

# NORTH CAROLINA SENTINEL.

LIBERTY...THE CONSTITUTION...UNION.

VOL. XVI.

PUBLISHED  
BY THOMAS WATSON.

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.

## PROSPECTUS

OF  
**THE EXAMINER**,  
A Daily and Tri-weekly Evening Newspaper,  
TO BE PUBLISHED IN THE CITY OF

PHILADELPHIA.

**WHAT idolatry is to the Church, man-**  
worship is to the State. The fatal rock upon which the liberties of the American People are to be dashed to pieces, is the abandonment of principles in a blind devotion to men. Within the last twenty years, all parties have been guilty of this political sin; and, unless its onward course be arrested at this awful crisis of our country's fate, all will be lost.

The discontinuance on the last day of December of "the Banner of the Constitution," published weekly for three years, under the editorial charge of the subscriber, has left the cause of STATE RIGHTS without paper at the North, through which the great political questions which now agitate the land, can be discussed uninfluenced by personal or party considerations.

The unexampled unanimity which has recently been proclaimed throughout the Middle and Northern States in favor of a consolidated government, has cast a deep gloom over the minds of the consistent few who remain true to the Republican faith of '98; and any attempt to effect, in that region, such revolution as was accomplished by bringing into power Mr Jefferson and his principles, would seem to be as hopeless as despair itself. Desperate, however, as it may appear, the attempt ought to be made, and if a liberal support be given to this overture it shall be made.

The friends of Liberty and the Union, as guaranteed by the Constitution, in this quarter, are not disposed to abandon, without a further struggle, the glorious inheritance transmitted them by their fathers; but being few in number, and surrounded by a population wholly adverse to their views, they can only maintain a press by the co-operation of those who are more deeply interested than themselves in the preservation of the RESERVED RIGHTS OF THE STATES.

Should a reduction of the Tariff take place during the present session of Congress, it is highly probable that an effort will be made at the North, during the next few years, to restore it. With this view, all the calamities which may result from over trading, over manufacturing, over speculating, over banking, and all other causes united, will be ascribed to the downfall of the American System; and the friends of Free Trade will find it no easy task to stand up against this probable reaction, demonstrating to their fellow citizens the true cause of their suffering.

With the view of inviting the co-operation above referred to, it has been resolved to propose the establishment of a Daily and Tri-weekly paper, in the city of Philadelphia to be entitled "The Examiner," upon the following plan.

I. THE EXAMINER will be a regular newspaper, and will be printed in newspaper form, of the well known size of the National Gazette. It will contain the usual supply of foreign and domestic news, commercial intelligence, and literary and miscellaneous selections extract from the Proceedings of Congress, and will carefully preserve all the State Papers and Public Documents of an important nature that may appear.

Political Economy, in all its branches, including Paper Systems, Poor Laws, Civil and Criminal Jurisprudence, Banking, Currency, and all other matters of public concern, shall be freely discussed.

The affairs of South America will be frequently brought into view; and in reference to Brazil, there will be copious extracts from a manuscript journal kept by the Editor, during a residence of near five years in that country.

In its political department the Examiner will advocate the REPUBLICAN DOCTRINES of '98, as set forth in the Virginia Resolutions and Legislative Report against the ALIEN and SEDITION LAWS; and as contained in "the times that tried men's souls," by Jefferson, Madison, and M'Kean, and the other orthodox and distinguished champions of the Republican party.

It will consequently advocate, to use the language of Jefferson,

"A wise and frugal Government, which shall restrain men from injuring one another, shall leave them otherwise free to regulate their own pursuits of industry and improvement, and shall not take from the mouth of labor the bread it has earned."

"Liberty of the Tongue—Liberty of the Press—Liberty of the Conscience—Liberty of the Hand"

"Freedom of Industry, as sacred as freedom of the speech or of the press."

"Economy in the public expense, that labor may be lightly burdened."

"The support of the State Governments in all their rights as the most competent administrations of our domestic concerns."

"The preservation of the General Government in its whole constitutional vigor, as the sheet anchor of our peace at home, and safety abroad."

"Peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations."

"Taxes—as many as are necessary, and no more; as long as necessary, and no longer;" and lastly,

"Equalit of rights and duties, of benefits and bur-

"ies, as the basis of the Union."

It will oppose monopolies, special privileges and securities, of every description, as interfering with the equality of rights upon which our institutions are founded, and will oppose, upon the ground of unconstitutionality, as well as of inexpediency, the establishment, by the Federal Government of any National or Treasury Bank.

It will also oppose all wasteful expenditures, by the Federal Government, of the public money for Internal Improvements, upon the principle, that to the State Governments belongs the sole power to construct roads and canals by their own means, or by the incorporation of companies. It will oppose all appropriations for objects not clearly within the delegated powers of Congress, and all usurpations of authority by any branch of the Federal Government.

II. The maps will be printed on the first quality vellum paper, and colored in an elegant and appropriate manner.

III. The Atlas consists of about fourteen numbers, with an engraved title sheet. It will be delivered to subscribers at \$1 for each number, containing at least four maps, payable on delivery. To non-subscribers the price will be \$1 50 a number, each of which will be complete in itself.

Jan. 1st. 1833.

Subscriptions received by

THOMAS WATSON.

NEWBERN, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1833.

NO. 833.

## GARDEN SEEDS.

A general assortment of Fresh Garden Seeds, warranted good, received and for sale by WILLIAM SANDERS.

January 25, 1833.

## THE JUDICIARY BILL.

IN SENATE.  
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1833.

### SPEECH OF MR. BROWN, OF N. C.

[CONCLUDED.]

MR. BROWN, in continuation of the speech, of which the main part was published in our last, said—As he had stated his objections to the course which the honorable Judiciary Committee had advised or recommended to the Senate to adopt, and deeming it not calculated, as hon. gentlemen had observed, to preserve the Union, but on the contrary, calculated, if carried into practical operation, to destroy this glorious Union, it was proper that he should state what he thought would best meet the present crisis. He considered the true remedy a peaceful remedy—that of conciliation—according alike with the genius of the Constitution and the practice of the Government. The revenue should be reduced to the wants of the Government; and the oppression which the Southern people labored under in consequence of the tariff system, ought to be removed. If gentlemen wished to preserve the Union, the country should be appeased. This appeared to him to be an infallible remedy. The one, however, which the Committee had prescribed, might be fraught with some danger. He was aware that there was a set of politicians, who thought this the favorable moment to try the strength of the Union, and that Government ought not to concede one particle of the protective system. Can it be possible, at this day, (said Mr. B.) that any individual would wish to jeopardize the peace and harmony of twelve or thirteen millions of people—not only the peace of a whole people, but to retard the progress of free governments throughout the world, by an experiment of that kind? To try the strength of the Union, and whether it can survive the use of the military power? He hoped not. He trusted that our Republic would be hazarded by no such speculative experiment.

It is argued, continued Mr. B., that the State of South Carolina having placed herself in this attitude of defence, Congress ought not to legislate on the subject, as had been said in some of the newspapers, while the sword is brandishing over our heads. This is not meeting the question, it is not the true question—it is a question of a very different character. Are the people of South Carolina alone concerned in this matter? Is not a vast portion of the American people concerned in it? Are not the whole of the southern States interested in this subject?

It is not only the southern States, but the State of New Hampshire, the State of Maine, and a portion of the people of New York; but a large and respectable number of the States in the south west, which consider the tariff system unjust and repugnant to the principles of the Constitution, and that we have no right to keep it up. It is agreed that justice should not be denied to South Carolina, because she has assumed a menacing attitude. This is not a proper view. It is not just to the other States. Is it any reason, because South Carolina has acted imprudently, that she should not receive justice? If she has forfeited any claim to the consideration of the General Government, ought the other States to incur the forfeiture?

Nothing can be more erroneous—noting more absurd—nothing, I will say, more tyrannical, than to oppress all the southern States, because South Carolina has acted rashly. I do not, said Mr. B., argue this question as a southern question. Thank God, in the exercise of my legislative rights and duties here, I can look beyond the Potowmack. Thank God, I have a feeling which is not confined to the geographical limits of any portion of the United States. I can look and judge of my countrymen north as well as south of the Potowmack; and I wish it to be distinctly understood, that what I now say respecting South Carolina, I deem applicable to every member of this confederacy. To no one of these States would I arrogantly say—I will not do justice, until you come on your knees before me.

I do hope if I have any patriotism, it is not that narrow, contracted patriotism which is confined to geographical limits. I trust, it is that patriotism which looks abroad over the Union, and embraces every portion of my fellow citizens. And so help me God, if my constituents were this day to demand that I should perpetrate an act of injustice against any member of this Confederacy—that I should do an act in behalf of North Carolina which would trench upon the rights of Maine or of Massachusetts, or Pennsylvania, which I believed destructive of their constitutional rights, so help me God I would resign my seat and retire to my home, rather than jeopard the peace of this Republic—this glorious experiment of a free Government—by taking what justly belongs to Maine, and unjustly to bestow it on North Carolina, believing that a man presents a more truly dignified attitude who refuses to do an unjust act, than he who perseveres in injustice.

But what are we now called upon to do? We

are called upon imminently to jeopard the public peace, by a novel and dangerous experiment

—to enforce a law which not only a large portion

of the American people believe unconstitutional, but which I verily believe, if the question were submitted to their individual opinion

this day, they would repudiate and require to be rejected. We are called upon to enforce a tariff law, which I believe the majority of the people of the United States desire to have amended or modified, and the modification of which is fortified likewise by the recommendation of the Chief Magistrate.

And before I proceed further, let me explain

myself on this point. I do not take the ground,

and I will not take it, and I wish to be distinctly

understood with respect to this matter, that a

law which is tainted with injustice should not

be put in force. I take the ground that no law

oppressive in its character should be executed

by interposition of military power, until every

specific measure which can be devised shall have

been resorted to without the desired result. The remedy for evils of the greatest magnitude, should be sought for in the peaceful tribunals of this country, according to the great principles handed down to us by the English Whigs, and which we have infused into the spirit of our constitution and government.

If, on a failure of all these means, it shall be found necessary to use force to execute the laws, let it be used. I am not prepared to say that the emergency cannot arise; but I do say, that before a law of this kind is to be executed—before the peace of the Union is to be disturbed, there ought to be a reference to the justice, to the wisdom of Congress—to weigh, to examine the provisions of that law, and solemnly to pause and reflect, before proceeding to put it in force by military power.

I beg leave, said Mr. B., to advert to what the President of the United States has said in his message to Congress, and I do it because this is the first remedy which the President recommended to Congress, at the opening of the present session. I cannot doubt, that if the Executive wishes were consulted, he would, and decidedly, give the preference to a peaceful settlement of the difficulties by Congress. I do not mean to say that his preference should influence our legislation, but it ought to have weight with us.

Speaking of the extinguishment of the public debt, the President goes on to remark:

"The final removal of this great burthen from our resources, affords the means of further provision for all the objects of general welfare and public defence, which the Constitution authorizes, and presents the occasion for such further reduction in the revenue as may not be required for them. From the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, it will be seen that, after the present year, such a reduction may be made to a considerable extent; and the subject is earnestly recommended to the consideration of Congress, in the hope that the combined wisdom of the representatives of the people will devise such means of effecting that salutary object, as may remove those burthens which shall be found to fall unequally upon any, and as may promote all the great interests of the community."

Again, in another part of the message, the President remarks:

"That manufactures, adequate to the supply of our domestic consumption, would, in the abstract, be beneficial to our country, there is no reason to doubt; and, to effect their establishment, there is perhaps no American citizen who would not for a while be willing to pay a higher price for them. But, for this purpose, it is presumed that a tariff of high duties, designed for perpetual protection, has entered into the minds of but few of our statesmen. The most they have anticipated is a temporary and generally incidental protection, which they maintain has the effect to reduce the price of domestic competition below that of the foreign article. Experience, however, our best guide on this as on other subjects, makes it doubtful whether the advantages of this system are not counterbalanced by many evils, and whether it does not tend to beget, in the minds of a large portion of our countrymen, a spirit of discontent and jealousy, dangerous to the stability of the Union."

These are the sentiments of the President regarding the law which we are now called on to adapt extraordinary means of carrying it into execution.

As I consider this is a most important point, as I consider it the true means of removing the difficulty now involved in this question, I have not only adverted to the annual message of the President as showing the views of the administration, and their remedy for the difficulties in the south, but I would now beg leave to read from the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

[Here Mr. BROWN read an extract from the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject of the reduction of the duties.]

Thus we have the direct suggestion of the present administration, that this is the most appropriate remedy. It is the one which was first suggested at the opening of the session, and I believe it is calculated to achieve all the great objects so much to be desired, all which it is necessary to achieve, and that without endangering the republic.

What is the extraordinary spectacle, I would remark, which the American republic now exhibits to the world? A republic which has heretofore boasted of its freedom—a republic which has heretofore pursued the "even and peaceful tenor of its way"—a republic which had been found competent to all the legitimate purposes of government without slaughtering its citizens, and which with very few exceptions, has gone on peacefully for fifty years. We present the extraordinary spectacle of calling on the administration and the executive branch of the Government, to enforce a law against portion of our fellow citizens to compel them to contribute so much money to the revenue, which it is acknowledged is six millions annually more than is requisite for the wants of the General Government. A removal of that burden would remove all difficulty with the State of South Carolina. Even a partial removal of it—a mitigation of it, would make the tariff system more acceptable to the people, without a total abandonment of the principles; I speak in reference to the views and prevailing sentiments of that portion of the people I represent.

Sir, it does appear to me a powerful consideration that we are almost on the eve of a civil war; and for what? to enforce a law for the collection of revenue, when it is admitted by the Secretary of the Treasury that there are at present six millions of dollars more than is wanted for the common purposes of the Government. Is this calculated to elevate us in the eyes of the nations of Europe? Is this calculated to cheer the hopes of those people who have been long struggling for their rights? Permit me to say that I think it will somewhat weaken

LOT BENDER, son of the late JOHN BENDER, of Onslow County, North Carolina, is hereby informed, that his father, the said John Bender, is dead, having left a last will and testament, and thereby bequeathed to him a considerable amount of property. If the said Lot Bender be in existence, or having died, has left any children, he, or they are requested to address JOHN LLOYD, Executor of said John Bender, at Swansborough, Onslow County, North Carolina.

Onslow County, February 12, 1833.

## Notice.

LOT BENDER, son of the late JOHN BENDER, of Onslow County, North Carolina, is hereby informed, that his father, the said John Bender, is dead, having left a last will and testament, and thereby bequeathed to him a considerable amount of property. If the said Lot Bender be in existence, or having died, has left any children, he, or they are requested to address JOHN LLOYD, Executor of said John Bender, at Swansborough, Onslow County, North Carolina.

Onslow County, February 12, 1833.

For Sale,  
A light four wheel PLEASURE WAGON,  
with seats for four.

On Consignment,  
11 cases common Quality fur HATS,  
which will be sold at New York cost.

JOHN L. DURAND.

February 15.

## Grape Vine Cuttings.

ABOUT six years ago, I planted a vine-yard of about five acres, and have succeeded well in raising the vines and grapes. Having understood that persons in this part of the State frequently procure vines from the North, and believing that a preference is due to those cultivated here, I have thought it advisable to give notice that I can spare a large quantity of Cuttings at three dollars per hundred, put up in boxes. They consist of more than twenty different kinds; among which are Catawba, Isabella, Constantia, or Cape of Good Hope Grape, Bland, Madeira, Schuykill, Muscadell, Scarlet Perfume, Garden grape, Noble, Thick Blue, Scuppernong, and several other kinds, both native and foreign. The time of planting being near at hand, orders for the quantities and kinds wanted, should be furnished in the course of the ensuing month.

Catawba, Isabella, Constantia, or Cape of Good Hope Grape, Bland, Madeira, Schuykill, Muscadell, Scarlet Perfume, Garden grape, Noble, Thick Blue, Scuppernong, and several other kinds, both native and foreign.

The work will be completed as soon as circumstances will permit, consistently with accuracy and elegance of execution; and from the measures that have been adopted to procure the necessary information, no material delay is apprehended.

It was originally intended by the publisher, and proposals issued accordingly, to restrict the size of each map to an imperial quarto. It has since, however, been found that the limits of such a sheet were entirely too small to admit the introduction of all the recent information which the author desired to incorporate with the proposed work; he has therefore determined to augment greatly the size of the maps, and to publish this work in monthly numbers.

The maps as now proposed, will be nearly double the size of those contemplated in the original prospectus. Though the maps be increased in size, the cost of the entire work will not much exceed the price of the Atlas as first proposed, as the whole may be comprised in about fourteen numbers.

In the execution of such an extensive plan, very great expense must be incurred, but the utility of a work of this description being evident, the publisher has entered on the task with alacrity, relying with full confidence on the importance and merits of the work to insure the patronage necessary to its completion.

Having thus briefly delineated the plan of the work, the publisher offers it to the public on the following

## CONDITIONS:

I. The proposed Atlas shall be constructed