THE SENTINEL.

NEWBERN: SATURDAY, JULY 17. 1930.

At the present Term of the Supreme Court FREDERICK S. BLOUNT, Esq. of this town received license to practice Law in the Superior Courts of this State.

TREASURY TRASH.

Business is almost at a stand with us. Many of our merchants after having agreed upon the price of articles were compelled to replace them on their shelves, because the amount was tendered to them in Treasury Trash. Something must This abominable system of imposition cannot be tolerated any longer, or wide spread ruin will be the consequences. Such is the extent of the panic that notes which were current few wreks since are refused now. Something must be done.

EDUCATION .- We regret to add, that although our University possesses at present, and has long possessed, an able and efficient faculty its present condition is, in some respects, deplorable. We allude more particularly to the financial and necupiary condition of the corporation. We learn that it is unable, at present, to pay its porfessors; and strong fears are entertained that unless assistance be rendered it by the next Legislatare, its functions must cease, and science thus be left without a temple or a domicil in the State! May such a carastrophe be averted, and this re preach be saved to the community !

We make the above extract from last week Spectator. The subject of Education is the most important that can occupy the attention of a free people. Ignorance is the mother of vice, and unless knowledge be as widely diffused as light. our liberty is a mere name—a lullably sung by those in power to make the people open their mouths and shut their eyes, and see what they will send them. We lament the decay of the U. giversity not for it intrinsic value-but because efective system of education is better that none at all notwithstanding the proverb. We by a defective system, and we will give our reasens for this opinion. These are they. It appears to us that a University education is only fit to produce what in common parlance we term profusional men. Secondly, the time consumed in the University studies, and their tenor, are unfatorable (to use a manufacturing phrase) to the production" of farmers and tradesmen. We here read somewhere of a practical system of Education, calculated to "produce" intelligent farmers and tradesmen, as well as divines, lawpers and physicians. It proposed that the pupils work, either at farming or at a trade, in order to support themselves as well as to defray the exenses of their education. This system appears ous minently fitted for the meridian of North Carolina. One such institution ought to be loca ed in every County. It would from its nature, be equally open to the poor and to the rich-it would be the mother of practical as well as of professional men. Moreover this would be rofitable investment of capital, much more proable than bank stock, but that is not saying such in its favor. IF We have thrown out these few hints of a practical system of education talculated to meet the wants of all classes, in orer to elicit something on the subject from some four talented Correspondents. We should be ery giad to hear from "ONSLOW" on this subect. Wherefore slumbers he?

SOUTHERN JARIFFITES .- It ever you should hear a Southern rativocate the Tariff. or tell you hat 'though oppressive 'tis not so very bad," (hat's a Spectator touch) Ask some one whethe the man who speaks in this way is not Shaver-if you are answered in the affirmative, you have the clue to his conduct. There are set of men in the South who are capitalists, and the knowing that the Tariff cannot last long are determined to " make hav while the sun shines." They want to sustain the tottering tariff as long they can, for this reason; while the Tariff als, property will continue depreciated, money opportunity of accumulating property for litor nothing and of shaving gloriously-I beg Heir pardon-shaving is gone out of fashion-ne e is so vulgar as to shave now a days they

How proud our Newbern Spectators are of the weet things lavished upon them by the Charleslon Courier. Last week it was all Courier, Couher, Courier, they copied wholesale I reckon he praise of the Courier must have had the same pleasing effect upon them as a draught of muddy re dying from thirst. After all Messieurs Specblors it is not such a great thing to be praised your politics by the praisers of the Hartford orrention-by those who denounced your own 'trly beloved Fx"-P John Q. as " an apostate ' w thirsty you must have been to drink such

'Awkward word that "Ex" is nt it?

Begar ! here's Monsieur Tonson come again dr. Carrington of the Washington Times has hade the "amende honorable" to our worthy Good. His heart being inflated and elated and dilated with good eating and drinking on the fourth" it became quite a good sort of a Peccavi" enough—he is forgiven There is a lory told about an old woman who had a case etided against her by Philip of Macedon when monarch was a little "groggy." "I appeal" the woman. "You appeal"! answered his "sty, to whom do you appeal from me.'. In Philip drunk to Philip sober was the reply. would reverse the appeal with Mr. C.

Federalism Illustrated .- Mr. Webster. ho gives the tone to the National Republican party, has declared the old Federal party defunct, dead and buried. It is true, there is a party holding precisely the same octrines; acting on precisely the samprinciples; and consisting of precisely the same persons-but still it is not the Fedecal party, it is the National Republican This reminits us of a fact which occurred not a hundred years ago, in our presence, at a county court.

A certain John Smith detected in various ran away, and passed under the name of John Brown, at the same time causing a report to be circulated that John Smith had died. He was, however, afterwards recognized, and arraigned for his offences, when he denied his name most stoutly, and insisted that John Smith was dead and buried and that he was John Brown .- "Ah," said an honest Dutchman, one of the witnesses, "det may be, but a shnake is a shnake, vidder you call him a copper head or bashtard rattleshnake .- Courier & Enquirer

I know presty well that some of the would be exclusives of bon-ton, who honor with their resi dence a spot not more than one hundred miles from 'our good town" (I quote) have been not a little offended at my Republican impertinence against the Fens. They, too, are ready to assert with Webster that the old Federals are dead and buried. If this be true, Resurgam ! has been the motto of the party, and they have risen again in ten fold deformity. Who defends the Tariff? John Brown. Who advocates the wildest vagaries of the " march of improvement" men ? John Brown. Who looks down with sovereign contempt on "the mass-the mob" ? John Brown Who has "all the talent"? John Brown. Die John mith ever lay claim to more. Verily, the Feds are old offenders under new aliases. Ayay-they are National sure enough. (How in they have avoided the word States.) Yes, they want to make a "Nation" of us—like the French Republic (or the Despotism which succeeded-'twas but one despotism succeeding another) one and indivisible. It won't do Webster-change your name as you please, you're still John

PETERSBURG, July 7 - The subscription to the stock of the Petersburg Rail Ro Company, continues to advance. It amount ed vesterday at 3 o'clock to \$326,400 Many of our citizens, who are land-holder to a considerable extent, remain to sui scribe, some of whom are out of town, and others indisposed. The commissioner have not made personal application, but it subscriptions that have been obtained has resulted from the spontaneous movement or patriotic townsmen. This speaks viv iumes in their favor, and calls imperious upon those who have not yet taken stock o enter their names forth with .- Old Do

Let any one who reads the above article anwer this question. If there are sufficient resour. ces within a State to carry on the work of improvement-ought that State to apply to the treasury coffers for assistance? Certainly not, any man will answer. Again-ought a State which is comparatively rich to apply to one comparatively poor for assistance—that is, ou hi the poor to beg from the very poor? Certainly not. I have yet another question to ask-whence are the treasury funds derived? Answer-from taxes levied on each State Well, then, whenever a State receives an appropriation for the purposes of Internal Improvement, she is in fact beg ging (I had almost said stealing) from her sister States. Let us put a case. If North Carolina has sufficient means to improve herself she ought to set about it -if not she has no right to avail herself of the resources of other States, for this plain reason that they have enough to do to get sticks to make their own pots boil-they have none to spare. If this were not the case-every Sate could improve itself-and we should hear nothing of applications to the General Governwill continue to be scarce and they will thus have ment. It is evident that every appropriation made by Congress is an injustice committed, be ing nothing less than the taxation of twenty three States, often for the improvement of a petty dis trict. No, no, this is not the way to improve. Do away with all unncessary taxation when the National Debt is paid, and with this money the people can and will improve them elves-if Cast steel, 150 cents for 112 pounds. they see a probability of profit.

TAXES. - The following article is worthy the serious attention of every citizen in these United States. You will see by these facts how Vater found in an old cask after many a fruitless heavily, how unmercifully, the many are taxed Chisel sockets, 35 cents on every dollar of the warch would have upon a shipwrecked crew who for the benefit of the few. Here are no fine thees-here are stubborn facts-here is no frothy orntory like Henry Clay's dinner speeches to prove that two and two make five. No, here are truths, unshakeable truths. How long is this system to be continued, weask? How long are the people of these yet free States to be instruments in building up Pursocracies, in forming ri h families who in their respective districts will by the numbers in their employ control elections and destroy liberty? But, we hope for better things, yet a while-and the American System will only be remembered and laughed at as the means by which an ambitious intriguer strove to buy the Presidency by bribing capitalists with monopolies, so that they might command their workmen to vote for him, which every poor "workie" is teart and smote him for his misdeeds-he cried obliged to do, or be dismissed from his employment. So that by a combination of the employers in a manufacturing district, any man can be elected who will be the hired tool of the capitalists. Awake-awake! Fellow-Citizens, "break their bonds asunder' ere 'tis too late. Be carefu how you vote. Let North, South, East and West

terest of all to effect this.

From the Banner of the Constitution. TAXES! TAXES! TAXES!

The People of the United States pay the following taxes on the articles hereinafter named. If they purchase the foreign article, the tax goes into the coffers of the Government, which will not want it after the public debt is paid off at the end of the year 1833. If they buy the domestic article, the tax goes into the pocket of the home producer, for his sole and exclusive benefit, and either increases his profits, or saves him from loss. To make the matter intelligible to people acts of swindling, deception and roguery, who do not understand Latin, we shall not employ the terms ad valorem or per centum, but shall use instead thereof this expression, on every dollar of the first cost, by which we mean, the cost of the article as ascertained at our customhouses. No article will be inserted, that is taxed below thirty cents on every dollar, or the list would be too long.

> Axes, 35 cents on every dollar of the first cost. Alum, 2 cents a pound, (\$2 50 for 112 lbs.

Arms side arms for militia officers and others, 30 cents on every dollar of the first cost, that is, ry other public man is a general colonel, major, captain, lieutenant, ensign, or cornet. Awl-hafts for shoemakers, 30 cents on every dollar of the first cost.

Adzes for coopers, 35 cents on every dollar of the Bindings of worsted or wool, 35 cents on every

dollar of the first cost.

Coats ten cents, Blank books, ciphering books, and copy books 30

cents on every dollar of the first cost. Blankets, woollen, 35 cents on every dollar of the first cost. Bolts of copper for ships, &c 4 cents a pound.

Bombazines. 33 1-3 cents on every dollar of the Bonnet wire, 30 cents on every dollar of the first

all their aliases-in all their chamelion changes | Bonnets or hats, of chip, grass, Leghoru, and straw. 50 cents on every dollar of the first

Braids, flats, and plats, for bonnets or hats, 50 cents on every dollar of the first cost. (If, however, the bonnets or hats be for poor

people, for the wives and daughters of farmers mechanics, and other working men. who cannot afford any but the cheapest kind, the American System favors them by charging an increased ax. Fifty cents is charged on each one, even hough the foreign cost should be but fifty cents. which would be doubling the price.) Boots, woollen for children, 35 cents on every

dollar's wor h - laced, 150 cents per pair.

-- leather, 150 cents per pair. Bootees, do. 150 cents per pair.

ottles, porter bottles, \$2 per groce. Braces of leather 30 cents on every dollar of the

Brandy, 1st and 2d proof, 53 cents per gallon.

Brass slide-rules, 30 cents on every dollar of the

Bridles, 30 cents on every dollar of the cost. Bridle-bits, 35 cents on every dollar of the cost. Brushes, 30 cents on every dollar of the cost. Buttons, of warsted or wool, 33 1-3d cents on every dollar of the cost.

abinet ware, 30 cents on every dollar of the cos or \$ 3 on every table or cradle that cost

Cables and cordage, tarred, 4 cents per pound. untarred, 5 cents per pound Do. of grass, or of the bark of tree, 5 cents per pound. of iron chain. 3 cents per lb Camels' hair pencils, 30 cents on every dollar of

Canes or walking sticks, 30 cents on do. Canes for fishing, 30 cents on do. Carpets, Brussels, Turkey, or Wilton, 70 cts. per

square yard. Do. Ingrain, Kidderminster or Venetian, 40

cts. per square yard. Do. all other kinds made of wool, flax, hemp cotton, or rags, or parts of either, 32 cents

per square yard. Do. of oil cloth, printed or painted 50 cts. Do. bindings, 35 cents on every dollar of the first cost

Carriages of all descriptions, and parts thereof, \$30 on every \$ 100 of the cost. Carriage springs for do. 60 cts. on every dollar of

Do. laces for trimming, 35 cents, on do. Cases for liquor, without bottles. 30 cts. on do-

Do. dressing, of wood, 30 cents on do. Castor oil, 40 cents per gallon, equal to 50 cents

upon every dollar of the cost. Chafing dishes, 35 cents on every dollar of the Chairs, fancy and others, 30 cents on do.

Chocolate, 4 cents a pound.

Cigars, Spanish, 25 cents per hundred. Cinnamon, 25 cents a pound, which is more than its first cost.

Ciphering slates for schools, 33 1-3 cents on every dollar of the cost. Clothing, ready made, 50 cents on every dollar of the cost. A fine cloth coat in London costs from \$12 60 to \$16 80; here, it costs from

25 to \$40 oat bindings, 35 cents on every dollar of the cost Coffee 5 cents a pound. To be reduced after the 31st Dec 1830, to 2 cents, and after the 31st

Dec. 1831, to 1 cent. 31st Dec. 1830, 1 one cent.

Colonge water, 30 cents on every dollar of the onfectionery preserved in sugar or brandy, 30

cents on every dollar of the cost. Copperas, near 2 cents per pound, (\$2 per cwt.) which is equal to twice as much as its cost would she have?

Cordials of all kinds, 58 cents per gallon. Cotton, 3 cents per pound; a mere dead letter i the law, and ought to be entirely "bolished.

lin, stripes, chiques, calicoes, jaconers, prints, sheetings, shirtings, &c. as fullows: they are low priced, such as suit poor people and cost from 5 to 10 cents per square yard,

lar of the cost. It they are of a middling quality, fit for people middling circums ances, and cost from 11 cents to 25 cents per square yard, the tax i

the tax is 87 cents to 175 cents on every dol-

35 to 79 cents on every dollar of the cost. But if they are high priced, such as only the rich can afford to wear, and cost from 35 cents to a dollar and upwards per square yard, the tax is only 25 cents on each dollar of the cost Cotton baggin, 5 cents per square yard. Currants for mince pies, 3 cents a pound.

Cut glass, such as decanters, tumblers, wine glasses, salt cellars, dishes, bowls, pitchers &c. \$3 upon every \$10 of the Lost, besides 3 cents per pound weight.

Cutting-knives for farmers, 40 cents for every dollar of the cost.

This is merely the A B C of the business. W shall go on with the list, and after it is completed, we should like some calculator, who has a tamily of ten persons, to turnish us with a detailed list of the taxes he actually pays under the present \$3 on every sword that costs \$10, which rates upon the articles enumerated by us. It is talls very heavily upon a country where eve- in this manner that the Prople can have heir eyes opened, and be enabled to see, that they are not much better off than the English, the extent of whose taxes is very correctly described in the following article from the Edinburgh Review, copied into the Iroy Palladium:

Taxes .- | axes upon every article which enters into the mouth, or covers the back, or is placed under the foot; taxes upon every thing which it Black lead pencils. 4 cents on every one that pleasant to hear, see, feel, smell, and taste; taxes upon warmth, light, and locomotion; taxes on every thing in the earth, or the waters under the earth-on every thing that comes from abroad or is grown at home; taxes on the raw material taxes on every fresh value that is added to it by the industry of man; taxes on the sauce that pam ers the rich man's appetite, and the drug that restores him to health; on the ermine that decorates the judges, and the rope that hangs the criminal; on the poor man's tobacco, the rich man's spice; on the brass nails of the coffin, and he ribands of the bride; at bed or board, couchant or levant, we must pay. The schoolboy whips his taxed top; the beardless youth manages his taxed horse, with a taxed bridle, on a taxed road; and the dying Englishman, pouring his medicine which has paid 7 per cent into a spoon which has paid 22 per cent. makes his will on an eight-pound stamp, and expires in the arms of an apothecary who has paid a license of £ 1000 r the privilege of putting him to death His whole property is then taxed immediately from wo to ten per cent. Besides the probate of his will, large fees are demanded for burying him in the chancel; his virtues are handed down to posrity on taxed marble, and he is gathered to his thers-to be taxed no more.

COMMUNICATIONS.

THE DEATH OF NAPOLEON. "As if to mark a closing point of resemblance twixt Cromwell and Napoleon, a dreadful tem est arose on the 4th May which preceded the av that was to close the mortal existence of this extraordinary man. A willow, which had been the Exile's favourite, and under which he had ten enjoyed the fresh breeze, was torn up by the urricane; and almost all the trees about Longwood shared the same fate.

"The 5th of May came amid wind and rain. Napoleon's passing spirit was deliriously engaged in a strife more terrible than that of the elements around. The words "tele d'armee," the last which escaped his lips, intimated that his thoughts were watching the current of a heady fight. About eleven minutes before six in the evening, Napoleon, after a struggle which indicated the original strength of his constitution, breathed his last."- Scott's Napoleon.

While blazed the lightning, proudly gleamed

nd flash for flash did to Heaven's fires reply. When fulled the fitful storm, his pale lips quiv.

His hands unclenched, his limbs relaxed and shiv-

But when again the tempest's fury rose. He deemed it was the cannon of his foes, Then filed before their Chief's disordered view

The brave who vainly bled at Waterloo. 'On" he exclaimed "en avant tete d'armee," They charge-they waver-we have lost the

Then back he sank, "the fools have won" h

For Russia's aggrandizement have they bled, To raise his Czarship have they levelled me, Sorely, ere long, they'll rue their victory," And somewhat more he indistinctly muttered, But the death rattle choked the words he uttered.

At length there came a long, loud, swelling burst of thunder. Which shook the earth and seemed to rend th

Heaven's asunder. t was the summons !- heedful to its lone, Fled the fierce spirit of Napoleon.

roaring whirlwind revelled in the woods, The tiny rivulets were swelled to floods, The rushing rain, fell deluge-like and fast,

As the World's Terror, from time's boundaries 'I'was fit that he whose headlong, reckless course Had matched that tempest in its furious force,

Should leave this dull existence midst wild strife, Which ever was to him "the life of life." IF A QUERY .- If a lady were lame in the right

arm and in the left leg-if she had but one eye Cocoa, 2 cents a pound. To be reduced after the and squinted with that-if she had but two treth in front and they were black-if she had a hump behind, but to make amends was perfectly flat before-and if she had a spitfire temper, and forty nine negroes with seventy five thousand dol lars cash (not bank stock.) - How many suitors

HONOR.

One negro stole a knife from another, upon being charged with the theft he offered to swea unite in putting down the Tariff, it is the true in. Cotton goods, whether plain or colored, such as he had not stolen it " for true upon a pile a bicambries, ginghams, cheeks, leno, book mus-lbles high as Musas's house." "Qh, yes!" was the

freto t's out i swear, bu will you say you and steal it 'pon your sacrid honnor." "Touch my bonor, touch my life" answered the gentleman prig here's you knife brud or !"

peech of a Candidate for the Commons in favor of Internal Improvement.

FEL-LOW CITI-ZENS!-I have been solicited o come before you. I know I have been solicited: F l'ow Citizens, and there's a heap more here as knows the same correpaciously with a proviser they'd speak. I say I've bin dragged before you fellow citizens, to misrepresent you in the next Gineral Assemb-lie, that's for sartain! And so -and so I think as its but decent I should direce your notions correpaciously upon the Giveral Government and sich like arts and parts of Pollyoli-ah-I say of Polly-see!-And so I'm in tavor of Internal Improvement and rail roads and sich-measurably with a prowiser the rail roads am made of perticlar good heart timber. And so. Therefor nevertheless notwithstanding with a prowiser, Fel-low Citi-zens. I opinyate consarning the Gineral Govermint as how they ought to make properhehayshines to clean out tetotally Goose Crick, Pummybuck Crick and Rattle Snake Crick-ensedera!-measurably that is-(cheering.) And so we'd be able at the expense of Uncle Sam to trade to Newbern and other foren parts (great cheering.) Gentlemen if you wish to bestraddle the thresholds of your abidences measurably that is-if you wish to tote in a disolutionary patriot way the key of liberty of your pockets-the States must be congealed to Congress and Congress must be congested to Sin it-and Six it must be congenied to the Pr sident and they must all be congealed together-m asurably-that is! (Immense cheering.)

Shipping List.

ARRIVED. Brig Jane Hunter, Martin que. Schr. Ariel, Scott, New York. Schr. Rising Sun. Willis, Martinique.

STERY, to be drawn on the same approved unde as No. 6, and to take place in the City of Baltimore, on Wednesday the 28th inst, under the superintendence of the commissioners appointed by the governor and council.

HIGHEST PRIZE. \$5,000.

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	-74		SCHEME.		
1	prize	of	\$5,000	is 5,000	Dollars
1	prize	- 10	1,000		Dollars
1	prize	of	500	The contract of the contract o	Dollars
1	prize	of	3.0		Doliers
1	prize	of.	200		Dollars.
5	prize-	of	100		Dollars
	prizes		50		Dollars
10	prizes	of	20		Dollars
35	prizes	of	10		Dollars
100	prizes	of	- 6		Dollars
100	prizes	08	4		Dollars
3,600	prizes	of	3		Dolars
985	nriges	0.00	ounting to	00.050	D

3,865 prizes, amounting to ZOZOC Dollara

9000 Tickets,

Only 9.000 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 Whole Tickets, \$3,00 Quarters, - 75 cents.

Halves. - - 1.50 ". ORDERS either by mail (post paid) of

private conveyance, enclosing the ash or prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. - Address J. L. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS,

Baltimore, July 3, 1830.

The Register, containing the Official List, will be forwarded gratis, immediately after the drawing, to those who may re-

LETTERS

Remaining in the Newbern Post Office. 30th JUNE. 1830

20,000 Dollars

Mrs. Sarah Anders, Mrs. Elizabeth Allen. John Brissington, Wm. Babcock, J. M. Blogs. &to. Silvester Brown, Wm. S. Blackledge, Caps Timerlane Burt, 2; Miss Love Barker, John Burgwyn, 2; Wm. Blackledge, A Burden, &Co S. Barnes, James Beasley, James R. Burbage, Miss Catharine Bass. Longfield Cox, J. C. Cole, Joseph Carson, Dr.

Thos L. Carthy, Church Chapman, John D. Colbey, Linder Chapman, Elijah Caleway, Charles Carter, James Cambell, Mrs. Sarah Chestnut, Cullin Conally, Abel E. S. Collins, James Couner, John 🕭. Chapman.

Henry Devine, Capt. Samuel Duglass, 2; John B. Dawson, Henery Dewey, Wm S Delamar, Darius Durfee. Capt. V. Etherage, Bryan Edmonson, Thos. J.

George Forrest, Wm. French.

John Goldsmith, 2; Mr. Gholson, Mrs. M. Gill, Mrs. Holland Green, aml. Gulley, Wm. Gaskill.

Miss Mary Gooding.

John Harvey, Henry Harvey, 2; John Hall, Brinsion Holliss, Jasper Hardison, Wm. Hullbrook, 2; John Hellen. Miss carriet Hoyt, Edmond Hatch, George A. Hall, Mrs Hannah

James T. Jones, 4; Moses Jarvis, Henry W. Jones, 2; Miss Martha E. Jones. John G. Kincey, 2; Mis- Lydia King. Richard Lloyd, Durant H Lane.

Lovett G. Moore, Capt Morris, Joshua Miller, Jacob Moore, Wm. McKinney, Fredk. Miller, Francis Mason, Jesse G. Mumford. Josephus Nelson, F G. W. Nelson.

Thomas O. Bryan, Capt. John Osgood, R. V. Orme, 2: Joseph Oliver, James M. Omber. Jonathan Peet, Matthew Presscote, Jesse Paul. Levi Row, J. H. Ritter, Henry Ritter, John Ryan, Allen Robinson, Mr. Ramsay, Miss Bet-

sey Robinson. Sheriff of Craven County, Isaac Sutten Mrs. E. Scott, Smith Sparrow, Joshua Scott, Jesse Sheffer, St. John's Lodge, No. 3. Secretary of Eurek Chapter, No 7, George Stringer, Mrs. Nancy Smith, Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, John Snead.

David Tolson, 2. Jeremiah Wetherton, Nathan White, James S. White, Miss Amelia Whitfield, Peter Wingate, Platt L. Wicks, Christopher Wallis, Mrs. Helena M. Watson, Mrs. Jane Wallace, James Winslord. James Wood.

Mrs. Susan Young. T. WATSON. P. M. (129.)

cases WINDOW BLINDS, of various sizes.

MOSES W. JARVIS. Newbern, June 19, 1880.