

THE SENTINEL.

NEWBERN:

SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1830.

¶ We are authorized to announce RICHARD DOBBS SPAIGHT, Esq. a candidate, to represent this County in the Senate of the next General Assembly.

¶ We are authorized to state that J. H. HAMMOND is a candidate for the Sheriffalty of Jones County.

DISUNION.—The federalist plan of Internal Improvement would be the very thing to bring about this much talked of bugbear, which, like the Sea Serpent, every body has heard about, and nobody has seen. To explain—suppose the whole of the National Debt paid. "Then" say the Federalists "we would apply the surplus revenue to Internal Improvement."—Would you so, then I will tell you the consequence of this wise scheme of yours. Each of the States would grumble and say, that it did not receive its proper share of the spoils—that it was overlooked—and that it was high time to begin to calculate the value of the Union, &c. This is human nature—this undoubtedly would take place—State would become jealous of State—the time of Congress would be taken up in listening to remonstrances and complaint. The attention of Congress would be distracted by the variety and contrariety of the begging petitions poured in upon them. Old chaos would come again—there would be an end of the Union. And yet, with all these consequences staring them in the face, the Federalists have the folly to advocate the unlimited power of Congress to make improvements, and the impudence to charge the South with a desire for Disunion, which if it ever be brought about, will be the result of their dark intrigues and unconstitutional Counsels.

TARIFF TAXATION.

Gunpowder, which used to sell at 50 and 62½ now sells for 25 cents.
Shot, which used to sell for 10 and 12½ now sells for 6½.
Cotton Goods formerly, 25 and 37½, now selling at 6 and 8.
Cassimeres, which formerly sold for \$3 and 4, may now be bought at 1 50.
Hats, which used to cost 8 and 10 dollars, now selling at 5 and 6.
Negro Cloth, formerly 1 dollar per yard, may now be bought equally good at 50 cts.
Hoes, formerly per dozen, 42 and 14 dollars, now selling at 4, 6 and 8 dollars.

TARIFF TAXATION.—From the above facts it is frequently attempted to be argued that the tariff so far from having done harm, has been productive of good. Let us examine this reasoning. In the first place we would ask—Does not this cheapness proceed from the necessity of necessity? Is not a dollar now worth as much as three used to be when times were better? Suppose you should hear that a plantation which a few years ago sold for \$10,000, and now being offered for \$300, cannot procure a purchaser? Would you decide that this cheapness was produced by the good effects of the Tariff, or by the want of cash? But suppose, for argument's sake, we grant—say, we do not doubt, that many American articles can be manufactured as cheap and as good, or cheaper and better, than British goods. Why then, should we not have free trade, seeing that we could undersell the British, or force them down to our prices. If the above statement be correct—is it not barefaced impudence in the American Manufacturers, or rather in the Monopolist masters of the American manufacturers to ask for protection, when by the showing of their own party who set forth these statements triumphantly as a refutation of the alleged evil effects of Tariff Taxation—they can undersell the British and therefore need not fear their competition—doubtless so—since the Importing Merchant will bear under these disadvantages. In the first place he has a commission to pay to his agent who purchases the articles from the British manufacturers—Secondly, the expense of shipping and frequently that of land transportation—Thirdly, a large sum for Insurance—and Fourthly, he suffers from the difference of Exchange which is always more or less against him. We would ask of any unprejudiced man whether all these unfavorable circumstances, which must for ever act against the Importer of FOREIGN GOODS, is not sufficient protection to HOME MANUFACTURES?

We regret that the length of the article addressed to the friends of the Bible throughout North Carolina, prevented us from publishing it according to request. We give the following extract. The cause will not suffer from our inability to publish the whole, as the citizens of our district have repeatedly given their mites for this purpose.

Reader! have you done any thing for "the special Bible effort!" Any thing for your town, your county, your State, or your nation—any thing corresponding with your means, and worthy of the Godlike object? If so, we congratulate you on having lent your assistance to carry forward one of the noblest enterprises of this age. A gentleman, has seen as much of the religious world as almost any other man living, and from Greece, in reference to the present state of the Bible cause in the United States. This is an example worthy to be held up to the new christianized Europe, and of all nations. "It will appear noble even to those who shall behold the Millennial glory." But have you as yet done nothing? The present is a most favorable time for you to perform your part, and your prompt and generous assistance, and cordial cooperation with other friends is greatly needed to place the oracles of God in every family in the community—in your State, if you put forth efforts, and make no sacrifices—if you remain spectators, whilst others perform all the labor and sustain all the expense, you cannot participate in the elevated joy and glorious rewards attending to the accomplishment of this sublime enterprise. They will belong to others, and not to you.

P. W. DOWD, Agents of the American Bible Society for N. Carolina
Raleigh, May 24th, 1830.

GUESS WORK.

The massy thunders shake the main,
With fire and wind from tempest fountains,
The bending skies are bright with rain,
The ocean stands erect in mountains;
Surges on surges climb, to form
A throne of thunder for the storm,
And from far caverns, whitening,
The hidden seas steal out, to bare,
The ocean's pillow to the air,
And skeletons to the lightning.

We copied the above lines from the New York Courier & Enquirer, they are written by Jas. O. Rockwell, Esq. We publish them in the hope that some sage expounder of riddles will be able to guess at their meaning. If such an improbable event should take place, we beg of her or him who may achieve it to forward us their opinion and we will pay postage. Seriously, is it not a ridiculous thing for a man to spend his time in indulging such frothy nonsense. Be assured Friend Rockwell that the only design the Editors of the Courier could have had in publishing your nonsense verses, must have been to cure you of the disease of rhyming.

Miles King, the late Navy Agent at Norfolk so capably dismissed by Gen. Jackson, has been elected a member of the Legislature of Virginia from the Borough of Norfolk, by a majority of three to one against a Jackson opponent.

[Newbern Spectator.]

Miles King, says the Spectator was "causelessly dismissed." It may be true, according to the notions of the party to which this paper belongs, that forgery, and robbery, ought not to disqualify a man from holding a public office: we are so unfortunate, as to differ from our brother Editor on this head. "But" it may be asked, "where is the proof that Miles King was guilty of these little piccadilloes which in the Spectator's opinion ought not to be made a 'Jackson pretext' for turning a deserving and talented man out of office." Here are the proofs that Miles King is a rascal—Again we would say, that perhaps our brother Editor does not think forgery and robbery disqualifications for office. We beg pardon for differing from him.

THE PERSECUTED PATRIOT

MILES KING,

Who was "causelessly dismissed" by that Tyrant, ANDREW JACKSON.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENT

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, May 27, 1830.

SIR: I have the honor, in obedience to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 15th instant, calling for certain information in relation to the accounts, &c. of Miles King, late Navy Agent at Norfolk, Va., to present the accompanying report of the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, containing part of the information called for.

There is also transmitted, marked A, copies of certain vouchers presented to the Department by the said late agent, which have been rejected, on each of which, respectively, is given the reasons for their rejection or disallowance by the Department.

In addition to the reasons assigned on these vouchers for their rejection, it may be proper to state, by way of explanation, as to a part of them, that the salary of a Navy Agent is limited by law to \$2,000 per annum; and that all sums allowed to the agent, over and above this amount, are intended to cover expenses which have been necessarily incurred in the discharge of the duties of his office for clerk hire, office rent, stationery, fuel, &c. In the vouchers alluded to, it appears, that the demands of Mr. King to cover these expenditures, were made from time to time, allowed by the respective Secretaries, and the several sums carried to his credit on the books of the Treasury. After a lapse of from ten to thirteen years, these charges for clerk hire, &c. are reproduced, and the items considerably increased in amount.

In answer to that part of the resolution which calls for information as to the manner in which Mr. King has kept his accounts, and made his monthly and quarterly returns, it may be premised, that the law requires the Navy Agent to make quarterly returns of his accounts to the Treasury Department; and that these shall be accompanied by "vouchers necessary to the correct and prompt settlement thereof;" and it is required that monthly returns shall be made to the Secretary of the Navy, of the "moneys received and expended during the preceding month and of the unexpended balance in his hands."

This regulation enables the Secretary of the Navy to remit to the agent the sums necessary for a prompt compliance with all contracts entered into by the Navy Department, and to limit the advances to the agent, so that an unnecessary and large amount of money may not be left in his hands. The monthly returns of Mr. King were not made in conformity to these requisites of the law. Requisitions were made upon the Department in the early part of May, 1829, for a considerable amount of money, when the monthly return for April showed that he had in his hands large balances, applicable to the same objects for which his requisitions were drawn. An explanation was asked of this variance between his requisitions and return. (See letter of the 13th May, 1829.) No satisfactory explanation was given.

It was then deemed proper to examine into the state of his accounts with the Treasury, from which it appeared, that whilst the return to that Department to the 30th of June, 1829, exhibited a balance to be due from Mr. King to the United States of \$25,568 65, the monthly returns to the Navy Department, ending on the same day, stated a balance to be due from the United States to him of \$20,065 11, making a difference between these returns of \$45,633 76.

A further investigation of this subject, developed the two following facts: 1st. That the monthly returns from the Navy Department, from the year 1823, never did agree with the returns made to the Treasury Department for the same time and same purposes: and 2d. That they invariably showed a smaller balance against Mr. King than was proven to be the fact, by his settlements with the Treasury Department. The importance of these discrepancies will be better understood when it is kept in mind that the quarterly returns

are made to the Treasury for settlement, while the monthly returns to the Navy Department, are statements upon which advances are to be made to the Agent. It can scarcely be necessary to remark, that if the accounts of the Agent contained a correct representation of the transactions of his office, the three monthly returns to the Navy Department should agree with the quarterly returns made to the Treasury Department for the same period. This was found to be the fact with the returns of the other principal Agents.

The paper marked B contains a synopsis of these discrepancies, from 1822, to June the 30th, 1829. This document shows that Mr. King had for the last seven years, (with the exception of a short time,) preceding his removal from office, retained in his hands, unacknowledged to the Navy Department, an amount of the public monies averaging from \$40,000 to \$46,000 per annum.

The paper marked C shows the amount of the requisitions made upon the Department by Mr. King, from the 11th of May to the 5th of August, 1829; and it also shows, as accurately as could be determined, the amount necessary to meet the expenses for the naval service at that station for the same period; exhibiting overdraws upon the Navy Department amounting to about \$53,427 03 cents.

Of the claims which have been set up against the Department by others growing out of Mr. King's agency, the principal is one to the amount of \$40,144 17, made by the United States Bank at Norfolk, Virginia, for advances professed to have been made to the Agent, "solely on Government account;" the correspondence arising from which, is herewith presented, marked D.

Under no view of the case was the claim deemed admissible. The Navy Agent had received no authority to borrow money on the credit of the United States, nor was the Bank warranted in assuming the right of determining when the public service demanded advances to be made to its Agents. A discretion which the act of 31st of January, 1823, declares shall be exercised "under the special direction of the United States."

The assumption of such discretion by the Bank has thrown upon that institution its debt of \$40,144 17 from which they have asked to be relieved. Had the right of the Bank to make these advances been sanctioned by the Department, this default of Mr. King would have fallen upon the United States Treasury.

Copies of the correspondence called for, will also be found with the papers herewith transmitted. I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN BRANCH.

The Hon. ANDREW STEVENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

TRASURY DEPARTMENT.

Fourth Auditor's Office,

26th May, 1830.

SIR: In reply to so much of the resolution of the House of Representatives, passed on 15th instant, by you referred to me, as relates to the accounts of Miles King, Esq. late Navy Agent at Norfolk, I have the honor to make the following Report:

The balance now appearing due to the Government from Miles King, on the books of this office, is \$3,835 20
The Bank of the United States has presented to you a claim for moneys overdrawn by him while remittances were suspended, previous to his removal of 40,144 17
The same Bank has presented to me a similar claim for money paid Ichabod Scranton, for store 600 00

Mr. King had presented to this office, claimed and obtained credit for most of the items contained in the claim of the Bank, before that claim was presented. Had the remittances called for by him before his removal been made, he would have paid the claims of the Bank, and his whole default would then have been to the Government. The suspension of his calls of money by you, and the confidence of the Bank, which induced them to suffer him to overdraw, shifted most of his default from the Government to the Bank.

The actual amount of default to the Government and to the Bank, is, as above stated \$44,479 37

He has presented to this office claims to the amount of \$18,209 79 cts. \$2,369 25 of which, it is certainly ascertained, have been passed to his credit long ago, leaving \$10,850 54

Claims for extra commissions, interest, clerk hire, &c. presented to you, and rejected \$1,640 46 32,491 00

Thus, if every dollar claimed by Mr. King, except what has actually been allowed, were passed to his credit, he would still be in default, 11,988 37

Breach of Promise of Marriage.—A case of this kind was tried at the May term of the County Court for Queen Ann's County, Md., in which Mary Lewis was plaintiff and Woolman Gibson defendant. The plaintiff, according to the evidence, was aged between 20 and 30 years, and had resided some time in defendant's family in the capacity of housekeeper, he being a widower, aged about 70. On the part of the plaintiff a witness was produced who testified that he had been called on by the defendant to write a contract of marriage between the parties, who were present at defendant's house. While preparing to write it, the business was postponed, on account of opposition or remonstrance by defendant's son. On his cross examination this witness stated that "defendant was over 70 years old—was a healthy man—did not think that he was particularly good looking—was not a remarkably handsome man—did not think him the homeliest man on Kent Island."

On the part of the defendant, a paper, signed by the plaintiff was produced, of a date subsequent to that of the "contract" and acknowledging the receipt of ten dollars in full of all demands for wages, and every other consideration." The Court, how-

ever, instructed the jury that this receipt did not embrace the item of damages for breach of contract, supposing one to have been made; and after hearing the arguments of counsel on the case, they returned a verdict of \$530 for the plaintiff.

Ho! all ye MALE coquettes, take warning—take warning!

By this sad story which too true is,
You too may meet a MARY LEWIS!

Boxford Bonnets.—Bonnets, of a fashionable air, and well adapted to the season, have recently been made, at Boxford, about 25 miles from this city, from rye straw. The first edition of them was carried to New York and sold to the most fashionable milliners, as English Bonnets, of recent manufacture and importation, at an exorbitant price. The New York milliners furnished their Boston Correspondents with the new articles, and many of them were sold, in this city, at from 12 to 16 dollars. The new English straw bonnets commanded such prices, that the industrious Boxford manufacturers sent in large supplies of them; and they can now be purchased at from 3 to 4 dollars.

The bonnets are, both in respect to material and form very elegant and well suited to the season. Success to their fair manufacturers!—Palladium.

Suppose that the Boxford Manufacturers, not content with the fair profit they make, were to apply to Congress to lay a heavy tax on British bonnets in order to protect them, would not their impudence deserve to be laughed at? Yet this is the Tariff policy—the American System, as they have the impudence to call it.

From the Petersburg Intelligencer.

Of all the nominations for Foreign Embassies, this of Mr. RANDOLPH, to be Minister to Russia; was probably least expected by the public. Every one is enquiring, did he ask the appointment? Will he accept it? With him the emolument could have been no inducement, nor do we think the honor so alluring as to entice him in his present feeble health, to leave his home in order to dance attendance at a European Court—and that, the most objectionable of all, a Northern Court. Yet, if the nomination was made by the President without the consent of Mr. Randolph, we think the selection most singular: for, of all the public characters of distinguished standing in the United States, he is the least fitted for the station of Ambassador abroad—requiring as it does not only diplomatic tact, but a temper and deportment altogether the reverse of Mr. Randolph's. No. He is not sufficiently a man of the world to breathe the atmosphere of monarchy, and his genius scorns the drudgery of office. The only appropriate theatre for the display of his talents, brilliant, but not various, is the Legislative Hall—he never was, he never can be, anything but an orator.

It is amusing to hear the estimates of great men's capabilities made by little men. The editor of the Intelligencer measuring John Randolph reminds one of the proposition to measure the Atlantic with a quart pot.

[COMMUNICATED.]

A WITCH STORY.

Aminidab Z. Swallowall was 'tother side of yander for foolishness—you mought have travelled two days and a half without meeting such another tarnation pumpkin head as was Aminidab Z. Swallowall. Now in Minny's neighborhood—they called on Minny for shortness—there lived considerable of a cute feller, and his name was Washington W. C. G. Shortshanks. He was up to every thing and a heap of things besides that. He was monstrous peert upon the tongue and loved to flattery the folks as the saying goes—that is, he crope round their intellects just like a bamboo round an elm. Some how nor another W. W. C. G. Shortshanks had insinuated to Minny that he was a witch—now the Swallowalls always believed a thing—caze it was impossible, so this went down slick with Minny. Ever afterwards he always felt a sort of sortishness when he met W. W. C. G. alone, or had to pass his plantation arter moon up.—Now one of Minny's pigs was taking sick—and who should pop in just as the crittur fell but W. W. C. G.—Minny felt a complete shiverification nuffin his whole mask of blood, the moment he spied upon. "Minny!" said Shortshanks glimolifically, he was a desperate solemn talker, his voice croaked just like a bull frog after a thunder shower—"Minny that are pig ill die to morrow—that for sartin," and then he went away. Minny gid the crittur up for a gone ninnence, and she died the next morning at sun up, sure enough. Now Minny goes and takes a piece of chalk, and he draws W. W. C. G. Shortshanks' picture upon a tree and he loads Old Kicker—that was his musket's name—with powder—ensedera—and so forth, and he cuts a nine penny bit in halves, and shoots Shortshanks' picture about the knee. Well, you must know that Shortshanks happened out in the woods, and seed the whole manuever, thof Minny didn't see him—now what does he do—he cuts on a stuck and he goes ampin and hoppin like a toad frog jam up on Minny's fence—"What's the matter said Minny?" and he grinned just like a possum. "I got a bad pain in my knee which cum up suddently" said W. W. C. G. "Good-morning" said Minny, and in he goes with axin W. W. C. G. to come in nor nothin.—Next week Minny broke up—old all off, W. W. C. G.—oh he was cypitell yee—bought on put, Minny went in Western Decotrie, where he's a living now.

—I've heard he's a Justice of the Peace, and has offered for the Senate—but says I—No, I don't believe it!

OLD NORTH CAROLINA.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received a well written Communication over—under? which is the lawful phrase—the signature of ONSLOW. Perhaps we shall publish it next week. We wish our talented Correspondents would write on general subjects for the future. There are but few who take any interest in Editorial Squabbles—and still fewer who know or care what has been the course of the Newbern Spectator. My dear Ouslow—let me hear from you again by all means—I should be glad of a personal acquaintance as well as a corresponding acquaintance.

"The subject of the article is Nullification—Newbern Spec., Tariff, &c."

Q. Q. About "The Ladies" is inadmissible—Does the man think I am "dumb proof" that he wants me to publish such an article? Besides I've had the rap over the knuckles about "The Fair" already and they're sore yet.

LIBERALITY is informed that altho' I am a Sectarian myself, my paper is not sectarian; consequently his article and all of a like tenor are inadmissible. I would not refuse, if requested, to publish any thing of a general bearing on religion or morality—say, I should be happy to comply with such a request—but I will not print Sectarian articles original or selected, though their Sectarianism were my own.

DIED.

In this town, on Tuesday the 8th June, Mr. RICHARD A. N. TORRANCE, in the 24th year of his age.

In Onslow County on the 4th May last, OSCAR PARSLEY, infant son of Reuben G. Comron. "Twas ever thus,—from childhood's hour, I've seen my fondest hopes decay; I never loved a tree or flower, But 'twas the first to fade away."

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Schr. James Monroe, Brown, 48 hours from Savannah, balast.

CLEARED.

Schr. Mary, Chadwick, New York.
Schr. Fanny, Mason, Martinico.

Private Boarding School.

THE exercises in the Subscriber's School, within a mile and a half of Hillsborough, will terminate on Thursday the 2d of June, and be resumed on Thursday the 8th of July next. Eight or ten more pupils would be received. Terms, 65 dollars per Session, paid in advance.

J. WITHERSPOON.

June 12.—6w.

We have heard that Mr. Witherspoon is a gentleman of extraordinary genius and various acquirements—we wish him success—we doubt not he will succeed—Ed. Sent.

NOTICE.

AT the May Term, A. D. 1830, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Craven County, the subscriber qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of Gen. DURANT HATCH, deceased. All persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are requested to make early payment; and those having claims against the estate are hereby required to present them, with a true time prescribed by law, or they will be barred of recovery.

ALFRED HATCH, Ex'or.

June 5, 1830.

New Mode of Drawing.

THE Holder of Five Tickets or Shares, will be certain of obtaining at least Two Prizes and may draw Seven!

COHEN'S OFFICE—Baltimore.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY,
No. 6, for 1830—To be drawn in the city of Baltimore, on Wednesday, the 30th June.

HIGHEST PRIZE

Ten Thousand Dollars.

Brilliant Scheme:

1 prize of \$10,000	is 10,000 Dollars
1 prize of 2,000	2,000 Dollars
1 prize of 1,000	1,000 Dollars
2 prizes of 600	1,200 Dollars
2 prizes of 400	800 Dollars
2 prizes of 300	600 Dollars
3 prizes of 200	600 Dollars
5 prizes of 100	500 Dollars
10 prizes of 50	500 Dollars
20 prizes of 20	400 Dollars
100 prizes of 6	600 Dollars
3,600 prizes of 5	18,000 Dollars

3,747 prizes, amounting to 36,000 Dollars
Only 5,000 Tickets in the Scheme.—The Prizes all payable in CASH, which as usual at Cohen's Office, can be had the moment they are drawn.

Mode of Drawing.—The Numbers will be put into one wheel as usual—and in the other will be put the prizes above the denomination of Five Dollars; the Drawing to progress in the usual manner. The 3,600 prizes of Five Dollars each, will be awarded to the tickets having the terminating figure corresponding with either of the terminating figures of the two first drawn numbers of different terminations from 1 to 5 inclusive—and to the tickets with terminating figure corresponding with either of the two first drawn of different terminations, from 6 to 9 inclusive. By this mode of drawing the holder of five tickets ending with the figures 1 to 5 inclusive, or 6 to 9 inclusive, will be certain of obtaining at least Two Prizes and may draw Seven!

Whole Tickets, \$5.00 Quarters, \$1.25
Halves, .75 Eighths, .375 cts
ORDERS either by mail (post paid), or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prices, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application.—Address J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS, Baltimore, May 24th, 1830.

Lector Samuel E. Chapman.

RESPECTFULLY offers his services to the inhabitants of Newbern, and its vicinity, in the various departments of his profession. As present he may be found at Mr. Bell's Hotel.
May 25, 1830.