

CENTRAL RAIL ROAD. NO. IV.

Mr. Flint, in the Western Traveller (I think it was) some years ago, advanced the opinion, that in half a century the great cities of the United States would rank—New-Orleans, Cincinnati, New-York. This opinion, which might not have been the very letter well founded under any circumstances, was based on the probability that canal and other navigation was to continue to carry on mercantile exchanges and operations. But the improvement, and consequent general use of Rail-Roads, will change all these destinations, and all similar based calculations. Baltimore is now considered, it will, successfully rival New-York; and the latter city itself, as appears from the American Rail-Road Journal, seems to apprehend the fact, if not absolutely to entertain the opinion. Important changes must and will take place. The great father of Waters itself, possibly may, may probably will, ere long, become nearly valueless to New-Orleans, and that city loses its consequence and be restored again to its morasses and alligators. The Alabama Rail-Road, authorized from Mobile to Tennessee, which it is believed will be carried into effect, will abstract an immense trade from its old channel. But Mobile is not to be the great city of the Gulf. Its bad harbour, inaccessible to large vessels, and its extreme unhealthiness, will prevent this. Necessity may, for a short time, live, or attempt to live, in such a place, but great capitalists will not. Pensacola has every desired advantage of situation, harbour and healthiness, and the time is not distant when there will be a Rail-Road from its delightful bay through Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky and Indiana to the Michigan. Pensacola will very probably one day be the first Commercial town in the Union. New-York, Baltimore and Beaufort may rank next. These predictions should not be thought fanciful or extravagant in this age of improvement, invention and revolution. Startling conjectures are in the habit now-a-days of soon becoming sober realities.

I take this general discursive view, in order to attract attention to the map and to the resources of the countries dependant on these places of present and expected importance, to show that they are unrivalled in the advantages I have assigned them. Beaufort is not destined to be limited to the commerce merely of a Central Rail-Road, great as it undoubtedly will be. It will soon have lateral streams of trade. That of the North Counties will flow down at once. Others will soon follow. A Rail-Road from Weldon, through Halifax and Tarborough, to join the Grand Central Road at Kinston, should and will be constructed.

In the interior, now towns will spring up all along upon the line of the Rail-Road (one of the earliest of which I hope will be honored with the name of the author of CARLTON) and our present small towns will become large ones. Indeed the whole route of the road, from Beaufort to the mountains, will be one continuous village. If the River Hudson and the Grand Canal are studded with towns, villages and seats, and the land on their banks has great value, why shall not we expect similar improvement and advantages on our Rail-Road, where with equal or great facilities, for business, we shall be exempt from their unwholesome damps and noisome exhalations?

CLINTON.

EXTRACTS

From the Speech of the Hon. W. P. Mangum, DELIVERED IN THE SENATE OF THE U. STATES.

But, Sir, suppose that I am wrong in all my views on this subject, and that there exists no constitutional impediment—still the injustice, and the flagrant inequality of the action of the system, are denounced by all the principles of an enlightened political philosophy, the inequality of its operation upon the different vocations of the same community, is flagrantly unjust—but it is upon the great sections of the confederacy, considered with reference to the grand geographical divisions of the country, that the inequality, rapacity, and oppression of the system, are most manifest and most ruinous.

"It is built up by selfish interests, associated together for selfish purposes; with no principle of cohesion, but a mean, base passion for money, unredeemed by any great public, and patriotic fruits; and unmitigated by the slightest forbearance in the plunder of all other pursuits of industry, for the benefit of the protected classes. Yes, sir, this structure, so huge and gigantic, is reared by the aggregation of most dissimilar materials; here the polished Parian marble, there the rough misshapen rock, piled upon each other in perfect contempt of symmetry, beauty, and general utility. Sir, it is money—and money exacted from others without equivalent, that holds together this system. These bandit interests have been rallied to its defence with a vigor proportioned to the magnitude and enormity of its exactions.

"Sir, upon what principle of justice is it that the people of this country are taxed four millions of dollars upon the single article of sugar? Upon this necessary of life, universally in use among the poor as well as the rich? It is seen that this tax is not needed for revenue. How then can this government justify itself before the people, levying upon them three million nine hundred thousand dollars, for the protection of the sugar planters, of which two millions two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, go into their private pockets? That this is the fact, is incontestably proved by the statistics before me, and which are, or ought to be, on the table of every Senator. The case then is, that thirteen millions of American people are compelled, by this tariff system, to pay to seven or eight hundred rich sugar planters in Louisiana, two and a quarter millions of dollars more for the sugar they consume, than they would have to pay were this Tariff repealed. Where is the justice of taxing millions of the poor, to swell the already overgrown wealth of the few hundred sugar planters of Louisiana? What right, in the eye of Heaven, or the sight of man, has these eight hundred proprietors, cultivating the most fertile lands on this continent, in the most fruitful climate, to exact from those who toil in a more reluctant, and often worn out soil, more than two millions of dollars,

to go into their private pockets? Sir, it is a stupendous and monstrous system of injustice. Nothing can maintain it short of keeping the people in ignorance. Is there a Senator present who believes, that if this tax of the many, for the benefit of the few, instead of being raised indirectly, so that the people do not perceive its operation—was levied by direct taxation, with the avowal that it was laid to give it away, in bounties, to eight hundred sugar planters, to maintain and support their business—I ask, is there any Senator present who believes that the people would bear it for a single year? Would they not, with honest indignation, hurl from their high places all the functionaries of this Government, who had dared to participate in a scheme of such outrageous oppression? And yet, sir, this tariff in effect, operates precisely in this way, and to this extent—and it is borne only because it is not understood. Are there any considerations of a national character, that justify this immense tax for the protection of American sugar? It is wholly unconnected with the policy that looks to national defence, national safety, or national glory, either in peace or in war. The encouragement is not necessary to secure an ample supply. It is not pretended that the supply is ever likely to be stinted or insufficient. The largest domestic supply in any one year, was about 88,000,000 lbs or 87,900 hogheads. That supply is only about two per cent. of the whole production of the sugar regions in the world. The production abroad, and in much finer climates than Louisiana, can be almost indefinitely extended—and we are within a few days sail of the finest sugar countries in the world. In time of peace, the supply from abroad will be both cheap and abundant. Our peculiar position on the globe, and the pacific character of our people and institutions, justify the expectation of many years of peace—most probably for a century to come we shall have none, or but few years of war. Our legislation therefore, to be wise, should be adapted to that state which is not only the natural, but likely, by the blessing of God, to be the most durable. But in time of war—putting out of the view other means of supply—our commercial marine, which an opposite policy would give rapid growth and development, under cover of our gallant navy, would supply all our wants. But sir, it is just, to inflict a certain evil upon the whole people for the benefit of a few to the extent of a tax of near two and a half millions of dollars yearly, to guard against the contingency of a war which is not likely to happen, but which, if it come, can bring with it, in this respect, but very slight and temporary evils? Sir, look to the Tariff upon this single article, and the effects which will be produced by twenty-five years perseverance. In twenty-five years, at the present and the necessary increasing rates, the people of the United States will have paid to the sugar planters of Louisiana, more than eighty millions of dollars—a sum nearly equal to the debt of the revolution—the price of our liberties, and for what benefit? Will they be able to purchase domestic sugar cheaper after having paid this tax for 25 years? No sir, nor as cheap as the foreign. The cost of production will be necessarily greater in Louisiana than in the finer climates.

Then, sir, how are the people to be indemnified for paying this eighty millions of dollars to the sugar planter? No one has told and no one can tell. Then, sir, where is the benefit. The direct benefit goes exclusively to the sugar planters—the recipients of the tax—but an indirect benefit arises to the other bandit interests, by securing the vote of Louisiana, to enable them to make similar exactions from the great planting interests of the country. Sir, is there any intelligent man who believes that if the sugar planters were the only persons in the country seeking protection from Congress, ten votes, ay, a single vote, could be obtained beyond the limits of Louisiana, in favor of an imposition of an annual tax of four millions of dollars for their benefit? No man believes it. Sir, I say it with deep reluctance, but I feel it my solemn duty to say it, that I can scarcely conceive of a Government more dangerous, than one which enables irresponsible and profligate majorities, in a widely extended country, inviting to depredation and rapine, by dissimilar and conflicting interests, to lay under contribution whole sections, and all the profits of industry peculiar to those sections.

Sir, it is this view of the subject which is most deeply interesting to every individual who lives by the cultivation of the earth in the Southern States. The whole South is subjected to a system of exaction, such as has never been long borne by any free people upon the globe. I shall endeavor to illustrate this position, not by a resort to political metaphysics, but by presenting those facts and considerations which lie upon the surface of things, and are level to the meanest capacity.

Looking into the tables of our domestic exports, I take a year, which is believed to be a fair average of their relative proportions, in all respects for several years. The whole exports of the United States, for that year of the growth and produce of the United States, amount to \$49,574,079. Of that whole amount the articles of Southern production only amount as follows. To wit: The Rice to \$1,553,482 Cotton to 24,035,058 Tobacco to 6,222,837 For wheat, naval stores of all sorts, and other exports from the South, cannot be precisely ascertained, but is believed to be about 5,000,000 36,811,080 \$13,062,691

From the foregoing statement it appears, that the Southern States, comprising not one third of the whole population of the Union, actually export annually, to foreign countries, near three-fourths of the whole exports of domestic growth and production. How is it, sir, that with such an immense export, the South is growing poorer? How is it that the Northern population, comprising two-thirds of the whole population, export not more than one-fourth and yet are abounding in all

the comforts and luxuries of foreign countries, and increasing daily in prosperity? How are the North enabled to buy and consume such a proportion of foreign imports? It is not because they buy them with produce exported. No, Sir. It is not by means of invading their capital that they are enabled so to multiply their enjoyments. They are too prudent for that, and besides their career for prosperity is constantly onward. Then, sir, how is it that they can consume nearly two-thirds of the whole importation, when they do not send abroad of their own produce, one-third of the value of that which they consume, and when they do not invade their capital?

Again, The Southern planter, who makes a bale of cotton, is just as much entitled to it, as the Northern manufacturer, who makes a piece of cloth, is entitled to his cloth. This is conceded on all hands for both the bale of cotton and the piece of cloth, are the fruits of their labour respectively. But both wish to carry their articles into market—and both are permitted to do it free of tax. But mark the consequence. The planter sends his cotton to Liverpool to exchange for cloth, but when he brings his cloth home he is stopt at the custom house, and told that he must surrender forty-five yards in the hundred. The planter then retains only fifty-five yards, though he has earnestly earned one hundred. The Northern manufacturer is not only permitted to keep his whole piece of one hundred yards, but by the intervention of the Tariff, he is enabled to sell it at an advance of forty or forty-five per cent. upon the natural price. How then stands the case? Here are two men who have each earned one hundred yards of cloth by their labour, worth one hundred dollars per piece at the natural price—I mean, by natural price, the cost of production. The Southern man is compelled to give up forty-five yards, and is permitted to keep fifty-five yards—worth fifty-five dollars. The Northern manufacturer is not only permitted to keep his 100 yards, worth one hundred dollars, but, by the aid of the Tariff, he is enabled to sell his one hundred yards say for one hundred and forty dollars. That is, the one hundred dollars worth of labour of the Southern man, is, in the long run, by the intervention of the Tariff, made to be worth eighty-five dollars less than the one hundred dollars worth of labour of the Northern manufacturer. I exclude any enhancement of the price of the fifty-five pieces—because in the practical operation, they are purchased for consumption. Is it possible to conceive a case of more revolting hardship? And yet this illustrates truly the operation of the Tariff."

NEWBERN PRICES CURRENT CORRECTED EVERY TUESDAY.

Table listing various goods and their prices. Items include BEESWAX, BUTTER, CANDLES, COFFEE, CORN, COTTON, IRON, LEATHER, LUMBER, MOLASSES, NAILS, NAVAL STORES, OIL, PAINTS, PROVISIONS, SALT, SHOT, SPIRITS, STEEL, SUGAR, TEA, TALLOW, and WINE.

FOR SALE. A new and handsome Embossed Leather Piano Cover. Apply at the Bookstore of T. WATSON. April 11.

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

New and Cheap Goods.

JOS. M. GRANADE & Co.

INFORM their friends and the public, that they have received by late arrivals from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, a handsome assortment of SPRING and SUMMER DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GROCERIES, WINES, &c. Among them may be enumerated the following articles:

DRY GOODS.

- 100 vrs. London Prints, of various qualities and prices, mostly of new and handsome patterns. Rich fancy printed Muslins, 20 ps. new style Gingham, Plain Cambric, Jaconet, Swiss, Book, and Mull Muslins, Figured Book and Swiss do. Plaid and corded Muslins, Superior & common black Cambric, Bonnet Muslins and B-arais, India b.k. Satin Levantine, and Senchee Silks, Italian black Lustring, and Levantine do. Plain blk Gros de Naples do. Changeable & water'd do do. Lead colored do do. Ladies' fancy Gauze, Damask Crapes, Batiste and Gros de Naples Hdks. Linen Cambric & Lawn do. Imitation do do. Belt and Tafeta Ribands, Gimp Edgings, Ladies' blk. & white Cotton Hose, Gentlemen's wht. Cott. do. Ladies' & Gentlemen's Gloves, 2 cases Leghorn Bolivar's (very cheap), 10 lbs. mixt Pins, in 4 z paper, 20 packages assorted London do.

DOMESTICS.

- Brown and bleached Shirtings and Sheerings, Bedtickings, a good assortment, Indigo blue Checks, stripes and plaids, 6 bales, 1200 lbs. Cotton Yarn, assorted numbers from 5 to 15, Umbrellas and Parasols, 20 doz. palm leaf Hats, Gentlemen's sup. blk. and white Beaver do. Do. Seal and com. Fur do. Case Men's and Boy's wool Hats, 1 great groce sup. linen Eng. Playing Cards, Tortoise Shell Tuck & Side Combs, Mock do do. Ladies' Prunelle Pumps, with and without heels, Fancy Baskets, a great variety, Saddles and Bridles, Cotton and Wool Cards, of the best quality, A great variety of Looking Glasses, 12 reams Foolscap and Letter Paper.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

- Knives and Forks, a good assortment, Pen and Pocket Knives do. C. S. Drawing Knives, German C. S. single cut, W. H. Pitt, Cross Cut Hand saws, and Smith's Files, German C. S. Plate Hand saws, Stock and Pat. Locks, Sad Irons, Paint white wash, & scrubbing Brushes, Weeding Hoes and Trace Chains, N. Beer's long blitted Area Curry Combs and Horse Brushes, Hide Whips & Mullet Bits, Wagon and Cart Boxes, Axes and Shovels, 50 cases Cut Nails, assorted 3 bgs Wright's do do. 20 Freeborn's and Hitchcock's Patent Cast Iron Floghs, 16 1/2 extra Shares.

GROCERIES, WINES, &c. &c.

- 1-2 Pipe choice old Madeira, 1 do. Naples, 2 qr casks Pall Sherry, 1 Br do. Colmaner do. Sweet Malaga, Raspberry and Cherry Brandy, 6 casks London Br Stout, Porter in qt. and pt. bottles, 1 pipe real Dutch Gin, 1 do. Seignette's Brandy, 1 hhd. old Jamaica rum, 6th proof, and warranted pure, 2 hds Antigua do. 4 do. American do. 3 do. Rye Whiskey, 10 hds N. O. do. 10 do. Monongahela do. 2 do. very superior old do. N. Carolina Apple Brandy, Common Apple do. 10 bbls. Curta's New York Rye Gin, 10 bbls best Cider Vinegar, 12 bags best Green Coffee, warranted free of rock, 2 hds. very superior St. Croix Sugar, 10 bbls. good N. O. do. 1 box white Havana do. 5 bbls Louisiana Lump do. 6 chests fresh Hyson Gunpowder & Imperial Teas, Spanish Segars, of the best quality, American do do. Newbern, April 21st, 1832.

BOOKS.

THOMAS WATSON has on hand a general assortment of Books, among which are the following, just received: Murray's Introduction, Reader, Key, Sequel, Exercises, Spellingbook and Grammar. Grimshaw's United States, Adams', Willard's, Woodbridge's, Cumming's, Woodbridge and Willard's, Dwight's, Morse's, Willett's and Parley's Geography. Walsh's, Pike's, Colburn's, Smiley's, Bennett's and Daboll's Arithmetic—Key to Pike. Webster's, Cumming's, Pickett's, and Juvenile Spelling-Book. Walker's, Johnson's, and Webster's Dictionary—various sizes. Blake's Natural Philosophy, Treby's Astronomy, Blair's Lectures, Cowper's Task, Thompson's Season's, Jaud's Expositor. Tyler's History, Conversations on Chemistry. Whelpley's Compend, Duncan's Logic. Columbian Orator, American Reader. Goldsmith's England, do. Rome, do. Greece. Gummere's Surveying, Simpson's Euclid, Jacob's Latin Reader, Gould's Adams' Latin Grammar, Virgil Delphini. Horace Delphini, Ovid Delphini, Cicero Delphini, Works of Sallust. Entick's Latin Dictionary, French Grammar. Greca Majora, Greca Minora, Greek Delectus. Schrevelli's Lexicon. Bonycastle's Algebra and Key, Simpson's Algebra. Family Bibles, School do. elegant Pocket do. Super Pearl Pocket Testaments, common do. HYMN BOOKS.—Watts and Rippon's Methodist. General Assembly's, Village, O-

ney, Dover Selection, Alexander's, Biddle's, Rippon's, Watts', Zion's Songs. Pollock's Course of Time, Henry on Prayer, Christian Lyre, Brown's Concordance, Jay's Closet Exercises, Jay's Discourses, Flavel on Keeping the Heart. Book of Common Prayer, Closet Exercises, Alexander's Bible Dictionary, Malcolin's do. Smiley's Scripture Geography. History of the Reformation, Law's Caji. Pilgrim's Progress, Saint's Rest. History of the Bible. Miller's Evidences of the Christian Religion. Letters on Church Government. Henry's Religious Life, Help to the Gospels. Confession of Faith, Methodist Discipline. Deweos on Females, ditto on Diseases of Children, ditto on Midwifery. Juvenile Spectator, Evenings at Home. Franklin's Works, Scientific Dialogues, Byron's Works, Moore's Life of Byron. Pocket Gazetteer, Lexicon of Useful Knowledge, Conversations on Common Things. Peter Parley's Books for Youth. Complete Letter Writer, Western Songster. Life of Washington, Life of Marion, Life of Bonaparte, Life of Nelson. Virginia Housewife, Housekeeper's Manual, American Chesterfield, Tooke's Pantheon Family Dyer and Scourer. Life of Alexander the Great, Life of Mohammed. Lacon, or Many Things in Few Words. Laennec on the Chest, Begin's Therapeutics, Horner's Special Anatomy, Johnson on the Liver.

DOES BAPTISM MEAN IMMERSION?

A TREATISE ON BAPTISM, Or a Key to the examination of all the passages in which the words rendered Baptize and Baptism, are found in the New Testament. "The Bible, and not the opinion of men, is to decide all questions of religion, and religious observance." To be had at T. Watson's Bookstore.

A REVIEW

Of a Key to the examination of all the passages in which the words rendered Baptize and Baptism, are found in the New Testament, To be had by calling at the store of MATTHEW A. OUTTEN, Newbern, 9th May, 1832.

NEW STORE.

THE subscribers have taken the Brick Store nearly opposite the Newbern Bank, where they have on hand a general assortment of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

Their goods are purchased by Mr. ALEXANDER ANDERSON, who resides in New-York, and who will be frequently forwarding, by which means, the assortment will be kept complete. They will be constantly supplied with AXES both long and short bit, from the makers Platt & Taylor, which they offer by the box, at \$1 1/2 per doz. Just received and opening, per Schr. Rebecca, a variety of Summer Goods, among which are Calicoes; French, Scotch, and other Gingham; Printed Muslins; Blk Silk's Mull, Swiss, Book, and Jaconet Muslins; Ladies and Misses Bonnets; Inserting, Circassians, Erminettes, Cassinets, &c. &c. Osnaburgs, Brown Shirting and Sheerings, with a number of other articles. Purchasers may find it to their advantage to call and examine.

B. L. HOSKINS & Co. May 9, 1832

Selling off at New York Cost.

THE subscriber intending to leave this place, offers for sale, at COST, his Stock in trade, consisting of a choice assortment of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods. Those indebted to him will please call and settle their accounts, as he is desirous of closing his business here as soon as possible. E. MORAN.

May 9th, 1832.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Jones County. COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS.

March Term, A. D. 1832. Benjamin Foscoe, by Roscoe Barrus, Attorney, vs. Job Smith. Original Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State, It is ordered, That publication be made for six weeks in the North Carolina Sentinel, that said defendant appear before the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at the Court to be held for the County of Jones, at the Court-House in Trenton, on the second Monday of June next, and reply or plead to issue, or judgment final will be rendered against him. H. BRYAN, Clerk. Trenton, May 1st, 1832.

Arrival and Departure of the Mails.

Northern Mail, arrives on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, at 4 P. M. Closes on Monday at half past 2 P. M. and on Wednesday and Friday at half past 8 P. M. Wilmington Mail, arrives on Monday at 12 M. and on Wednesday and Friday at 2 P. M. Closes on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at half past 5 P. M. Raleigh Mail, arrives on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday at 3 P. M. Closes on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at half past 5 P. M. Beaufort Mail, arrives on Monday and Friday at 7 P. M. Closes same evenings at half past 8. Trent Bridge and Onslow Mail, arrives on Monday and Friday at 2 P. M. Closes on Wednesday and Friday at 5 P. M. Letters for any of the above Mails must be brought to the Office fifteen minutes before the hour of closing, they will not be sent until the next mail in course. Newbern Post Office, May 9, 1832.