

SENTINEL. NEWBORN: SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1830.

SEQUENCES OF FEDERALISM.—If the dar- che of the Federalists, that of degrading States' Governments into mere municipali- were carried into effect, the generous emu- between the States which has hitherto productive of so much good, would be gone- They would become degraded and self, selfish and disunited, and with all the of twenty four dogs fighting for one they would contend for the patronage of Sam. Yes! the contest between them be, who by false representations and beg- tions should sup the largest share of ary pap!—If such a state of things should the country, it would not be long be- dollars would bear the impress of HEN- BY THE GRACE OF GOD, EMPEROR OF AMERICA. Indeed an empire with even Clay at its head would be a less evil than the Federalists are plotting about.

CONSISTENCY.—Is it consistency to oppose the and advocate the cause of one of its inven- of the foremost of its panegyrists, HENRY Yet, how many pursue this course. But endeavor to back out, by saying that nei- in leader, nor themselves, approve of the Tariff. They want a Tariff, nevertheless, shall protect American manufactures; this own. Well then—why do they object to Tariff? They answer, it is too heavy; but if you want to protect American man- ures from British competition, you should the Tariff heavier than it is—and thus force ish goods out of the market. A heavier they own, would be a curse to the whole States—a heavier Tariff is the only thing can protect our manufactures from being sold by the British—consequently any at- on the part of the Government, to protect Industry, which is not worth protecting, if protect itself, would bring a curse on the try, according to their own shewing. And they wish to make President, a man who ad- Governmental interference to promote fac- tures! What consistency! out of their mouths, do we condemn them

EXTRACT I

the Greek politicians who lived under a po- government, acknowledged that no other could sustain it, save that of virtue. The of the present day only speak to us of of commerce; of finances; of and even of luxury"

EXTRACT 2d.

formerly the wealth of individuals consti- the public treasure. Now the public trea- is considered as the patrimony of individu-

When applicable are these two extracts, to exist- circumstances, The American System which at making Manufacturers a PUNOSOCRACY, created in the first, and now contemptible the contrast in the second extract appears duct of those who so loudly bewailed the of the loaves and fishes; who so bitterly com- ed against the cruelty which deprived them at they considered as their patrimony!

The vigor of a monarchy may be vicious, and the government be firm. The vigor of a Re- public must be virtuous, or its epitaph will soon be written.

The paper having gone to press before the reached Newbern, it was found impossi- to send the New Subscribers their papers this as but a few more than are wanted are struck off. The printer could not passibly anticipated the large addition which has made to the Subscription list. We hope our friends in Newbern, who, from the har- of the times, have discontinued their sub- scriptions, will send us their advertisements. As the increased and increasing Country pa- ge to this paper, it will be to their interest so.

We confess that we were opposed to the elec- tion of the present Chief Magistrate; but when contest was over, and he was declared consti- tutionally elected, we deemed it our duty, as good citizens, to forget our hostility to the individual, and to give our aid, such as it might be, to all the purposes of his administration which, in our view, were calculated to promote the inter- est and honor of our Country. On the contrary, did they, at any time, prostitute the powers which they are invested, for the good of the people, and the accomplishment of private ends, or to give our warning voice shall be heard: we will be found like careless watchmen, sleeping on our post; but up and ready to do battle, at the first alarm, in the cause of the Republic."

The foregoing is an extract from the Washing- ton (N. C. Times—a paper which promises to be a goosene. We hope the Public will not be disappointed of the excellence, which, judging from the first number, they will necessarily expect to distinguish the Times.

Don't temporaries all seem to be in the dark, of the nature of the petition presented by Mrs. to Congress.—We have taken up the idea of wishes for an appropriation, to purchase the number of copies of her Black Book to be deposited in the Congressional Library, as is the custom of public documents.—R. Reg. not friend Gales? It would be in the spirit of your American System (American) If Congress buy Mrs. Royall's book, will thereby encourage four branches of

American Manufacturers, namely, Type found- ers, paper makers, printers and book binders. But say you—and I'll tell the truth for once—if the book's a good one, it will sell without any encouragement from Congress. Yes, Gales, and to make use of your own argument, so would all other good American Manufactures sell without encouragement from Congress.

The Newbern Spectator, one of the most in- dependent, ably edited and well conducted prints in the Union, heartily coincides with us, in the views which we expressed in relation to the strange doctrines avowed by General Speight in his recent effort on the Tariff.—Raleigh Reg. "You praise me—and I'll praise you—and then they won't find us out." We all know who and what Gales is—we shouldn't like him to praise the Sentinel.

Economy in the Post Office Department.—This department, under every preceding administra- tion, has not only defrayed its own expenses, but been a source of revenue; under the present re- forming administration, however, it bids fair to be a burthen to the treasury. Mr. Barry, the Post Master General, demands of Congress, the most extravagant appropriation of Eighty-six Thousand Dollars, to sustain his department. This is the consequence of removing officers, skilful and ex- periented, and substituting mere partisans. Had Mr. McLean continued in office, and been per- mitted to retain his experienced officers, the re- venue of this department would no doubt have continued adequate to its support.—Newbern Spec.

The man who wrote the above quoted para- graph must be either utterly shameless, or let us more charitably suppose, utterly ignorant of the subject, upon which he has wasted time, pen, ink and paper—to say nothing of the wear and tear of type, and the weary bones of printers' devils. Read the following article, and thence learn how complete must be the ignorance of him who wrote this precious paragraph for the Spectator!—"Had Mr. McLean continued in office," says he, "the revenue of his department would have con- tinued adequate to its support." Mr. McLean the late Post Master General, in speaking of this subject said, that the EXISTING ENGAGEMENTS at the time he left the department, would require an expenditure of \$50,000 per annum, beyond its receipts." Just compare what is said for the late Post Master, with what he said for himself—then cast up your eyes, as I did mine, while I read the Spec. and ejaculate, Lord, how this world is given to—making mistakes!

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

We to-day lay before our readers the report of the Post Office Committee, under color of which the editors of the Intelligencer assert that that Department has been brought upon the parish by the present Postmaster General. This report, it is true, recommends an appropriation of \$56,000, not to enable the Department to continue its operations, but for the purpose of putting the following new routes and additional accommoda- tions into operation, viz:

A more frequent and speedy communication between the Seat of Government of Vermont, and those of the other New England States.

A daily stage communication between the seat of Government in Pennsylvania and the seat of the General Government.

More direct and frequent communications between the Western parts of Pennsylvania and the Western parts of Virginia.

A daily communication, by stages, between Lake Erie, through the State of Ohio, and Wheel- ing, on the Ohio river; and also, an increased facility of intercourse between Chillicothe and the mouth of the Sciota river, in the State of Ohio.

A speedy and frequent communication, by stage, of the seat of Government of Indiana, with Columbia and Cincinnati, in Ohio, Frankfort, in Kentucky, and Vandalia, the seat of Government of Illinois, extending thence to St. Louis, in Mis- souri.

A regular and frequent stage communication from Lexington, in Kentucky, and from Knox- ville, in Tennessee, uniting at Newport, in Ten- nessee, and continuing to Asheville, in North Carolina; thence branching to the seats of Govern- ment of the States of North Carolina and South Carolina, thus connecting the Southern and Western States by an easy and certain intercourse.

A stage communication between places of business in the Eastern parts of North Carolina, especially between Newbern and Wilmington, and thence to Georgetown, in South Carolina.

A communication by stage, through the cold region, between Salem, Statesville, Morganton, and Rutherfordton, in N. Carolina, and Green- ville, in South Carolina.

More frequent and expeditious communica- tions by stage, between Charleston in South Caro- lina, and the Northwestern parts of that State.

A communication, by stages, between Athens, in Tennessee, and Athens, in Georgia, to render the connexion more complete between Georgia and the Western States.

An extension of the regular stage communica- tion between the seats of Government of Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee, through Huntsville, to the seat of Government of Alabama, and through Florence, to the seat of Government of Missis- sippi, and to Natchez, on the Mississippi river.

A communication, by stages, from the seat of Government in Alabama, to Montgomery, and by way of Cahawba; to Mobile.

The establishment of a steamboat mail between Memphis, in Tennessee, and New Orleans, in Louisiana, to supply all the intermediate Post Offices on both sides of the Mississippi.

A communication, by stages, between Mobile, in Alabama, and Pensacola, in Florida, and be- tween Pensacola and Tallahassee.

A more frequent and direct communication be- tween the seat of Government in Georgia, and Tallahassee, the seat of Government in Florida.

A more frequent and direct communication, by stages, between Savannah and Macon, in Geo.

In reply to the inquiry of the committee, Mr. Barry says: "If all these improvements were made, to- gether with some of minor consideration as to ex- pense, which are, nevertheless, quite important, the expense would amount, by estimate, to about \$85,000.

"The advantages to the public would unques- tionably be very great. Individual accommoda- tion would be promoted. Business would be fa- cilitated. Intelligence would be more extensively diffused." The bonis of affection between distant parts would be strengthened by the more speedy and frequent intercourse.

"But whether these benefits would be sufficient to countervail the expense, the Legislative author- ity will determine."

Speaking of the present state of the Depart- ment, Mr. Barry says:

"It is not, however, apprehended, that the ex- isting state of the Department, and a continuation of the accommodation already in operation, though its expenses, for the present, greatly ex- ceed its current income, will require any assis- tance beyond what will arise from its progressive increase of revenue; but, as before stated, with adequate vigilance, the resources of the Depart- ment are believed to be equal to its present ex- igencies."

The same report shows that the current ex- penditures of the last year were more than its receipts; but it will also be recollected that Mr. McLean, the late Postmaster General, in speak- ing of this subject, said, that the existing engage- ments at the time that he left the Department, would require an expenditure of 50,000 dollars per annum beyond its receipts. To make up that deficiency he relied upon the debts due to the Department, and the increase of revenue. Mr. Barry says expressly, that, "with adequate vigi- lance, the resources of the Department are believed to be equal to its present exigencies." The statement of the Intelligencer is, therefore, un- true, and the conductors of that print, if actuated by a proper regard for truth, will not hesitate to retract it.

Mr. Barry has not asked for an additional ap- propriation. He found the Department under existing engagements to a greater amount than its revenue. He has given new accommodations beyond the existing contract made by his prede- cessor, which will require the funds of the De- partment; and he does not ask an appropriation unless Congress, by the establishment of new routes, makes it necessary. We are gratified to learn that the revenue of the Department is in- creasing greatly, and that in the South and the Southwest it averages about nine per cent on the previous revenue. This, no doubt, arises from the extension of the new routes and the new fa- cilities of transporting the mail. These facts are an appropriate answer to the declaration of an honorable Senator, who, in his tirade against the Department, declared that it had lost the con- fidence of the people. We have before us the reply of the Postmaster General to the call of that Senator which we will soon lay before our readers, who will then see how much the oppo- sition have been deceived.—U. S. Tel.

Read the following article, you remember how all the opposition prints in the Union have crowd- ed and chucked over Paul Hoover's dexterity. From the following statement of FACTS, you will perceive that the whole affair was a COALITION MANOEUVRE, and like the rest of their manoeuvres, it was clumsily devised, and unsuccessful. What a restless, intriguing set the oppositionists are, one cannot help laughing at their fretfulness, and yet poor devils how can they help it "the galled jade will wince."

RODNEY POST OFFICE, MISSISSIPPI.

An attempt has been made in a Mississippian paper, reiterated in the National Intelligencer of yesterday, to create a belief that the Postmaster of Rodney, Mississippi, was removed upon a fictitious letter, signed by the name of "Paul Hoover." This story turns out on examination, to be of a character with the many other fabrications and exaggerations that have been devised and circulated against the Post Office Department. The late change in the Rodney Post office, was induced by statements received from a highly respectable quarter, having a local and personal knowledge of the case and character and responsibility to the people interested, that comman- ded the utmost confidence. They were from General Hinds, their representative. The charge related to the private character of the incumbent, who was not, as is alleged, removed on political grounds; for the gentleman who was appointed, was of the same political character with the one removed, and so represented to be at the time of his appointment. It may be well to add that the person first appointed was not recommended by Paul Hoover, and that his refusal to accept was on account of its pecuniary disadvantages. For he says, in his letter declining it, "it would result in a considerable loss to him annually."

The letters signed Paul Hoover, (and there is more than that one of which the Mississippi paper speaks, as being addressed to the President, and as containing, with much adulation of him, many censures upon his political friends and con- stitutional advisers,) bore evident marks of hav- ing been got up on behalf of the Postmaster, to thwart any application for his removal. This was the design of the imposition, proceeding, as is now avowed, from a friend of the incumbent. The trick, however, failed. And equally unsuccessful, we think, must be the impudent deception now palmed upon the public, of imputing the removal to the unworthy means resorted to to prevent it.

The Post Office Department.—The introduction by the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, of a bill, appropriating the sum of \$6,000 dollars, for the service of the department, has been made a subject of much misrepresentation against the Postmaster General. A brief refer- ence to the bill and its objects, will show the true state of the facts and correct the unfounded state- ments which have been so industriously circu- lated.

The first section of the law establishes a large number of new routes, and the second section makes an appropriation for the purpose of provid- ing the means of carrying the first into effect, in the following terms:

"And be it further enacted, That, for the pur- pose of carrying into effect the routes embraced in the first section of this bill, the sum of eighty six thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated; which said sum shall be paid upon the draught or order of the Postmaster General of the United States, at such time or times as shall be necessary for the purposes afore- said." Thus the sum called for is not to sustain the establishment as the opposition have most un- fairly stated, but to extend it, under the provisions of an act of Congress. The following ex-

on Post Offices and Post Roads, utterly false is the statement, that the depart- ment has been compelled to ask for aid from the treasury, in order to sustain itself.

"It is not, however, apprehended, that the ex- isting state of the Department, and a continua- tion of the accommodation already in operation, though its expenses, for the present, greatly ex- ceed its current income, will require any assis- tance beyond what will arise from its progressive increase of revenue; but, as before stated, with adequate vigilance, the resources of the Depart- ment are believed to be equal to its present ex- igencies."

The reasons for this excess of expenditure over income, which has proceeded from causes grow- ing up for several years are thus expressed by the Committee of the H. of Representatives:

"The demands on the Department for the few last years, may have been such as could not be resisted. For additional accommodation, the Post Master General yielded, as your committee believe prudently, by the more frequent running of the stages; and the increase of speed, the changing horse transportation into stage, where- ver and whenever it could be done with proprie- ty; this additional and necessary expenditure, with the establishment by Congress in 1828, of many new routes, exhibits at once the true cause of the expenditures exceeding the receipts of the last year. It is not apprehended but that the Department will be perfectly able to sustain, and continue the existing accommodation, without being obliged to make any material changes; nor additional aid asked for by the Department. But your committee are aware, if the bill now before Congress for the establishment of new routes, involving an estimated expenditure of about \$85,000 should pass, and of which there can be little doubt, it will not only subject the Department to inconvenience, but to serious em- barrasment."

The new routes proposed are upwards of two hundred in number, some of them of great im- portance. Congress establishes them, provides the means, and directs the expenditure, and the opposition forthwith charge the Post Master General with profusion and mal administration, in obeying the law. This is exquisite logic.

Balt Republican.

The Impartial Compiler contains the following extract from one of the electioneering handbills put forth during the campaign of 1827, by the Hon. and Rev. Thomas Chilton, now the zealous supporter of Mr. Clay for the Presidency, and the "oracle" of the Coalition party at Wash- ington. A few such reminiscences will set right the honesty of Thomas's recantation and the value of its services to any party:

"As has often been substantially said, I again repeat that had must be the cause which requires such degrading and unhalloved means for its support. In the first place, they ran three can- didates against General Jackson for the Presi- dency—Adams, Crawford and Clay. Jackson, upon the electoral colleges, conquers their cham- pion (Adams). A little "intrigue and manage- ment" must now be resorted to, else the whole- fold of eastern highlanders, and western jugglers, must be distracted the last heat. To this end, we see a speedy and unexpected reconciliation taken place between Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay, who had been previously sworn enemies; and in a few days, Mr. Clay is announced in the public news- papers as a firm supporter of Adams, who had previously been considered, by him, worse than an "apostate." This was strange. But Mr. Clay thought half a loaf better than no bread, for as firmly as I believe in the plainest proposition ever presented to mind, do I believe that Mr. Clay did distinctly understand previous to his turning over the vote of Kentucky to Mr. Adams, that he (Clay) was on that condition, and that alone, to be made Secretary of the United States. I further believe, that no other condition could or would have in- duced him to vote for Adams."—Ib.

WELL SAID, THOMAS.

Messrs. Peel, Brougham & O'Connell.—There is something exceedingly disingenuous, if not hy- pocritical, in the cant of these gentlemen, which has been republished in certain of our news- papers with such complacency, on the subject of the political incapacities of our slave population. If they are sincere in their commiseration for the supposed misery of a class of beings, which even their own writers, prejudiced as they are, ac- knowledge to be happier than the laboring classes of England and Ireland—let them look at home. It is vain for them to talk about the oppressions of these people in the United States, or to boast of their superior humanity, with the fact of the existence of slavery in all the English Colonies, where a slave population formed a part of the property of the Colonists, staring them full in the face. What have they done, of which we did not set them the example? We had our manumission societies before even Mr. Clarkson ever dreamed of such things; and whoever reads the history of that gentleman, will trace clearly and unequivocally the origin of his plans and exertions in the cause of the blacks, to the Benezens and Franklins of the United States.

What have the English statesmen and philan- thropists done in the way of disinterested services in the cause of the blacks? We say disinter-ested, because that is the quality which gives character to the actions of mankind. It is easy to be hu- mane and charitable, where it can be done with- out any expense or sacrifice of our own, or what is still better, at the expense of other people.

Apply this principle of human actions to the conduct of England, in relation to the blacks, and then we ask again, what has England done that she should whiten herself by our side? She has co-venanted with all the European nations that would consent to the arrangement, that either immediately, or at some future period, they shall abandon the traffic in slaves. The sacrifice cost her nothing, because her possessions in the West and East Indies were already overstocked with slaves. Besides, there was this evident ad- vantage connected with these arrangements, that they furnished England with a fine opportunity of reviewing the old doctrine of the right of search, under the cloak of humanity. It was for this reason, the United States refused to concede the right of mutual search, in the treaty con- cluded by Mr. Rush for the better suppression of the slave trade. Suspected!—Who does not see clearly, that under this pretence, the old system of boarding, detaining and insulting our vessels and flag might have renewed with the sanction of a solemn concession? The United States re- jected this article of the treaty; and who shall say they were not right, in refusing to surrender their own independence on the ocean, for the sake of any nation or any color?

But England plumes herself on having solemnly decided that there shall exist no black slaves, at least in the three kingdoms, or we believe it is now called the United Kingdom of Great Britain. "The moment they touch the sacred soil, &c. as Mr. Curran has it, the blacks are free. What does all this signify? She has abolished slavery where there were no slaves, and where it could be done without any sacrifice of interest—but she

one negro. come and she keeps. The solution of this apparent inconsistency is easy. There were no black slaves in England, with the exception of one, who occasionally accompanied his master from the West Indies; in the English colonies there was a million. The same questions of interest, policy and humanity occurred in this case as in the United States, and the result has been precisely the same in both countries. The blacks remain slaves, because it is impossible to find a rational and practicable mode of freeing them, without injustice to their masters, and cruelty to themselves.

We therefore repeat, again—let Messrs. Peel, Brougham, and O'Connell, look at home, and take the beam from England's eye, before they vent their spleenetic cant upon the good people of the South. Or, if they will be meddling with our internal concerns, let them point out a practicable mode of getting rid of the evil of slavery, and demonstrate their sincerity by setting us the ex- ample.—Courier & Enquirer.

From the Charleston City Gazette.

Mr. Brougham in the speech published in this paper last week, when commenting upon the law of Georgia, adverted to the criminal code of Barbadoes, by which a fine only is imposed for the killing of a slave by a white man—and added— "Now he should holdly take up on himself to say, that in all Northern America no such law disgraced their Statute Book—a law produced under those most unfortunate of all circumstan- ces, when a passion of fear mastered deliberative Legislation."

We are sorry to say Mr. Brougham was quite mistaken. In the Statute Book of one of our Southern States will be found the following pro- vision: "Any person wilfully murdering a slave, shall forfeit 700 pounds currency; and if any person shall on a sudden heat of passion, or by undue correction, kill his own slave, or the slave of another person, he shall forfeit 350 pounds currency."

We are happy to say that Mr. Brougham is right and the Commercial Advertiser, from which the above extract is made, is wrong—at least, so far as the belief must go abroad from his asser- tion, that the law to which he refers is still of force. That law has long since been superseded by others which allow of no distinction in the punishment of murder, whether the victim be white or black. The Commercial will do our Southern country the justice to correct this error.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received a communication signed a County Wharfer, when we see a majority of the names of residents of the County Wharf, appended to it, it shall be published—not before.

We have received rather a querulous commu- nication written in a beautiful, lady-like, Italian hand, touching the piece addressed to the Ladies by Cæles which appeared in our last. What would the lady who wrote it think, if she knew that Cæles, is an old Athenian. For our own part, we have gazed on, on the goodly display of Athenian loveliness, as admiringly and as dis- tantly as the boy gazed upon the cake woman's as- sortment, while he felt all the misery of centless- ness—a pretty word that, ladies, for a new coin- age.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

THE PEWS in the Baptist Church will be rented for one year, this afternoon at 4 o'clock. Notice will be given by ringing the bell May 29th, 1830.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED. Brig Hannah Jenkins, from the sugar and molasses to M. Jarvis and master.—Passenger Mr. Nichols.

Schr. Ann Maria, Hunter, St. Barts, sugar, molasses and coffee to J. Justice—Passengers Mrs. Bonhome, Son, and Servant.

Schr. T. Pickering, Hail, Alexandria, mds. to Lamotte and master.

Schr. Shell Castle, Ingals, Baltimore, mds. to Whitelock, Street, Anthony and Jackson.

Schr. Ariel, Scott, New York, mds. to Moran, & Co.; Lund, Key, and others.

CLEARED.

Brig Mary, Wallace, New York.

WILLIAM TAYLOR

HAVING been appointed at the last Cravatt County Court, Inspector of Naval Stores, Pork, Beef, Fish and Lard, is at present pre- pared to enter on the duties of his appointment. Newbern, May 29, 1830.

Dry Goods, Flour.

JUST received per Schr. Ariel from New York, a further supply of reasonable goods, and a small lot of fresh ground ROCHES' BR FLOUR, in barrels and half barrels, for sale by G. BRADFORD & CO. Newbern, May 27, 1830.

A CARD.

HAVING been informed that a report is in circulation, which states that I have relin- quished my intention of being a Candidate for the Sheriffalty, I think it necessary to say, that such report is altogether unauthorized—I know neither the person with whom it originated, nor the motives which prompted him, and I still as- pire to that honour.

It has likewise been said, that I have permitted my name to be used, not with a desire of being elected, but for the purpose of making a diversion in favor of the present incumbent. This would be equally at variance with what I owe to myself and to the public. I cannot be made the instru- ment of any party, or of any person, whose views may be inimical to a free expression of the will of the People.

I notice these rumours thus publicly, lest the currency which they have obtained, should give them the appearance of reality, and to prevent their becoming prejudicial to my interests, by in- ducing my friends to withhold their support.

THOMAS SPARROW.

May 18th, 1830.

DOCTOR

SAMUEL E. CHAPMAN, ESPECTFULLY offers his services to the Inhabitants of Newbern, and its vicinity, in the various departments of his profession. At present he may be found at Mr. Bell's Hotel, May 22, 1830.