

NORTH CAROLINA SENTINEL

AND

NEWBERN COMMERCIAL, AGRICULTURAL AND LITERARY INTELLIGENCER.

DECEMBER 14, 1831.

LIBERTY...THE CONSTITUTION...UNION.

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TERMS.

Three dollars per annum—payable in advance. No paper will be discontinued (but at the discretion of the Editor) until all arrearages have been paid up. Remittances by mail will be guaranteed by the Editor. Whoever will secure the payment of five papers shall have the sixth gratis.

From the Banner of the Constitution.

Agreeably to our late promise, we submit the following draft of a Petition to Congress, from the Physicians of the United States:

THE PETITION OF THE DOCTORS, FOR PROTECTION.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled, the Petition of the subscribers respectfully represents:

That your petitioners belong to that useful class of citizens who have, at great expense, devoted themselves to the Medical profession, and who are commonly known under the appellation of Doctors. During the last ten years, it has been the fate of this country to have been visited with an unusual share of sickness, especially in the summer and autumn, when dysentery and fevers have prevailed to a wide extent, even in districts where they had scarcely ever before been known. This increase of disease, operating upon the medical market, created a demand for more Doctors than the supply could readily afford, and the result was that many individuals were induced to study medicine and to devote themselves to the healing art, precisely in the same manner, and with precisely the same patriotic views, that certain individuals, in the time of the last war, embarked their industry in the manufacture of cotton and woolen goods. This operation, your honorable bodies will perceive, was attended with a very considerable investment of capital. The fees paid to the teaching physicians, the expenses of living and of attending a course of lectures, the cost of books and implements, and the various other charges incurred in a medical education, before any income is derived from practice, amount to an immense sum, which constitutes a capital in brains, not less real nor valuable than the factories and machinery which have resulted from the investments of the manufacturers.

Your petitioners are thus particular, in order that your honorable bodies may perceive that their case, thus far, is precisely a parallel one with that of the manufacturers, and that, equally with them, they have tested interests, which require the protection of Congress. But the parallel does not cease here. Unfortunately for the manufacturers, the war ended, and with it ended their hopes, until a beneficent Congress, taking into consideration the patriotic designs with which they embarked in manufactures, most generously enacted a law, authorizing them to put their fingers into the pockets of every man in the community, and to take a little from each, without his perceiving it—thereby enriching themselves, and greatly augmenting the wealth of the nation. In like manner, to the great loss and grief of your petitioners, the country has recently regained its accustomed health, and has so depreciated the value of medical capital and industry, that your petitioners see nothing but ruin staring them in the face. And shall it be said, that whilst war and pestilence have ceased within our borders, famine shall await those who profited by the latter, when it was not permitted to visit those who profited by the former? Assuredly not. A patriotic and enlightened body of statesmen, who glory in the justice of equal protection to all classes of citizens, cannot withhold their favor from one which is so eminently entitled to the public patronage.

And here it would be ungrateful for your petitioners to pass over without notice the very important services which your honorable bodies have indirectly rendered to them, through the operation of the existing laws, for which the nation is indebted to your liberal mode of construing the Constitution. The high duties on woollen cloths, flannels, baizes, and other articles of necessary clothing, have the effect intended, of keeping up the prices of those articles, so as to make a poor man pay as much for two yards as he would otherwise have to pay for three. The chances, therefore, of the multiplication of pleurisies, colds, catarrhs, and consumptions, are increased precisely in that proportion. The duty, also, on sugar, which makes it come to the consumer three cents a pound dearer than it would otherwise be, prevents poor convalescent patients from having as much sweetened gruel and refreshing beverages, as they would otherwise have, and by that means their recovery is often protracted. But still, these indirect benefits, which we derive from the existing laws, great as they undoubtedly are, are not sufficiently great to satisfy our demands, and we therefore respectfully solicit some positive enactments for our protection, for the effecting of which your honorable bodies will find sufficient authority in that section of our blessed Constitution of limited powers which authorizes Congress to do any thing and every thing they may deem calculated to promote "the general welfare."

Of the specific measures required of your honorable bodies, your petitioners will content themselves with enumerating the following:

First. Enact a law declaring it unconstitutional for any State to take measures to prevent the importation of the yellow fever, plague, small pox, cholera morbus, or any other contagious disease.

Secondly. Prohibit the scavengers from cleaning the streets of our cities, in order that infectious disorders may be generated.

Thirdly. Prohibit invalids from going to medicinal springs for the benefit of their health, that they may not squander, in eating and drink-

ing, what it is for their interest they should expend in physic.

Your petitioners are aware, that a class of persons, who call themselves *free trade men*, will object to these measures. They will say that quarantine laws ought to exist, although they operate as restrictions on commerce, upon the principle that a Government is bound to protect its citizens against disease, as well as against robbery and violence. They will also say, that, as the physicians entered upon the profession of their own free will and choice, they are bound to abide the issue, in the same measure that any man who enters into a speculation incurs all the risks of it, without having any claims upon others to make up his loss in case it fails.

Your petitioners do not agree in these theories, and that your honorable bodies also reject them as unsound, is proved, from repeated instances, since the year 1816, wherein opposite doctrines have been recognized. Trusting that the same measure of liberality which has been bestowed upon the manufacturers, the sugar planters, the iron masters, the glass makers, and the gunpowder and white lead manufacturers, will also be granted to your petitioners, they, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OCTOBER 12, 1831.

THE House of Representatives, by a resolution of the 4th of May, 1830, directed the Secretary of the Treasury to collect and communicate to the House, such information, and report his views on the same, as, in his opinion, may be useful and important to Congress, in enacting regulations for the navigation of steam-boats or steam vessels, with a view to guard against the dangers arising from the bursting of their boilers.

Such measures were accordingly taken, as were thought best calculated to obtain the requisite information. But, although some highly interesting and valuable communications have been received, the Department has not succeeded in collecting facts sufficient to enable it to fulfil the directions of the House.

In consideration, therefore, of the difficulty of obtaining the requisite information, by any means within the power of the Department, and of the deep interest which the community, and more especially those engaged in steam navigation have in the subject, it is thought best to make this public application to all who may be able, and are disposed to promote the benevolent object of the Resolution.

Accidents like those, which it is the desire of the House to prevent, have, unfortunately, been so numerous, that many persons will have it in their power to state the causes and circumstances of such casualties; and these, collected from various parts of the Union, cannot fail to be highly useful.

With a view to assist in giving that information a precise and explicit character, the following queries were prepared:—

It is not intended, however, to confine it to the points presented in them, or the form of communication which they may seem to indicate. On the contrary, the Department will be happy to receive any information within the scope of the resolution, and communicated in such manner as the writer may be pleased to employ.

It is desirable that communications on this subject should be transmitted by the first of December, or early as may be thereafter.

LOUIS McLANE, Secretary of the Treasury.

INTERROGATORIES IN RELATION TO THE BURSTING OF STEAM BOILERS.

1. Are you acquainted with the nature and use of Steam Engines? In what employment have you been engaged? Were you present, and in what capacity, at the bursting of any steam boiler, or collapsing of a flue; or have you been made acquainted, by other means, with the facts in any such case? If so, in what case?

2. In that case, was the water in the boiler above the gauge cocks? If not, at what height compared with the lower gauge cock?

3. If the boiler contained a flue, what was the difference between the height of its upper side and that of the lower gauge cock?

4. What was the weight per square inch on the safety valve?

5. Had the safety valve ever been found rusted or sticking in the aperture, or was it so at the time?

6. Had that part of the boiler above the water ever been heated to a red heat, or approaching thereto?

7. Was there any incrustation or sediment found at the bottom of the boiler? If so, what was its thickness and composition?

8. In what part was the boiler rent, and what were the appearance and extent of the rent?

9. If the bursting happened to the boiler of a steamboat, was the boat under way, or at rest? Was the valve open? If so, how long before the accident? Was it opened by the Engineer, or by pressure?

10. Was the piston going at its usual speed, or faster or slower?

11. Had the firemen found any unusual difficulty in keeping up the motion of the engine previously to the bursting of the boiler; and if so, how long before?

12. Do the iron boilers used in the Western waters generally accumulate a calcareous incrustation at the bottom? If so, have any or what means been used, with success, to prevent it?

13. Is it observed that when there is a sediment or incrustation on the bottom of the boiler, it requires more fire than usual to raise the steam; and how often is the sediment removed, and by what means?

14. Are any means used for preventing incrustation on the bottom of boilers; and, if so, what effect has been observed?

15. Have any means been employed to prove steam boilers before they are used or afterwards, and what pressure has usually been applied to

iron of a given thickness? Are the proofs made when the iron is cold or hot?

16. Is there any instrument employed to ascertain the temperature of the boiler above the water, or of the steam in the upper part of the boiler? If so, what is it?

17. What means are used to prevent the fire from the fire place and flue from extending to the boat?

18. Have you ever seen steam boilers heated to a red heat on the upper side? If so, is such a temperature regarded as a cause of exploding the boiler?

19. Have any means been used in the construction of boilers or fire places to prevent the heating of the upper part of the boiler? If so, what are they?

20. How many persons were scalded by steam and at what distance was each from the boiler? At what distance from the boiler was the steam supposed to be hot enough to scald? Was the current of steam from the rent in the boiler instantaneous, or did it continue for some time, and how long? What number of persons were wounded by the parts of the boiler or machinery, which were driven off by the explosion, and what position did each of these persons occupy in the boat?

21. Have you ever observed the piston to move irregularly, for a few minutes, or for a few strokes, alternately faster or slower than its usual speed, without perceiving any change in the resistance to the paddles, or any other obvious cause for such irregularity; and, if so, how was it accounted for?

22. To what immediate cause have you attributed the bursting of the steam boilers, which have come within your knowledge?

23. Are there any other facts within your knowledge in relation to this subject, which appear to be important in the present enquiry? If so, please to state them.

JOHN W. NELSON, CABINET MAKER.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that he continues to manufacture every article in his line of business. He is at all times provided with the best materials; and in return for the liberal and increasing patronage which he receives, he promises punctuality and fidelity.

He continues to make COFFINS, and to superintend FUNERALS; and that he may be enabled to conduct the solemnities of interment more becomingly and satisfactorily, he has constructed a superior HEARSE, for the use of which no additional charge will be made.—Newbern, June 1st, 1831.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY, from the subscriber on the 5th of June last, his Negro Man JOE. He is about six feet three inches high, and quite black; has a long neck, and looks, as he is, big and independent. He has been much of his time in Pitt county, and will probably attempt to pass to another State. All persons are hereby forewarned against harbouring or carrying him away. A reward of Fifty Dollars will be paid to any one who will deliver him to me. WILLIAM P. BIDDLE. Craven County, 8th Nov. 1831.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber having determined to remove to the State of New York, the ensuing spring, offers for sale the lot No. 72, corner of Ann and Craven-streets, in the town of Beaufort. On this lot is a good two story dwelling house, kitchen, and an office suitable for a Physician—also, seven vacant lots in the same square.

Lot No. 26, on Front-street, with a good two story dwelling house, kitchen, smoke house, &c. This situation is very pleasant and healthy, and would suit a planter in Craven or Jones counties, who wished to obtain a desirable and healthy residence for his family during the sickly months.

A small Warehouse 16 feet by 26, one and a half stories high, situated on Jeconias Pigott's lot, corner of Front and Craven-streets.

19000 square feet of Salt Vats, situated on Gallane's Point, near Beaufort, with 280 acres of good land. The Salt Works will make on an average, 1000 bushels of salt per annum. This situation is as healthy as any on the sea board.

300 acres of land, situated on the Clubfoot and Harlow's Creek Canal. 214 acres of this is rich alluvial soil, and will bring about ten barrels of corn to the acre. About 20 acres of this is cleared and under good fence—20 acres more have been partially cleared, and could be put in corn the ensuing spring. There are two houses on this land suitable for labourers.

450 acres of land on Pettivie's Creek, with an excellent Mill-seat. A good rice plantation could be made on this land with very little expense.

On the aforementioned real estate, a credit of one, two, three and four years will be given, if requested, the purchasers giving bonds with approved security, bearing interest from the date.

Eight valuable SLAVES, one of whom is a tolerably good Carpenter. The slaves will be sold for cash.

One good yoke of Oxen; one Ox Cart; one Horse Cart; one good saddle Horse; several Ploughs and other farming utensils.

The above mentioned property, if not previously disposed of at private sale, will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, on the first day of December County Court, being the third Monday, at the Court House in the Town of Beaufort.

JAMES MANNEY. Beaufort, Oct. 17, 1831.—td.

NOTICE.

At the November Term, A. D. 1831, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Craven County, the subscriber obtained letters of Administration on the estate of John Justice, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it, to bring them forward, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred of recovery by the operation of the acts of Assembly in such case made and provided.

ANN M. JUSTICE, Administratrix.

MRS. CLEATHERALL'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, will commence on Tuesday the first of November, at the house lately occupied by JOHN HARRIS, Esq. adjoining the residence of Mr. Burdowyn, on East Front-Street.

TERMS: Per Quarter. Board, including Washing, \$30. Tuition in Reading, Spelling, Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography and Sewing, 4. The above, with Rhetoric, Composition, History, General Science, Epistolary Writing, and Fancy Work, &c. 6. French, Drawing, Dancing, and Music, will be separate charges, the latter to commence first Quarter of next year. The first Quarter to be paid in advance. Boarders are required to bring their bedding, towels, &c. No Pupils received for less than one Quarter. Oct. 26, 1831.—td.

Newbern Academy.

It appearing to the Board of Trustees that a considerable amount of tuition money is unpaid, notwithstanding the rule requiring from every pupil payment in advance,—

Resolved, That the Teachers be directed to cause these arrears to be collected without delay.

Resolved further, That an adherence to the rule is deemed essential to the interests of the Institution, and that the Teachers are hereby required, in every instance hereafter, when a pupil does not produce a certificate from the Treasurer, of the tuition money being paid within one week after the commencement of his quarter, without distinction of person, to inform the pupil that he can no longer be received until such certificate is produced.

Resolved further, That these Resolutions be published in the newspapers of this town.

Attest,

M. E. MANLY, Secretary.

November 23d, 1831.

British Consulate, Wilmington, N. C. NOVEMBER 15, 1831.

To the Editor of the North Carolina Sentinel.

Under a late law of this State, which requires that vessels having free persons of colour on board shall perform thirty days' quarantine before they be permitted to come to the wharves of any seaport in the State, the master of the British schooner Bahamian was some time ago arrested, and imprisoned in the jail of Wilmington. On the 6th instant the case was argued before the Superior Court of New Hanover County. As the opinion of Judge Strange and the decision of the Court are important to foreigners who visit the State for mercantile purposes, and to such of the commercial community as they affect, you will please to give them publicity.

"Although," observed the Judge, "the right of regulating commerce, belonged exclusively to Congress, as expressed in the Constitution, yet as a State in her own Sovereign capacity, has a right growing out of an incidental power, to pass laws in self preservation, to prevent the introduction, within her limits, of febrile, or pestiferous contagion, so has a State an equal right, to legislate to prevent the influence of a moral contagion." But the law in question, imposed a restriction on commerce, without obtaining the end desired. It in no wise removed the evil complained of. A foreign vessel arrives at this Port, having free coloured persons on board, who are deemed dangerous, and a nuisance to society. The vessel is compelled, by the law in question, to remain 30 days at the quarantine ground, at the expiration of which time, she may proceed to the wharves, having on board the same free coloured persons who were considered dangerous to the community. How, then, is the nuisance removed, or the evil remedied, by this Law, imposing so heavy a restriction on commerce? Therefore, without for a moment surrendering the right of a sovereign State to legislate for the peace and safety of its citizens, he could not but pronounce the "State Law, in his opinion, unconstitutional."

In this opinion the Jury concurred without hesitation. Your obedt servt,

C. J. PESHALL, H. B. M. Consul.

Nor. 23—5c.

The Highest Cash Prices

WILL be given for likely young Negroes of both sexes, from one to 26 years of age. JOHN GILDERSLEEVE.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership of Joseph M. Granade, & Co. consisting of Joseph M. Granade and Stephen Kinney, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 16th September, 1831. All persons indebted to, or having claims against the said firm, are requested to come forward for settlement to Joseph M. Granade, who is duly authorised for that purpose.

JOSEPH M. GRANADE, STEPHEN KINNEY.

Newbern, N. C. 9th Nov. 1831.

NEW GOODS.

JOHN A. CRISPIN

HAS just returned from New York with general assortment of GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, &c.

The following articles comprise a part of his Stock:

Wines. Champaigne, in qt. and pt. bottles, Old Madeira, Pico, do. Naples, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Dry Malaga, Sherry, Country.	Fruits. Citron, Currant, Tea. Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Souchong, Pouchong.
Liquors. Cogniac Brandy (superior quality) Peach do. Old Jamaica Rum, Superior Holland Gin, Old Monong. Whiskey, N. E. Rum, Porter in qt. & pt. bottles.	Sugars. Loaf & Lump, White Havana, Brown, various qualities. Nuts. Filberts, Madeira Nuts, Almonds. Spices. Mace, Cloves, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Pepper, Spice.

Preserved Ginger.

Buckwheat, Goshen Butter, Cheese, Spanish & American Segars, Superior Chewing Tobacco, &c.

Which he offers low for cash or country produce, at the Store on Pollock-street formerly occupied by the late George A. Hall, Esq.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, CRAVEN COUNTY.

County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, A. D. 1831.

Thomas Watson vs. Alexander J. Maurice. Original Attachment.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, it is ordered, that publication be made for six weeks, in the North Carolina Sentinel, that said defendants appear before the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Craven County, at the Court-House in Newbern, on the second Monday of February next, and reply or plead to issue, to judgment final will be rendered against him.

Attest, J. G. STANLY, Clerk.

R. HALSEY,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

RESPECTFULLY informs his former patrons and the public generally, that he has resumed business in Newbern, at the well known stand lately occupied by Mr. CHARLES STEWART, on Pollock-Street, where he will have on hand a good assortment of

FASHIONABLE GOODS,

SUCH AS Superfine Blue, Black, Olive, Brown, and Invisible Green Cloths; Blue, Drab and Fancy mixt Cassimeres, fine Goat's Hair Camlet, Fancy & Plain Vestings,

Together with Fancy Articles of Dress,

AMONG WHICH ARE Fashionable Stocks, Cravats, Supporters, Gloves, Cravat Stiffeners, fine linen Collars, &c. &c.

All orders will be thankfully received and executed on the most reasonable terms and at the shortest notice.

75 Per cent. will invariably be deducted for Cash, on all orders for Clothing.

Newbern, 9th Nov. 1831.

NOTICE.

At the November Term, A. D. 1831, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Craven County, the subscriber obtained letters of Administration on the estate of Elizabeth Sears, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it, to bring them forward, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred of recovery by the operation of the acts of assembly in such case made and provided.

WILLIAM L. SEARS, Administrator.

Newbern, Nov. 16th, 1831.

NEWBERN & RALEIGH STAGES.



CITIZENS' LINE

FOUR-Horse Post Coaches leave Newbern for Raleigh via Kinston, Waynesborough and Smithfield, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 1 o'clock A. M. arriving at Raleigh on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5 P. M.—Fare through, \$7 00. Way Passengers, 6 cents per mile. Stage Office at the Washington Hotel.

Extra baggage must be entered at the Office and paid for in advance.

F. ALEXANDER, for M. DILLIARD, Proprietor. Newbern, Nov. 23, 1831.

FOR SALE.

A NEW VAULT in the burying Ground, in which there have been no interments. It is in complete order and may be had on very reasonable terms. Enquire at the Office of the Sentinel.—Oct. 12.