches of moral and political science in which Americans have a particular interest. It has been thought, besides, that the desideratum could be supplied only by a Quarterly Publication, of the form and size which seem to have been, in a manner, dedicated by fixed, by the structure and success of the Edinburgh Review and its London rival, both retaining still the supremacy which they so soon acquired in periodical literature. The advantages attending the length of the interval at which they are issued, are obvious enough to render unnecessary any detail on this head.

Those who have felt and lamented the want of such a journal, were not unacquainted with the merits and celebrity of the North American Review, and can never be unwilling to acknowledge the value of the many instructive disquisitions contained in that repository, and the general ability and laudable spirit with which it has been conducted. But they believed that there would be ample room, and, in truth, positive need, for another, established in a central position, more conversant with the productions of the middle, southern, and western parts of the Union, more diversified in its topics and texture, and enriched from domestic sources which are not open to a distant enterprise.

Philadelphia has within herself a large fund of talent, erudition, and science—larger perhaps than any other American city can boast—from which little or nothing is yielded to the North American Review; but which, it is believed, may

be rendered tributary to a nearer reservoir, and thus turned to durable account for the whole country, when otherwise, the benefit would remain merely local and fugitive. It may be presumed or affirmed, that, independently of the contingent to be expected from Philadelphia, much which might conduce to improve the taste and enlarge the knowledge of the American public, is to be found, comparatively inert, in our commonwealth and the neighbouring and southern states, and ready to be vivified and imparted at a new call, and with the stronger inducements associated with a new undertaking suitably executed.

These are some of the considerations, which have prompted the publishers named above, to attempt the periodical work now announced. In laying stress upon the position and resources of its immediate birth-place, they would not, however, be understood to intend a Journal for Philadelphia or Pennsylvania alone;—they wish to gather and diffuse information in every part of the Union, and to provide an additional channel for reciprocity of light and sentiment between all the American states, and between those states and Europe. Their design is national as far as it can be so extended. For that object impartiality, as well as breadth of survey and variety of subject, will be invariably studied. In Philadelphia, the aid of many gentlemen of superior ability and scholastic and scientific acquirements, has already been secured; but as it is desired to bring into action talent and knowledge wherever situated, contributions are invited from writers throughout the Union, to whom personal application may not be made; and the publishers pledge themselves to pay liberally for such articles as shall be inserted in the work. The duties of Editorship will be confined to a gentleman of high literary reputation.

With regard to the subjects which are embraced in the design of the American Quarterly Review, its title and the common & known contents of the existing models bespeak them sufficiently. Preference must be given to work and matters of general interest, and especially interesting and useful to our country, whether they be domestic or foreign. Mere party or local politics, polemical theology, involving injurious and irritating imputations, and whatever tends to disturb essential morals, fundamental Christian faith, or republican theory, will be rigorously excluded. As the work is not meant to be devoted to the views or favourite ends of any member or section of the Union, neither will it be to the exclusive or partial doctrines in any admitted subjects. The utmost latitude of opinion and discussion will be allowed, that is compatible with the limits, temper, and general merit to be required in each article. The resources and connections of the proprietors are such, as to place within their reach copious information of the cotemporary literature and public concerns of the principal countries of Europe and America; and they will sedulously avail themselves of all the means of the kind which they can command, for the enrichment of the Review. They scarcely need to add, that the work will be truly American in spirit and drift; patriotic, alert, emphatic, resolute, militant even under certain circumstances, is a trait which should distinguish it and every similar production of this country.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.—It will be handsomely printed in octavo, and will appear on the first of March, June, September, and December. The price will be Five Dollars per annum. Gentlemen at a distance, who desire to have it forwarded to them, will please to transmit the amount of one year's subscription to the Publishers.

JUST PUBLISHED,

The PHILADELPHIA JOURNAL OF THE MEDICAL & PHYSICAL SCIENCES. Edited by N. Chapman, M. D. Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Physic and Clinical Practice in the University of Pennsylvania; W. P. Dewees, M. D. Adjunct Professor of Midwifery in the University of Pennsylvania; and John D. Godman, M. D. Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the Medical College of New York. No. 25, for November, 1826.

Contents.—1. Observations on the Influenza, or Epidemic catarrh, as it prevailed in Georgia during the winter and spring of 1826; by Alexander Jones, M. D.; 2. Note on Retention of the Testicles, &c. by E. Geddings, M. D. of Charleston, S. C.; 3. Fever treated with large doses of Sulphate of Quinine, in Adams county, near Natchez, Mississippi, by Henry Ferrine, M. D.; 4. On Leucorrhoea, by William P. Dewees, M. D.; 5. On Vitality and the Vital Forces, by Sam'l Jackson, M. D. Professor, &c. &c.; 6. Observations on Inflammation of the Conjunctiva, by Isaac Hays, M. D. one of the Surgeons of the Pennsylvania Infirmary for Diseases of the Eye & Ear. 7. On

the Division of Extinction of Mercury by Trituration, with Observations and Experiments on the Blue Mass and other preparations of Mercury, by George W. Carpenter of Philadelphia; 8. Remarkable Spontaneous Cure of Aneurism, with observations on Obliteration of Arteries, by William Darrah, M. D. with a plate; 9. Observations on the Morbid Effects produced by drinking Cold Water, by Daniel J. Carroll, M. D.; 10. A Topographical and Medical Sketch of Tinicum Island, Pennsylvania, by George F. Lehman, M. D.; Cases—11. Case of Fractured Skull, with loss of a portion of the Brain, by Alex. Jones, M. D.; 12. Case of tumour successfully extirpated, by David L. Rogers, M. D. Lecturer on Operative Surgery, in Rutgers College, New York, communicated Dr. P. Cadwalader, with a plate. Quarterly Periodic.—European Intelligence.—Physiology.—1. On the Motion of the Blood in the Veins, by David Barry, M. D. Theory and Practice of Medicine.—2. Case of Rheumatism of the Heart cured by Acupuncture; 3. The Use of Tartar Emetic. Pathology.—1. Aneurism of the Aorta, Ulceration, Suppuration, and Opening of the Aneurismal Sac, without Hemorrhage. Surgery.—5. Strictures of the Urethra; 6. Dislocation of the Vertebral Column, complicated with Fracture, and followed by Recovery; 7. Aneurisms; 8. A Case of Popliteal Aneurism, in which the Femoral Artery was found to be divided into two trunks, which again reunited where the vessel passes through the tendon of the triceps muscle; 9. Operation for Imperforate Anus, and termination of the Rectum in the Vagina. Midwifery.—10. Expulsion of the Placenta in cases of alarming Hemorrhage; Case of Uterine Hemorrhage, in Transfusion of Blood was employed unsuccessfully;—12. Case of Rupture of the Linea Alba. Materia Medica.—13. Antidote to Prussic Acid; 14. The Mad Village. American Intelligence.—De Phosphori virtutibus quibusdam, auctore, J. D. Godman, M. D. Cases of Nervous Irritation, exhibiting the efficacy of cold as a remedy, by S. Jackson; Case of Asphyxia from Drowning, by J. D. Godman, M. D. Account of a Case in which a new and peculiar Operation for Artificial Anus was performed, 1809, by Philip Syng Physick, M. D.; Notice of a double male Fœtus, by W. E. Horner, M. D.; Quack Medicines and Quackery; Professional Hint.—Literary Notices.—Gedding's Translation of Bertin on Diseases of the Heart, &c.; Hortelii's System of Anatomy; Translation of Broussais; Dewees on the Diseases of Females.

This work is published on the first of February, May, August and November of each year: subscription five dollars per annum. Gentlemen at a distance, who desire to have it forwarded to them, are requested to transmit the amount of one year's subscription.

Among the contributors to this work, are to be found many of the ablest physicians in this country; and from the arrangement of the publishers, they have no doubt of securing the aid of many others, whose contributions cannot fail to add value to it.

Agents in North-Carolina, for the above works.

NEWBERN.—Thomas Watson.
RALEIGH.—Joseph Gates & Son.
FAYETTEVILLE.—J. Hadlock.
December, 1826.

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING STORE. THE subscriber is opening at his Store on Craven-street, a few doors below the Bank of Newbern, a large and general assortment of **CLOTHING;**

CONSISTING OF
Dress Coats, Frock do.
Double and single mill'd Pantalons,
Marseilles, Toilet, Valentin, Black Silk
and Cloth Vests,
Fine Linen and Cotton Shirts,
Angola Frock Coats,
Angola, Bombazett, French Linen, and
Bombazine Coatees,
Black Crape Pantalons,
Silk Stripe Drilling do.
French Linen, do.
French Angola, do.
Linen Drilling, do.
Buff Cassimere, do.
White Linen round Jackets,
Brown do. do.
Stripe do. do.
Bombazett do. do.
Fine and coarse Jacket and Trowers,
House Servants Coatees and Pantalons,
Duck and Osnaburg Pantalons, &c.
The above goods are New York made,
and will be disposed of, wholesale and retail,
at the New York prices.

A. J. STARR.
Newbern, 26th May, 1826.