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CONGRESSIONAL.

THE TARIFF.

REMARKS OF MR. SPEIGHT, OF NORTH CAROLINA.

In the House of Representatives, June 27, 1832. The amendment of Mr. Adams to increase the duty on mits, gloves, hosiery, &c. being under consideration.

Mr. SPEIGHT asked the attention of the House but for a very few moments, while he submitted to its consideration some few reflections, which for the moment had occurred to his mind as applicable to the amendment just proposed by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Adams.)

He had not at any time during the discussion on this subject participated in the debate, and he assured the House that he should not have felt it his duty to have troubled them with any remarks, had he not believed that the amendment, if adopted, would make an invidious distinction in its operation upon the different classes of the community.

Sir, said Mr. Speight, I represent a section, which in a commercial point of view suffers perhaps more by the operations and effects of the restrictive system, than almost any other of the State, from whence I come; and although I have felt it a duty I owed to them, to have submitted to this House a list of their grievances, I have refrained from it (since I was at liberty to have done so) in the hope that gentlemen would see the necessity and importance of bringing this great question to a final issue.

Sir, said Mr. Speight, the public interest requires it—the voice of public justice demands it. He (Mr. S.) should therefore detain the House but for a very few moments in expressing his entire disapprobation to the amendment now under consideration. One of the strongest objections he had ever entertained against the present unconstitutional and unjust system of taxation by the federal government, was its partial operation on the different classes of the community.

It has for its object the entire prostration of the laboring classes of the community, whilst it upholds without scarcely any operation or effect the rich and wealthy. And Sir, continued Mr. Speight, how is this demonstrated? Why Sir, it is in this way, whilst those luxuries of life, such as wines, silks, &c. &c., which are exclusively consumed by the rich and wealthy, are let in entirely free of duty, those articles which of necessity enter into the consumption of the poor man, such as coarse cottons and woollens, are taxed to the enormous amount of from fifty to one hundred per cent. ad valorem.

He repeated this was the fact, for you scarcely collect a revenue tax from the rich nabob, while the other classes are ground down to abject servitude by oppressive taxation. Now, he asked the gentleman from Massachusetts and the House, if this was levying an import duty according to the principles of the constitution, which required that all imposts and excises should be "uniform throughout the United States." Can any thing be a more palpable and gross violation of the constitution than a system of taxation which oppresses one class of the community to the almost entire exemption of all the others. You, Sir, continued Mr. Speight, collect fully two thirds of your federal revenue from at least one third of the population of the United States. This is susceptible of the clearest demonstration. Eight States which send into this House but sixty seven representatives and which contain a population of less than one third of the whole, produce at least two thirds of the exports of the United States, and as these exports are sent abroad and pay for the imports, it is perfectly clear and apparent that we of the South pay comparatively all the revenue consumed by this splendid government. Now Sir, asked Mr. Speight, how stands the other side of this picture. The remaining sixteen States, with a population of two thirds of the whole, send into this House one hundred and forty six members, pay not more than one third of the tax derived from imports. Does the gentleman from Massachusetts suppose that any set of freemen will long submit to be thus taxed? Let us suppose that the whole federal revenue, amounting annually on an average to \$24,000,000, was raised by a capitation tax, and that the excise man went to the doors of the people to demand it. According to the operations of the present system of taxation, the inhabitants of the eight agricultural States would pay something like \$4 per head, while those of the remaining sixteen States would not pay more than \$1 per head. This, continued Mr. S., was demonstrable from what he conceived to be a fact placed beyond successful contradiction, that an import was in effect the same as an export tax, and that as the cotton goes abroad to buy foreign manufactures for our consumption, we had just as well (as respects the effect) tax the cotton going out, as the goods coming in, for in either case it is so much taken from the individual and given to the Government. Disguise it as you will, and it is still a species of Government plunder, carried on under the pretext of legal taxation; and, continued Mr. S., I regard it as the worst of all plunder, for it is of such a species that the offender can plead, in justification, the authority of an unconstitutional law. But, said Mr. S., I do not design to enter into a general argument of either the constitutionality or expediency of the tariff. He had neither time nor inclination to do so. The amendment of the gentleman from Massachusetts proposes to increase the tax on a species of coarse woollens, very much used in the South by the laboring class of that community, to wit: mits, blankets,

and hosiery, or coarse stockings. Now, Sir, said Mr. S., as my constituents have to buy these articles, I demand to know of the gentleman from Massachusetts what right he has to tax them 30 per cent. to benefit his constituents? This is the sum and substance, Sir, of the amendment. It is to enable the constituents of the Gentleman from Massachusetts to buy their mits, blankets, and coarse stockings, 30 per cent. cheaper than mine can. Now he asked if there was any justice in such a system of taxation as this? Does this, he would ask, comport with the gentleman's professions for reducing the taxes and burthens of the people? The gentleman omits no opportunity to inform us how willing he is to accomplish that object; and he assured the honorable gentleman that between them, in regard to that point, there would be no difference of opinion, but in what manner this much desired object is to be accomplished was a different question, and one on which, he feared, they should widely differ.—The gentleman seemed disposed to make the reduction entirely on the unprotected articles, such, for instance, as those which he had before named, wines, silks, &c.—Such as the gentleman and the aristocracy of the country consume. While he is unwilling to touch the taxes on the protected articles, viz: coarse woollens and cottons, such as the poor of the country are compelled to purchase as a part of the necessaries of life. He took this occasion to remark that, however much he desired to see the public revenue reduced and brought within the immediate wants of the government, that sooner than he would give his sanction to a principle so monstrous and so unjust as that which he humbly conceived to be embraced in the gentleman's amendment, he would have no reduction at all. He wished to see a corresponding reduction on all the articles, but if any discrimination was to be extended he would much prefer it, should it be to the protected articles. He very much regretted to see manifested in this country what he conceived had been the policy of all those countries where the restrictive system had been the predominant policy—an attempt to prostrate the interest of the agricultural part of the community at the shrine of the manufacturers or the aristocracy of the country. He had never regarded this as a contest exclusively between the North and the South, but as one between the aristocracy and that portion of the people who earn their bread by the sweat of their brow. And, continued Mr. S. this aristocracy exist to a certain degree in the South as well as the North, and it aims at nothing more or less than the prostration of every other interest for the benefit of its own. It was his opinion that as they diminished the taxes on the unprotected articles, such, for instance, as the luxuries of life which this nobility principally use, they would, in the same degree, increase it on the protected articles, such as the laboring class of the community use. He repeated again that sooner than have such a reduction of taxes as this, he would prefer none. It was the policy of tyrants, and he was at a loss to know on what ground any man who entertained or respected the principles of humanity and justice, could advocate such a reduction of the public revenue. Whilst he abhorred the principle, he could not but admire the wonderful ingenuity and tact which the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Adams] has displayed on this and similar occasions in rallying the combined forces of the manufacturing interest in this House in order to carry his different propositions. The gentleman had just sounded the trump for his forces to rally under his standard, and what cannot be carried by merit is to be by combination.

We have, said Mr. S., on several occasions, during the progress of this discussion, witnessed a display of this maneuvering. When the iron was up, Pennsylvania was on tip-toe, and in arms. When the woollens was up, New England fell into the ranks; so with Kentucky about cotton bagging, and with Louisiana in relation to sugar; and, Sir, he enquired, what is the effect of this? Why, said Mr. S., it is to prostrate the agricultural or Southern interest, and divide the spoil among the manufacturers. It is in perfect keeping with this American System. It was first passed by a combination of the several interests I have named, and their object is to prostrate the Southern planters. Divide these interests—take any one in the abstract, and you will fail to get scarcely one fourth of the members of this House to vote for it. What benefit is it to Louisiana to impose a restriction upon the cotton exchange trade with Great Britain? No State in this Union is more seriously affected by the tariff than she is; yet regardless of that, and of what is her true interest, she goes for the system because of a little sugar; and so with Kentucky in relation to hemp, and even in those cases where the system operates to the injury of the North, they evade its operation by drawback and bounty. Yesterday, when an attempt was made to strike from this bill what he humbly conceived to be one of its most objectionable features, (viz: the bounty to the ship builders) the whole of the forces were rallied to prevent it. And for his life he could not see the difference between the principle alluded to in the bill and the amendment offered by his worthy friend and colleague, [Mr. Carson], to give a drawback to the Southern farmer on the iron he used in making his farming implements. Yes, Sir, continued Mr. S., I have just as much right to claim for my constituents, who use iron, to make cotton and corn a drawback on the amount consumed for that purpose, as the gentleman from Massachusetts has for his constituents who use iron in building ships. Yet, Sir, when the proposition of my colleague came to be voted on, only about forty of the members of this House, could be paraded to support it.

Sir, Mr. S. said in conclusion, I have already occupied more of your time than I intended when I rose. I had only intended to submit a few remarks arising from a moment's reflection, in relation to the amendment which the gentleman from Massachusetts had just offered. He hoped the gentleman would not press his amendment, and if he should do so, he hoped the House would reject it, and preserve the bill as near as possible in the form in which it had come from the Committee of the Whole. He had come to the conclusion, in the event of its not being materially altered for the worse, to vote for it; not that he thought it was by any means what the South ought to have, or that it would even satisfy them; but because he found it was the best they could obtain. It afforded a small reduction of the revenue, and to that extent it was a benefit; and however little aid it might afford, he preferred to take it, rather than to return home and inform his constituents that he had refused to take any thing because he could not get all he would, or what he thought was justly due them. These, he repeated, were his sentiments with regard to the bill; but if the amendments the gentleman had offered were engrafted upon it, he did not think he could vote for it.

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Seventy-five dollars reward

STOLEN from the Subscriber, on the 9th of June, 1832, living on the State line, Troup County, Georgia, a mulatto negro man named JACK, near six feet high, twenty-eight or thirty years old, his upper teeth out, has thick lips, and a scar on the right cheek; has on corded pantaloons and a homespun coat, blue mixed.—The thief, Mr. EDWIN ELLIS, a little Guinea looking man, 21 years old, about five feet high, red rim'd eyes, freckle face, has homespun cloth, and wears a black fur hat. The above reward will be given for said thief and negro if delivered to me at my house, or \$50 if confined in the State, or \$40 if confined out of the State, so that I get them, or in proportion for either of them. WILLIAM NELSON.

N. B. They are making for Fayetteville, North Carolina, and have been heard of at Augusta.

DE LA MONTERAT'S COLUMBIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC.

For the Cure of Consumptions, Asthma, Spitting of blood, and Pulmonary Affections of every kind. The most valuable remedy ever yet discovered for the cure of Consumptions and all diseases of the breast and lungs leading to consumptions. To all afflicted with those troublesome affections, an immediate use of this highly celebrated specific is only necessary to convince the most incredulous of its possessing qualities superior to any other medical preparation yet discovered. This specific is obtained by extraction from herbs, roots, plants, &c.; in combination of those most valuable herbs it becomes a balsam of superior value to the human family. It heals the injured parts, opens the pores, and composes the disturbed nerves; and while it cleanses and heals it also gives strength to the tender lungs, improves digestion, repairs the appetite and improves the spirits. This specific is always given in safety—it is mild and pleasant to the taste, and may be safely given to women in whatever condition, the most delicate circumstances not excepted. A great many well authenticated certificates could be obtained: the proprietor is opposed to anything like puff, and prefers to risk it on its own merits alone. The public will please be cautious of a spurious article:—none are genuine without the signature of the proprietor alone, which will accompany each bill of direction. Price one dollar.

DR. THOMAS WHITE'S VEGETABLE TOOTH ACHE DROPS.

THE ONLY SPECIFIC ever offered to the public from which a radical and permanent cure may be obtained of that disagreeable pain, the Tooth ache, with all its attendant evils: such as fracturing jaws in extracting of the teeth, which often proves more painful than the tooth-ache itself; with many other unpleasant effects, such as a disagreeable breath, bad taste in the mouth, &c. &c.; all of which are produced from foul or decaying teeth. It will not only remove the pain, but preserve the teeth from further decay, (nine times out of ten if properly applied) and arrest the disease in such as are decaying and have not commenced aching, restoring them to health and usefulness.

CERTIFICATES.

Mr. Thomas White: I have the pleasure to inform you that agreeably to your request, I have been using your Tooth-ache Drops in my practice for some time past, and I must acknowledge that I find them far superior to any thing that I have ever known, for that purpose. You are certainly safe in recommending them to cure nine times out of ten; for, from the success that I have had, I believe your recommendation falls short of its merits. I am well convinced that it will cure most cases of the Tooth-ache, when it is timely and properly applied. I am not able to say much at this time as to its preservative properties—but from what I have seen from your teeth, that have been long cured and preserved from decaying, and from a few weeks experience, I am decidedly of the opinion, that it will have a very beneficial effect in preserving the teeth; and recommend it, hoping that it may prove a blessing to humanity, and advantage to yourself.

With respect I remain yours, &c. I. A. BIRKEY, Surgeon Dentist. Sept. 12, 1829. No. 99 S. Fifth st. Philad., Pa. The above Medicines are for sale by WILLIAM SANDERS, Druggist. Newbern, March 28, 1832.

A Journeyman Printer

of steady habits, will find employment by applying at the Office of the Sentinel. Application must be made within one month.—July 6.

NOTICE. THE Election for Members of the General Assembly and for Sheriff, will be held (at the usual places in Craven County) on Thursday, the 2d day of August, 1832. THOMAS J. PASTEUR, Shff.

Sylvester's,

130, BROADWAY, NEW YORK. THE truly all lucky Sylvester, continues to take the lead in disposing Fortune's Favours to those who resort to him. He has, during the last two months, sold the Capital Prizes of \$30,000; on the 4th April, \$20,000, on the 18th April, \$10,000; on the 9th May, \$20,000, and on Wednesday last, another \$20,000—all of which he also promptly paid—besides many others of \$5000, \$3000, \$1000, \$5000, & \$100, &c.

It is not probably generally known, that but a short period has now to elapse before the New York Lotteries will terminate; those, therefore, who are desirous of adventuring, will do well to make early application. Sylvester's REPORTER, Counterfeit Detector, &c. being now the size of the daily papers, is published every Wednesday evening. It contains much interesting reading matter, and is beyond comparison, more correct in its information upon Broken Banks, Counterfeits, price of Stocks, and Lotteries, than any other paper now published.—It is given and sent gratis to all who deal with Sylvester.

Orders for packages or single tickets in either of the above lotteries should be forwarded as early as practicable. Please Address S. J. SYLVESTER, 130 Broad Way.

When one or more tickets are ordered, postage need not be paid. A discount of five per cent. will be allowed to those who purchase packages. When a certificate is ordered, it is only requisite to remit the difference between the cost and the sum warranted to be drawn. Letters will receive the same attention as personal application, and a statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer. July, 1832.

GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY, Class No. 15, for 1832.

To be drawn at Wilmington, (Del.) July 30. 66 Number Lottery—10 drawn Ballots.

100 of \$1,000.

Table with columns: SCHEME, Prize Amount, Total Prizes. Includes rows for 20,000, 10,000, 5,000, 3,000, 1,000, 500, 100, 80, 50, 40, 30, 20, 10 prizes.

18040 prizes, amount to 366,080

Tickets \$10—Shares in proportion. To ensure attention, all orders from the country must be addressed to S. J. SYLVESTER, Baltimore. When one or more tickets are ordered, postage need not be paid. When a certificate is ordered, it is only requisite to remit the difference between the cost and the sum warranted to be drawn. Letters will receive the same attention as on personal application, and a statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer. The BULLETIN will be sent gratis to all who patronize SYLVESTER.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has for sale at his Turpentine Distillery a constant supply of Turpentine Barrels, which he will sell low to makers of Turpentine. He has also for sale a female CALF, of the improved breed. ASA JONES. Newbern, July 10th, 1832.

FIVE CENTS REWARD

WILL be given for the delivery to me of CHARLES NELSON, jun., an indentured apprentice, who absconded on the 30th of June last. All persons are cautioned against harboring or employing him. WILLIAM HINDES. Newbern, July 12, 1832.

Police Office,

NEWBERN, June 26, 1832.

At a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of the Town of Newbern, convened for the purpose of adopting measures that may have a tendency to prevent the introduction amongst us, of the Asiatic Cholera, it was Resolved, 1st, That the inhabitants of the Town be requested to remove from their premises all manure, decayed vegetable matter, and such other filth, as may tend to retain, or engender disease. 2d, That they be requested to make a plentiful and frequent use of Lime in their yards, cellars, &c. after they have been thoroughly cleansed, and also to whitewash and otherwise purify their dwellings. 3d, That the filth from the yards be thrown into the Streets, and that carts be daily sent round to convey it beyond the precincts of the Town. By Order of the Board, JAMES HAYWARD, Clerk.

NORTHERN, SOUTHERN, AND WESTERN STAGES.



General Stage Office at the Washington Hotel. Those who may apply for seats in either of the above Stages, will please pay their stage fare at the time they give in their names; as no names will be entered on the Waybills until the fare be paid: and no Extra Baggage will be received at or delivered from the Office until payment of the fare due thereon. F. ALEXANDER, Agent.

J. M. GRANADE & Co.

Have just received from New York, 24 bbls. (Beaches fancy Brand) FLOUR, 1 tierce prime white Rice, 2 boxes Pine Apple Cheese, 50 pieces Smoked Beef, 1 barrel fresh Lime Juice, now on tap, 5 boxes very superior Soda Lemon Syrup, 2 casks Claret Wine, now fining, which by the first day of June will be ready for use. Newbern May 18th, 1832.

MRS. BRISSINGTON

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public that she has removed to the Store at the south-east corner of the Court House, lately occupied by Mr. Tredway, where she continues to carry on the Millinery and Mantua-Making business in all its various branches. She has just received a handsome assortment of Leghorn, Silk, Dunstable & common Straw Bonnets; which, together with almost every article in the Millinery line, she offers for sale at reduced prices. Mrs. B. expects, by the first arrivals from the North, an elegant addition to her stock; and as she will be regularly informed of the changes of fashion, she hopes to be able to conduct her business in a manner which cannot fail to give satisfaction. Leghorn, Dunstable, and common Straw Bonnets, Whited, Altered, and Trimmed, in the Latest Fashion.—Silk Bonnets made to order. 17th May, 1832.

WHISKEY & APPLE BRANDY

5 bbls. old Monongahela Whiskey. 1 bbl. Very Superior old ditto 4 bbls. Apple Brandy. Received this day by schooner Lima from Baltimore, and for sale by JOS. M. GRANADE, & Co. Duml's Corner, Newbern, 2d April.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Duplin County.

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS.

May Term, A. D. 1832. Giles T. Loftin, vs. Daniel Alphin. 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 Duplin, at the Court-House in Kenansville, on the second Monday of August next, and reply on plead to issue, or judgment final will be rendered against him. JAMES PEARSALL, Clerk.

TO THE PUBLIC.

An anonymous publication has recently made its appearance in this city, purporting to be the Reformed Practice of Medicine, as taught at the "Reformed Medical College in New-York, and Worthington, Ohio," by Professors and members of said Colleges. The object of this communication, is, to inform the public that the above work was never issued by either the Professors of the New-York or Worthington Colleges as stated, or any of their members: nor have they ever published the practice therein taught. When persons steal the dress, or names of others, to palm their spurious "catch penny" pamphlets upon the credulous, it is hoped that they may be detected in their impositions. We embrace this opportunity to state that it has been in contemplation for some time by the Reformed Medical Society to publish their system of practice, as early as circumstances will justify it. The contemplated work will be issued, treating upon the various branches of Medicine upon the Reformed system, to which will be prefixed the name of the Physician authorized to publish the same. Any publication emanating from a different source, or of an opposite character, is, and will be, a gross imposition upon the public. W. BEACH, Prin. of the New-York Reformed Medical College. T. V. MORROW, Prin. of the Worthington (Ohio) Medical College.

10 bags prime green COFFEE, 10 barrels Poland STARCH.

1 quarter cask L. P. Teneriffe WINE. 1 barrel winter Sperm OIL, 1do. Lampblack, 50 sets Wagon and Cart Boxes, 20 kegs cut NAILS, assorted from 11d to 20d 30 bars 1 1/2 inch English Tread IRON. Received from New York per schooners Pe-dee and Rebecca, and for sale by JOS. M. GRANADE, & Co. Newbern, June 28, 1832.