

POETRY.

THE CAT SERENADE.

WITH AN EXPLANATION INDEX. (The Cat discourseth of the night.) It is the hour—the dewy hour, Of fading light and folded flower, And night and love, and beauty's power.

(And prayeth for his mistress' favor.) Sweet Tabby, from thy garret high, I pray thee send a loving eye, And hear thy faithful Tommy sigh.

Now sleeps the moonlight on the hill, The winds are hushed, the waves are still, All silent save the bubbling rill.

(The Cat inviteth his mistress to a banquet.) O come with me across the street, And I will spread a noble treat, Of all that tabbies love to eat.

(The Cat pleadeth his sufferings.) O bid me not alone depart! Feel the burning tear deep o'er my eye, O speak and heal a burning heart!

(And describes his treat.) And we will have a cosy chat, For I've a splendid haunch of rat, Just cooked to suit a lady cat.

(Showeth why the Cat loveth.) I love thee for thy whiskered face, Thy tawny fur, thine untaught grace, Those eyes of green—that noiseless pace.

(And why he loveth not.) I love thee not for hoarded pelf, Or stolen scraps from pantry shelf,— But, oh! I love thee for thyself.

(The Cat waxeth jealous.) And if another cat should dare With look of love on thee to glare, By Heaven, I'll eat him hide and hair!

(And showeth resentment.) For though, alas! in vain I pine, No baser breath shall soil the shrine, Once hallowed by a flame of mine!

(And prophesyeth his coming death. "Requiescat in pace!") Too great I feel this load of woe! Soon, soon in death I slumber low, And o'er my grave shall catnip grow!

(The Cat exalteth his voice.) Yet once again before I die, I raise my feeble low-voiced sigh— A loud, and yet a louder cry!

[Poet exclaimeth from a window:] The fiend torment that squalling cat! Out! night-disturbing vermin! 'S cat! I'll spoil your beauty, dear! Take that!

(Dischargeth a poker—grand finale of Caterwauling—The Cat decampeth!)

TAMPERING WITH THE CURRENCY.

This charge has been so often made against the late and present administration, during the last year or two, by whig partisans of every hue, from the lowest to the highest—from the New York Courier and Enquirer to Daniel Webster—that a word or two on that text may not be unseasonable; especially since our neighbors of the Intelligencer have, in their yesterday's paper, favored their readers with an elaborate dissertation upon it, in view of the present condition of the commercial world.

The result of their profound lucubrations is summed up thus: "The measures of the Executive of the United States, in assuming authority to regulate the currency, are the cause, the sole cause of the present embarrassments of the country."

These candid organs of whig opinions have not undertaken to give any specifications of any of these measures, so destructive in their consequences to the best interests of society except by referring to the Treasury order, by which it was endeavored to prevent the national domain from being transferred to private individuals, without the payment of money or other valuable consideration.

The Specie circular, about which so much clamor has been raised, was issued for the purpose of enforcing the law which required the public lands to be actually paid for by the purchaser before the title passed from the United States. Every man of ordinary prudence foresaw that the excessive gambling which was carried on by the Bank of the United States, and the other whig institutions possessing the privilege of imposing upon the credulous and the gawny—by flooding the country with a paper currency based upon credit—would probably result in its eventual depreciation; and the issue of these speculations, which is now before the country, has amply justified the wisdom of the precaution. Its object was to prevent the tampering with the currency by those who possessed the power of coining paper to any extent to which their extravagant cupidty might lead them. Unfortunately it had little influence in restraining the recklessness of mercantile avarice, which has contrived to avail itself of the produce of the soil and the labor of the freeman of this country,

to a vast extent, in exchange for "promises to pay," which are now almost universally discredited.

Who, then, have "TAMPERED WITH THE CURRENCY?" Is it those who have flooded the country with the mere effigy of money, and who are now straining every nerve, and playing off every artifice, to drive the remnant of sound currency out of circulation, by devising schemes for the issue of notes for five, ten, twenty-five, and fifty cents each; or that administration which has refused to countenance such illegal projects? Let the intelligent and judicious people of this country determine who it is that has TAMPERED WITH THE CURRENCY!

As a practical illustration of this subject, we give the following editorial article from the London Courier of the 7th April. The causes which are there described as having produced commercial distress in England, have operated with tenfold energy in this country. There was no specie circular in England, and there was in full operation that GREAT AND NECESSARY REGULATOR of the CURRENCY—a national bank. The sensible and practical statement submitted, is worthy of being deeply pondered by those who really wish to consider and understand the existing state of mercantile operations at home and abroad. Mr. McCulloch, who is understood to conduct this department of the Courier, is regarded as one of the most enlightened individuals on these subjects in Europe.—Globe.

From the London Courier.

LONDON, April 7.—The Bank of England has been again compelled to come forward with a fresh loan to sustain the falling credit of certain parties engaged in the American trade. The extraordinary circumstances under which the houses engaged in that trade have been placed by the non-arrival of packets from America, would seem to justify and warrant an interference of this sort on the part of the bank; though we must say, speaking generally, that this continued tinkering and bolstering cannot be too much deprecated, particularly when it is recollected that the Bank of England has not at this moment the third part of the treasure she ought to possess; and when the fact, that not a single ounce of bullion has returned to us from the Continent, to which we exported during the adverse exchange of the past year above two millions sterling, shows conclusively that the currency is still in excess, and ought to be diminished. It is not enough, in vindication of the relief afforded to embarrassed houses, to say, that their transactions have been fair and honorable. Nothing can justify the bank in coming forward to bolster them up; that is, in doing what, in her present situation, is obviously inconsistent with all sound principles, but the injury that would arise to the public interests by her resolutely adhering to the strict line of duty. If this injury be great and imminent, the bank will be justified, but not otherwise. However honorable the transactions of the American houses, it is certain that the majority, for there are exceptions, have conducted their business with the most reckless improvidence; and in such a way as called forth, at a distant period, from parties acquainted with the facts, the most confident predictions of their ruin. It is certain, indeed, that they could not have gone so very far beyond their means as they have done, but for the support and encouragement given them by the money dealers. The latter are, in fact, by far the greatest culprit and have evinced the most stupendous insatiation and ignorance in their transactions with the American houses, of which any example is to be found in the history of commerce. They first gave them unlimited credit, and could not get too many of their bills; and when the natural course of events (for they never could have discovered it themselves) made them aware of the consequences of their conduct, and of the extreme risk they were running, they instantly got upon the opposite tack; from unhesitating confidence they went to the extreme of suspicion and distrust, and (totally rejected the paper of which a little while before they could not get too much!

What may be the denouement of this affair no individual can at present foresee, but, however it may end, it is certain that it will ever form one of the most discreditable chapters in the history of British commerce. Nothing of any kind has occurred to interrupt the intercourse between this country and America; nor has anything occurred in either country to lessen its resources or to diminish its power of meeting its engagements. There has not, in fact, been any more room for real ground for derangement in the intercourse between Liverpool and New York, than in that between Liverpool and Manchester, or between London and Hampstead. Instead of being involved in the greatest difficulties, and threatened with total ruin, the parties engaged in the trade, had they displayed the most ordinary prudence or sagacity, would have been conducting a secure business and realising handsome profits. But they would not be satisfied with this. Parties with one or two hundred thousand pounds, must needs carry on a business for which a capital of one or two millions would hardly have been adequate; in consequence, they had to depend wholly on discounts, become gamblers instead of merchants, and are now reaping the natural and legitimate fruits of their conduct. We believe Jonathan has managed his part of the business with infinitely more sense and discretion than has been displayed on this side the water. Unless he has done so, there will be a frightful extent of bankruptcy.

The New York Herald has an article under this head—"Influence of a pretty girl." "Catharine Manty," said the Recorder yesterday, in sessions, "you have been convicted of a very great crime. This stealing is a very serious offence; but as you are a pretty girl! we'll suspend judgment, in hopes you will do better for the future." Who can say that justice is blind? So much for a pretty face.

A HORSE BATH.—The Baltimore Sun has this advertisement: "wanted, three steady men to carry the Sun."

PROSPECTUS OF THE U. S. Magazine & Democratic Review.

On the 1st of July, 1837, will be published, District of Columbia, and delivered simultaneously in the principal cities of the United States, a new Monthly Magazine, under the above title, devoted to the principles of the Democratic party.

It has long been apparent to many of the reflecting members of the Democratic party of the United States, that a periodical for the advocacy and diffusion of their political principles, similar to those in such active and influential operation in England, is a desideratum, which it was very important to supply—a periodical which should unite with the attractions of a sound and vigorous literature, a political character capable of giving efficient support to the doctrines and measures of that party, now maintained by a large majority of the people. Discussing the great questions of policy before the country, expounding and advocating the Democratic doctrine through the most able pens that party can furnish, in articles of greater length, more condensed form, more elaborate research, and more elevated tone than is possible for the newspaper press, a Magazine of this character becomes an instrument of inappreciable value for the enlightenment and formation of public opinion, and for the support of the principles which it advocates. By these means, by thus explaining and defending the measures of the great Democratic party, and by always furnishing to the public a clear and powerful commentary upon these complex questions of policy and party which so frequently distract the country, and upon which, imperfectly understood as they often are by friends, and misrepresented and distorted as they never fail to be by political opponents, it is of the utmost importance that the public should be fully and rightfully informed, it is hoped that the periodical in question may be made to exert a beneficial, rational, and lasting influence on the public mind.

Other considerations, which cannot be too highly appreciated, in favor of the establishment and success of the proposed Magazine of very great importance. In the mighty struggle of antagonistic principles which is now going on in society, the Democratic Party of the United States stands committed to the world as the depository and exemplar of those cardinal doctrines of political faith with which the cause of the People in every age and country is identified. Chiefly from the want of a general body of co-operating, the intellectual associates of its disciples, this party has hitherto been almost wholly unrepresented in the republic of letters, while the views and policy of its opposing creeds are daily advocated, by the ablest and most commanding efforts of genius and learning.

In the United States' Magazine the attempt will be made to remove this reproach. "The present is the time peculiarly appropriate for the commencement of such an undertaking. The Democratic Party of the Union, after a conflict which tested to the uttermost its stability and its principles have succeeded in retaining possession of the executive administration of the country. In the consequent comparative repose from political strife, the period is auspicious for organizing and calling to its aid a new and powerful ally of the character, and interfering with none and co-operating with all.

With this main design of the United States' Magazine, no care nor cost will be spared to render it, in a literary point of view, honorable to the country; and fit to cope in vigor of rivalry with its European competitors. Viewing the English language as the noble heritage and common birthright of all who speak the tongue of Milton and Shakespeare, it will be the uniform object of its conductors to present only the finest productions in the various branches of literature, that can be procured; and to diffuse the benefit of correct models of taste and worthy execution.

In this department the exclusiveness of party, which is inseparable from the political department of such a work, will have no place. Here we all stand on a neutral ground of equality and reciprocity, where those universal principles of taste to which we are all alike subject will alone be recognised as the common law. Our political principles cannot be compromised, but our common literature it will be our common pride to cherish and extend, with a liberality of feeling unbiassed by partial or minor views.

As the United States' Magazine is founded on the broadest basis which the means and influence of the Democratic party in the United States can present, it is intended to render it in every respect a thoroughly National Work, not merely designed for ephemeral interest and attraction, but to continue its permanent historical value. With this view a considerable portion of each number will be appropriated to the following subjects, in addition to the general features referred to above:

A general summary of Political and of Domestic Intelligence, digested in the order of the States, comprising all the authentic important facts of the preceding month.

General Literary Intelligence, Domestic and Foreign.

General Scientific Intelligence, including Agricultural Improvements, a notice of all new Patents, &c.

A condensed account of all new works of Internal Improvement throughout the Union, preceded by a general view of all now in operation or in progress.

Military and Naval News, Promotions, Changes, Movements, &c.

Foreign Intelligence.

Biographical obituary notices of distinguished persons.

After the close of each session of Congress, an extra or an enlarged number will be published, containing a general review and history of its proceedings, a condensed abstract of important official documents, and the Acts of the session.

Advantage will also be taken of the means concentrated in this establishment from all quarters of the Union to collect and digest such extensive statistical observations, and to continue of permanent historical value, as cannot fail to prove of very great value.

This portion of the work will be separately pagged so as to admit of binding by itself, and will be furnished with a copious index, so that the U. S. Magazine will also constitute a COMPLETE ANNUAL REGISTER, on a scale unattempted before, and of very great importance to all classes, not only affording a current and combined view, from month to month, of the subjects which it treats, but also for record and reference through future years; the value of which will increase with the duration of the work.

Although in its political character the United States' Magazine addresses its claims to support particularly to the Democratic party, it is hoped that its other features referred to above—independently of the desirable object of becoming acquainted with the doctrines of an opponent thus advocated—will recommend it to a liberal and candid support from all parties, and from the large class of no party.

To promote the popular objects in view, and relying upon the united support of the Democratic party, as well as from others, the price of subscription is fixed at the low rate of five dollars per annum; while in mechanical arrangements, and in size, quantity of matter, &c., the United States' Magazine will be placed on a par at least with the leading monthlies of England. The whole will form three large octavo volumes each year.

The subscription will be in all cases payable in advance, or (for the first year only) six dollars on the delivery of the third number. The absolute necessity of this rule in such an establishment will be obvious to all.

In return for a remittance of \$50, eleven copies will be sent: for \$100, twenty-three copies. The certificate of a Postmaster of the remittance of a sum of money will be a sufficient receipt, all dangers of the mail being at the risk of the Publishers.

All communications will be addressed, post paid to the undersigned, the Publishers, LANGTREE & O'SULLIVAN, Washington D. C., March 13, 1837.

Papers copying this prospectus, and publishing it till July, will be furnished with the Magazine for one year, by sending a copy of the paper to the Publishers.

NEW FALL GOODS.

J. C. & M. STEVENSON,

HAVE recently opened their fall importations, which added to their former stock, makes their assortment very general, to which they invite the further attention of their customers and of the public generally.

Among their assortment may be found the following:

- Blue, black, green, brown and cedar mixed Broad Cloths, Cassimeres and Satinets, Whitney, Rose, twilled and duffle Blankets, A variety of Kerseys for Negro Clothes, French & English Merinos, various colours from 90 cents to \$2 per yard, Figured Merino, a new article, Merino Gros de Nap, do. do. Black French Bombazine, Plain and fig'd Circassians, Ratinetts and Salisbury Flannels, Red, white, green and yellow Flannels, Green bocking Baize, Venetian Stair Carpeting & Carpet Binding Ingrain Carpeting and Hearth Rugs, Ladies' white Merino Hose, Gentlemen's half Hose, Ladies' and gentlemen's Gloves, American & English Calicoes, 12 1/2 to 45 cts. do. do. Furniture Calicoes, Furniture Dimity, Cotton Fringes, white and party coloured, Irish Linens, Long Lawns and Linen Hdks 10-4 Linens, Sheeting, Bird's eye & Russia Diaper, Plain, plaid, and figured Muslins, Bishop's Lawn, 4 1/2 & 6-4 plain Bobbinet, Wrought Muslin, Edgings and Insertings, do. do. Collars and Capes, English Thread and Bobbinet Laces, Black Gro de Swiss, Sinchews & Sarsnets, White and coloured Florences, white Satin, Black silk Serge, black silk Velvet, Pongee, Flag and Spitalfield Hdks. Black silk Cravats, Silk and cotton Umbrellas, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Cloaks, Shell fur, and wool Hats, Fur Caps, from 2,75 to \$8 a piece, Willow Baskets, Cradles and Carriages, Cotton Bagging, from 15 to 27 cts. per yard, Bale Rope, Tickleburg & Oznaburgs, Canvas and Cordage, Saddles and Bridles, Mill and Crosscut Saws, Wood & Hand Saws A general assortment of Carpenter's Planes, Blacksmiths' and Coopers' Tools, Axes, English and Swedes, flat, square & round Iron Manufactured Tobacco, in boxes and kegs, Cut and wrought Nails and Spikes, &c. &c.

Also in store, 12 hds. Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar, 30 cts. Molasses, 30 bags Coffee, St. D., P R and Rio Expected, in two or three weeks, a cargo of Turks Island Salt.

Newbern, To Printers and Publishers.

THE Subscribers have just completed their new Specimen Book of light faced book and job PRINTING TYPES, FLOWERS and ORNAMENTS, the contents of which are herewith partially given: Diamond, pearl, no. 1 and 2; agate nos. 1, 2 and 3; agate on nonpareil body; nonpareil, nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4; minionette, nos. 1, 2; minion, nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4; minion on brevier body; brevier on minion body; brevier, nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4; brevier on bourgeois body; brevier on long primer body; bourgeois on brevier body; bourgeois nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4; bourgeois on long primer body; long primer nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4; long primer on small pica body; small pica nos. 1 and 2; pica on small pica body; pica, nos. 1, 2 and 3; pica on english body; english nos. 1, and 2; great primer; paragon; double english; double paragon; cannon; five lines pica to twenty eight lines pica gothic condensed, to twenty five, seven line and ten lines pica ornamental; 6, 7, 9, 12 and 15 lines pica shaded; 8, 10, 12 and 16 lines antique, shaded.

Also, a large and beautiful collection of Flowers,

from pearl to seven lines pica, many of which are not to be found in any other specimen; a new assortment of ornamental dashes, a variety of card boards; near two thousand metal ornaments; brass rule; leads of various thickness; astronomical, mathematical, and physical signs; metal braces and dashes, from 3 to 30 ems long; great primer and double pica scripts on inclined body; diamond and nonpareil music of various kinds; antiques; light and heavy face two line letter; full faced Roman and Italic nonpareil, minion, brevier, long primer, small pica; minion, brevier, long primer and other blacks; nonpareil, minion and brevier Greek, Hebrew and Saxon.

A large variety of ornaments, calculated particularly for the Spanish and South American markets; Spanish, French and Portuguese accents furnished to order, together with every other article made use of in the Printing business, all of which can be furnished at short notice, of as good a quality and on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment.

CONNER & COOKE,

Corner of Nassau and Ann st. New York. Proprietors of Newspapers printed within any part of the United States or the yanadas, who will copy the above advertisement three times and forward a copy containing the same, will be entitled to their pay in any type cast at our Foundry, provided they take twice the amount of their bill in Type.

DR. CHAPMAN HAS just received, per Schooner Perseverance a fresh supply of DRUGS AND MEDICINES Newbern Oct. 20th. 1836.

FOR RENT. A COMMODIOUS Dwelling House situated in the west end of the town between Broad and Pollok Streets, one door north of Mrs. Henrietta Sparrow's. Apply to ALLEN BACKHOUSE, March 15, 1837.

New Medical Establishment, NEWBORN. DOCTOR DUFFY,

INFORMS the public that at his office in Middle street, one door south of Mr. Van Bokkellin's, he has laid in an assortment of Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals, of the most genuine quality, and also a supply of those patent and domestic medicines which, from their character and efficacy, have obtained the public sanction and adoption.

The following Medicines from long use and ample experience of their superior efficacy, he recommends with confidence to the attention of the public.

Dr. Duffy's Tonic Mixture—a certain and efficacious medicine for the prevention and cure of Ague and Fever and for arresting the chills which almost invariably succeed attacks of bilious fever.

Dr. Duffy's Tonic aperient Powder,—a most useful Family Medicine, is a mild yet effectual aperient. It counteracts acidities in the stomach, removes bilious congestion of the bowels, prevents Dyspepsia, and is equally useful for children and adults.

Dr. Duffy's Purgoric aperient Pills—for chronic coughs and asthma, and all affections of the chest and lungs, Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago and Sciatica, and preventing that constipated state of the bowels which is the usual concomitant of those complaints.

Dr. Duffy's Anti-bilious Pills—an effective purgative, promoting the digestive functions and removing bilious accumulations.

The following miscellaneous articles are also offered: Seidlitz and Soda Powders. Aromatic smelling Salts. Aromatic Vinegar.

Concentrated Essence of Jamaica Ginger—an excellent cordial stimulant in colic, cold, and flatulence of the stomach and bowels, &c.

Antiseptic Tooth Powder,—whose qualities have been found most effective in whitening the teeth, preventing decay, correcting the fetor of the breath and giving a healthy constitution to the gums.

Antiscorbic Ointment, and Lotion,—an effectual cure for tinea capitis or scald head, and also for that species of cutaneous disease known by the name of letter or ring worm. April 26th 1837.

TONIC MIXTURES.

DO not question the legal right which every person has to throw together some bitter or other substance, and to send them forth to the world as a cure for Fever and Ague; this right, however it may have been abused, has been exercised at all times in every country where this complaint has prevailed; and we can now enumerate thousands of remedies that have been gotten up, sported their brief while, and sunk again into the oblivion whence they sprung.

But, I do most earnestly protest against the course which continues to be pursued by one person or set of persons after another, towards Rowand's Tonic Mixture. If a better, safer or more efficacious medicine can be afforded by any of our quidnuncs or wiseacres, it is due to their fellow-citizens that it should be submitted for their adoption.

But we pray all who have any regard for the lives and health of the members of community, to desist from their attempts to imitate a remedy so exalted in public estimation, or to substitute for it such trash as can in no wise approach it in excellence, however easy it may be even for the unfeigned Tyro in Medicine to resemble it in superficial appearance, taste and smell.

In order to protect those from imposition who may be inquiring after ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE, and to assist them in distinguishing between the original and genuine mixture, and the numerous imitations and substitutes which continue to sprout up in different points of the country, the names and whereabouts of such as have as yet been discovered are annexed.

Rowland's Tonic Mixture, by L. S. Comstock & Co., of New York. Rushton & Aspinwall's Tonic Mixture, by Rushton & Aspinwall, New York. Great's Tonic Mixture, by Butler & Clev. New York. The Southern Tonic, by Costa & Cox, Alabama. Marshall's Tonic Mixture, by Charles Marshall, Philad. Cave & Schaffer's Tonic Fever and Ague Mixture, by Cave and Schaffer, Philad.

The public may be saved from uncertainty as to the genuineness of ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE, by calling upon his authorized agents throughout the country, or upon application to the proprietor.

JNO. R. ROWAND, M. D. 240 market Street, Philadelphia. The subscriber has for sale the genuine Rowand's Tonic Mixture. GEORGE SANDERS, Druggist. Newbern, April 19th, 1837.

GEORGE SANDERS, Druggist and Apothecary, HAVING purchased the entire Stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Perfumery, &c. &c. recently owned by his late brother Wm. Sanders, intends carrying on the business at the old stand on Pollock Street, nearly opposite the Episcopal Church. He hopes that eleven years experience together with strict attention to the business, will entitle him to the confidence and patronage of his friends and the public generally. Newbern, N. C., Nov. 30, 1836.

DOCTOR LAROQUE,

INFORMS the inhabitants of Newbern and its vicinity, that he has opened his Office one door north of Doctor Custice's dwelling, and offers his services in the practice of Medicine, &c. &c. April 5th 1837.

NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP. THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name and firm of RUSSELL & SCOTT, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 6th day of January, 1837. All those indebted to the said concern, are hereby requested to come forward and make settlement with A. H. Russell, who is hereby duly authorized to collect and receipt for the same; and all those having demands against the concern, are hereby requested to present them to A. H. Russell for settlement. A. H. RUSSELL, DAVID SCOTT.

Green County, No. Ca. Feb. 18, 1837.

BLANKS

Of every description for sale at the Office of the Sentinel.