

# Newbern Sentinel.

BY JOHN A. BACKHOUSE.

LIBERTY...THE CONSTITUTION...UNION.

At \$3 Per Annum, in advance.

NEWBERN, N. C.—VOL. XXI—NO. 26.

—WEEKLY—

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1837.

### TERMS

The Sentinel is published weekly at \$3 per annum payable in advance. Advertisements, by the year, \$15.00 for two squares or less; and five dollars for each additional square. By the number, 75 cts. for the first insertion, 37 1/2 for each continuation. No subscription received for less than six months, and no paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the discretion of the Editor. On all letters addressed to the Editor, the postage must be paid.

### TONIC MIXTURES.

I 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 white, 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 efficient medicine can be afforded by any of our quacks 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 unskilled 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.

Rowand's Tonic Mixture, by L. S. Comstock & Co., of New York. Rushton & Aspinwall's Tonic Mixture, by Rushton & Aspinwall, New York. Green's Tonic Mixture, by Butler & Clay, 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. Newbero, April 19th, 1837. 16tf

### COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the 10th of July next, for building a vessel to be used as a floating light to be delivered at her station at Long Shoal, of the following dimensions, viz:

Sixty eight feet keel, twenty four feet beam nine feet hold, seventy eight feet length, nine 145 tons or thereabout, Custom House Tonnage. To be built in frames of Live Oak, Locust and Red Cedar Timber. Bolted together with iron, except the floors which are to be of White Oak and secured with copper Bolts. The bottom plank to be of two and a half inch, heart of pitch pine wales, four and a half inch, and tapering down to meet the bottom plank. Deck plank to be of two and a half inch heart of pitch pine—copper spiked and plugged. Beams to be of the best heart of pitch pine. The vessel to be thoroughly copper-fastened as high as the deck, and coppered with twenty four ounce copper. To have a trunk cabin furnished with berths, lockers and shelves for the accommodation of six persons—to have a bulk head forward, of the foremast forming an Oil Room, which is to be furnished with eight double Tin Oil-Canisters of fifty gallons each with covers. To have a double mast fifty feet long and twelve inches square, kept four feet apart fore and aft with four shrouds on each side, and a stay or guy from the bunts to both the stem and stern post, all to be of seven inch rope to have a cambouse fitted on a platform, covered with sheet lead upon deck or in the hold, as may be most convenient of sufficient size to accommodate six persons. To have two common pumps and a suitable Boat and oars, to have a capstern or windlass, and belfry or gallows for a bell of two hundred pounds with which it is to be furnished; to have a mushroom anchor of 1300 lbs. with cash-iron head and wrought-iron shaft, and a chain cable of one and a half inch, sixty fathoms in length of the best proven quality. Also an anchor of the common kind, to weigh 750lbs and eighty fathoms of hempen cable of suitable size. The vessel to have two good coats of paint throughout, to be furnished with a sufficient quantity of good stone ballast of suitable size to stow compactly. To have a lantern made of copper three feet square, and four feet long. To contain a copper lamp of the compass kind, to hold six quarts of oil, and fitted to burn twelve wicks, and hung with a compass motion. The former to be glazed with white glass of double thickness, eight inches by ten. The lantern to travel up and down between the masts upon a frame. It will be raised by means of two leaden weights running in a groove on the fore and after parts of the masts of sufficient weight to keep the lantern and its travelling frames in equipoise. The weights to be suspended by a single rope attached to their upper ends, and running over a sheave placed in the head of each mast, and passing through a groove in the side of the travelling frames and fixed to its lower ends, and they can be drawn down by a single rope as a whip attached to the frames. The vessel to be furnished with storm sails of No 1 Canvas, and an awning to extend from stem to the mainmast of the best canvass, a cast iron pipe to be furnished to pass through the deck and bottom, through which the chain cable is to pass, a platform to be laid over the ballast, the ballast to be laid on Battens to keep it two inches above the ceiling. The vessel to be furnished with 170 sixty gallon and four thirty gallon iron bound water casks, buckets, horse casks &c. and a suitable iron stove for the cabin, in short, the vessel with the fixtures and

equipments to be complete in every particular to the entire satisfaction of the collector of this port or such other person as he may appoint for that purpose and the vessel to be delivered on or before the first day of January, 1838.

No payment to be made, until the vessel shall be inspected, approved and delivered. The collector reserves the privilege of furnishing the contractors with such of the materials &c. now belonging to the Light Boat at Long Shoal, as may be considered good and sufficient, at a fair price to be agreed on by the parties or some disinterested persons.

S. BROWN, Collector. The Elizabeth City Star, Edenton Gazette and Washington Whig, will give the above three insertions and send their accounts to this office.

### PETER LORILLARD, Jr.

Surviving partner of PETER & GEORGE LORILLARD, Snuff & Tobacco Manufacturers, 42 Chatham Street, New York. Offers for sale the following articles.

Warranted not to contain any pernicious Drugs.

### FINE BROWN SNUFF.

Genuine Maccoboy, } rose American Rappee. Imitation do } flav. Holland do Sicily do } Tuberoze, do Maltese do } St. Omer, do Caracoa do } Strasburgh, COARSE BROWN SNUFF.

Demigros, } Natchitoches, Pure Virginia, } French Rappee, Bourbon, } American Gentlem St. Domingo, } Pure Spanish, Copenhagen superior flav'd L. Mixture, SWEET SCENTED FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCO.

Scotch, } Irish Blackguard, } Half Toast, } Fine, } or } High Toast, } Irish High Toast, } SWEET SCENTED FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCO.

Small papers, P. A. L. Large papers, P. A. L. do do P. & G. L. 1/2 size do P. A. L. do do P. & G. L. 1/2 size do P. A. L. SWEET SCENTED OROUKO, extra superior, in 1/2 lb papers, manufactured only by Peter Lorillard, Jr.

### FINE CUT SMOKING TOBACCO.

Spanish, Kitefoot, Canister, Common and stems: in papers from 2 to 10 cents each. Cut tobacco packed in half-barrels, barrels and tierces. Brown Snuff packed in pound and half pound bottles, and in small and large bladders. Yellow snuff packed in pound and half pound bottles, and in small and large bladders. A liberal discount made for cash, by wholesale.

N. B. All articles sold at the above place can be returned, if not approved, and the money refunded.

The Genuine Maccoboy Snuff is manufactured only by the Subscriber, who has also the Imitation, from 20 to 30 per cent. lower, similar in quality to that which is manufactured in many places, and sold under various names.

### BEWARE OF DECEPTION.

Several persons are in the practice of using a label on their Snuff in imitation of the subscriber's, which can be for no other purpose than to deceive.

Some are also in the practice of mixing inferior Snuff with his genuine Maccoboy, and selling it as first quality. Others are also in the practice of filling them, with inferior snuff, and selling it as his manufacture. In making this publication, the subscriber wishes to guard his customers against the deceptions practised upon them.

An assortment of the leading articles may be had in the principal cities and towns of the United States. March 1, 1837.

### NOTICE.

AT the May Term, 1837, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Craven County, the subscribers qualified as Executors of the last will and Testament of WILLIAM C. HUNTER, deceased. All persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate are required to present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

MATTHEW A. OUTTEN, } Exrs. CHARLES SLOVER, }

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.

### MOLASSES.

70 HHDS. Prime retailing Molasses landing from Schr. Philadelphia from Gaudaloupe for sale by MOSES W. JARVIS. Newbern June 14th 1837.

JOB WORK of every description executed with neatness and despatch at the office of the Sentinel.

### SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY Virtue of an Order from the Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions of Craven County to me directed, I will offer for sale for cash, at the Jail in Newbern, on Monday the 3d. day of July next, between Fifteen and Twenty Thousand Dollars worth of

### GOODS,

Consisting of the following articles, viz: Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Silks, Muslins, Laces, Calicoes, French and English Merinoes, Gentlemen's Satin Bosoms, Sheetings, and Shirts, Elastic Over Coats, & Aprons, Plush Bonnets, Fifty Doz Gent. Stocks, Jewellery, Tuck and side Combs, Shoes, Hardware and Cutlery, Percussion Rifles and Pistols, 34 brass 8 Day clocks, 12 wood clocks,

### ALSO,

One Elegant two horse Wagon. J. B. DAWSON, Shff. Newbern 14th June, 1837. 24-3

### JOHN McDONALD

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has purchased of Booth & Porters their entire

### STOCK OF FURNITURE,

and removed to the Store formerly occupied by F. J. Prentiss, where he will keep constantly, and now has on hand an elegant assortment of Furniture; among which are Sideboards, Sofas, Bookcases, Wardrobes, Cras, Bureaus, Portable Desks, Stands, Bedsteads, Cribs, &c. Elegant Fancy and Windsor Chairs and Looking Glasses will be kept constantly on hand, and every other article in his line of business. He hopes that the custom so liberally bestowed upon his predecessors, will be extended to him. All orders from the country will be received and punctually attended to. He will also do all kinds of repairing, so as to give entire satisfaction as regards workmanship and price.

N. B. He has an elegant Hearse for the purpose of attending to the burial of the dead, and will make all kinds of Coffin, such as Mahogany, Cherry, Poplar and Pine, at the shortest possible notice. Newbern, January 1st, 1836.

### 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. 14

### Boarding House.

THE Subscriber intends opening on the 1st of May next, a house for the accommodation and entertainment of boarders. He will occupy that commodious and pleasant dwelling house formerly owned by John Merrit, Esq. on Craven street near the old County Wharf. It will be his desire to give unequalled satisfaction to all who may call upon him, and he hopes therefore to obtain a liberal share of public patronage. C. C. BELL. Newbern, April 26, 1837.

### NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the office of the North Carolina Sentinel, prior to the 1st of January last, and especially those residing beyond the limits of the State, are requested to make immediate payment to WILLIAM G. BRYAN, Esq. The accounts due to the subscriber for Postage, have also been placed in the hands of Mr. Bryan for collection. THOS. WATSON. Newbern, May 10, 1837. 19-1f

### HORSES.

THE subscriber has just received from N. Y. and offers for sale, SIX HORSES, two of which will make a fine match, and is one a very fast trotter. They are all well broke, and will make first rate family horses. ALSO TWO BAROUCHES to be drawn by one or two horses, and a buggy. E. CLARK. Newbern, May 17, 1837. 20-1f

### 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. 141f

### From the Richmond Enquirer. FUTURE COLLECTION OF THE PUBLIC REVENUE.

A friend of ours, who was an ardent advocate of the principles of free trade, once remarked in conversation, "if I could have my own way, I would not have such a thing as a custom-house from one end of the country to the other." This remark astonished the bystanders, one of whom, with great solicitude, inquired, "why, how should we be able to get foreign goods, if we had no custom-houses?" It often happens that habit forms such associations in the mind, as to render it difficult for new views to penetrate, and there are no doubt many people, who really think that we could have no foreign goods, without custom-houses; as there are many people, brought up in countries where it is impossible to move without a passport, who are at a loss to see how a man can travel in this country without one.

Precisely of this character is the idea, so universally prevalent in our cities, that the public revenue cannot be collected without the agency of a bank; and hence it is, that all attempts to prove its fallacy, must encounter a mass of prejudice not easily overcome. This, however, shall not deter us from the attempt, and if we do not succeed in convincing all, we trust we shall succeed in convincing some. Our plan then, is simply as follows:

1. Let the collector of each port of entry be authorized to have a vault constructed within his custom-house, which no one will pretend cannot be made as strong and as secure against fire and thieves as the vaults of a bank, and let him be held responsible, by sufficient securities, for the safe keeping of the public money entrusted to his care.

2. Let Congress, declare that all moneys payable for duties to the United States, after a certain day, shall be paid in gold and silver, and in nothing else; and that all sums payable by the U. States, in the various disbursements of the Government, shall in like manner be paid in gold and silver, and in nothing else.

Now, this operation is in itself perfectly simple, and there is not in the land an individual who cannot at once see its practicability. There is no mystification about it, and if the public revenue be receivable at any one place, no one who wishes to see the Government entirely divorced from the banking system, would hesitate to pronounce it expedient.

Amongst the advantages to be derived from a hard money system like this, would be the following:

1. The injunctions of the Constitution would be complied with which declares that "all duties, imposts and excises, shall be uniform throughout the United States." For nothing could be more uniform than gold and silver, or, rather we should say, nothing can be uniform but gold and silver.

2. There would be no quarreling about the public deposits, nor no intriguing with the Government to get possession of them.

3. The abstraction from actual use of the amount of coin in the custom house vaults, drawing no interest, would be a motive for Congress to take special care that there should be little or no surplus revenue.

4. The principal inducement for Congress to charter a Federal Bank, would be entirely removed, and thus the country would be saved from that periodical convulsion in politics and money concerns which cannot fail to occur at or before the expiration of every Federal Bank charter.

5. The public deposits would confer no political or pecuniary influence upon any individual or corporation, and no administration could use them for buying up banks or partisans.

But to this scheme of collecting the revenue, various objections will be raised by the advocates of a new Federal Bank, and of a league of State Banks, as well as by others who have not given the subject due reflection. The first objection will be, that the money would not be safe in the vaults of a custom-house. And why not as safe there as in the vaults of a bank? Property to a large amount is always under the lock and key of the custom-house, and is considered perfectly safe; and why should not gold and silver, which is but another species of property, be equally safe? It could only be in the large cities, that heavy sums would be on hand, and if the collectors could not be entrusted with them, special officers might be appointed to perform the duties of treasurers. Who ever dreams that the vast amount of gold and silver bullion deposited in the mint, is in danger of robbery or speculation from the officers? And could not as honest men be found in every city, as those who have managed that institution for more than forty years?—But, if there were danger on that score, it could not remain long undiscovered. It could be made the duty, by law, of the Secretary of the Treasury, once in every year, by his drafts, to probe the soundness of every custom-house, by emptying its vaults, and in that manner fraud could not long remain concealed. We cannot, therefore, regard this objection as a valid one, and a few persons would think the public money more unsafe in the vaults of the custom-houses, than in those of the State banks, in which it now lies.

A third objection might be, that as the revenue is not all collected at the points where the expenditures are to be made, the Government would be put to the expense and risk of transporting the coin from one place where it was not wanted to another place where it was wanted, or that it would be obliged to purchase bills of exchange, which would not only be attended with trouble and risk, but would convert the Government into a dealer in exchange, and thus bring a money influence into the political field, which it is one of the chief designs of a hard money system to prevent. To this we reply, that the objections would be obviated by the following very simple process, which is a principal feature in our plan.

It should be declared by law, that all local and fixed expenditures, such as those due for salaries to public officers, &c., shall be payable in drafts upon the custom-house nearest to the spot where the payment is due, which has in its vaults available funds, and that all payments under special contracts shall be made at the place stipulated in the contract, which would of course always be the place at which revenue accrued. These drafts would always be negotiable through the local banks, and as they would all be drawn upon cities and towns on the seaboard, to which remittances from the country would constantly be making, they would most generally command a premium. It is not easy to imagine a case in which a Treasury draft, drawn upon the nearest custom-house, would not be convertible into cash without loss, and consequently, no injury could be sustained by any public creditor.

According to the arrangement which existed under the Bank of the United States, the Government was enabled to make payments at twenty five different points, being those at which the bank and its twenty-four branches were located. Under the plan here suggested, it will be enabled to make payment at upwards of a hundred different points, and consequently, the facilities of collecting its drafts, by those who hold them, must be increased rather than diminished. The local banks which used to collect these Treasury drafts upon the Bank of the United States and its branches, would still be as ready to collect those drawn upon the vaults of the custom-houses, and we are not able to conceive of a single circumstance that could operate to the prejudice of a public creditor by the change.

A fourth objection would be, that this plan would require more coin than could easily be obtained by the persons who have duties to pay. In answer to this, we state that every man who now has duties to pay, must either have coin to pay them with, or bank notes, and that under the new plan, nothing more would be required of him, if he could not procure a floating Treasury draft, than to take his bank notes to the banks that issued them, and demand payment. This liability to be called upon for coin might possibly sometimes oblige the local banks to keep on hand a larger amount of coin than they might otherwise do, but the public would sustain no injury from that measure, and therefore it ought not to be an objection to the plan proposed, that its tendency will be, to make the local banks keep themselves in a sounder state than at present.

A fifth objection would be, that the Government would lose the interest upon the amount of specie lying idle.—This is very true, but this, as we have already said, would be a motive with Congress to keep down the revenue; so as to let it exceed as little as possible the amount of expenditures. But at all events, as regards this particular, the Government would be no worse off than heretofore, for never has she derived one dollar in the shape of interest, for any of the sums she has had lying idle in the Bank of the U. States, or the State banks. A loss of interest for idle cash is inseparable from all large dealings, where punctuality ought to be observed, as with governments, but this loss is more than compensated by the better terms upon which contracts are made by one that deals for cash, than by one that deals on credit; so that, in reality, no loss whatever occurs from a reasonable cash balance kept on hand by a Government or by an individual.

A sixth objection is, that admitting it to be true, that the Government would lose no more interest by the new plan than by the old one, yet that the community sustains a loss by the non-employment of a capital, which, if deposited in banks instead of the vaults of the custom-house, would be loaned out, by which process, the community would have the use of the capital, whilst the Government would be no worse off. This is true enough, but in order to see the force of the objection, let us analyse it, and see what it will amount to. The average amount of deposits on hand ought not to exceed \$6,500,000, the interest upon which at five per cent, would be \$325,000 per annum. This sum divided amongst the thirteen millions of population, would be not quite two and a half cents per head, and the objection therefore, supposes, that the incalculable blessings which the country would derive from the measure proposed, which would secure us for ever from a recurrence of the frightful scenes of the past year, exempt the Government from all participation in money transactions, and the people from the possibility of a coalition between a powerful moneyed corporation and the Government, would be dearly purchased by an annual tax of two and a half cents per head. No patriot, we trust, will listen to so frivolous an objection.

A seventh objection might be, that the duties of the collectors of the customs would be rendered too great.—To this we answer, that should this be the case, the difficulty could easily be remedied by the appointment of a cashier in each custom-house, where the business was extensive, and if an estimate be made of the additional expense to be incurred thereby, they will be found to be so trifling as to amount to mere dust in the balance.

Although in this plan we have, for the sake of simplifying the argument, referred only to the revenue collected through the custom-houses, yet it is equally applicable to that collected through the various land offices, which should be embraced in any hard money system, and if it be desirable that coin should be more extensively circulated throughout the interior than it is at present, receipts and payments in coin at the various land offices would have that effect.

In putting forth these views, we know them to contain the sentiments of a number of sound political economists in this quarter. If the scheme is liable to any objections which we