

NEWBERN SENTINEL.

State Department

BY JOHN A. BACKHOUSE

LIBERTY...THE CONSTITUTION...UNION.

At \$3 Per Annum, in advance.

NEWBERN, N. C.—VOL. XXI.—NO. 34.

WEEKLY

SATURDAY, AUGUST 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, 37½ for each continuance. No subscription received for less than six months, and no paper discontinued until all arrears are paid, except at the discretion of the Editor. On all letters addressed to the Editor, the postage must be paid.

From the Globe.

OPINIONS OF MR. RIVES OF VIRGINIA.

We have been taken to task by several of our coadjutors of the democratic press, and some private correspondents, for referring to the views of Mr. Rives of Virginia, in regard to the currency, as identical with those of the late and present President. These friendly editors and individuals, whose animadversions doubtless spring from patriotic feelings, seem to think that in referring to Mr. Rives's doctrines as an exemplification of those which we have hitherto sustained, an indication is to be found of an abandonment of our early stand taken for the restoration of the constitutional currency. In vindication of our own course, and in justice to Mr. Rives, I here quote from that gentleman's speech, of January, 1834, the passage which fastened on our memory, and to which we have repeatedly adverted as containing the only safe position for the Federal Government:

Extract from the speech of Mr. Rives of Virginia in Senate, January 17, 1834—on the subject of the removal of the deposits from the Bank of the United States.

"It is in view of this great consummation, Mr. President, the final extinction of this dangerous and unconstitutional moneyed corporation, overshadowing alike the government and the people, that I, for one, am willing to let the measures which have been taken have their course. The honorable Senator from S. C. (Mr. Calhoun) tells us, however that the question is not bank or no bank, but whether we are to have a bank organized and controlled by Congress, or a bank created and governed by the President alone; for the honorable Senator seems to consider the State banks which may be selected as depositories of the federal revenue as forming, in effect, a national bank. But, sir, if there were no other alternative to the agency of the present Bank of the United States, than the employment under the selection of the Secretary of the Treasury, of State banks, (a supposition by no means necessary, in my opinion,)—is it possible that State banks, deriving their existence from the State Governments, subjected to the habitual control and supervision of those Governments, in the appointment of whose directors, and the management of whose affairs, the Government here would have no participation—without a common head, checked and controlled by rival institutions, and the share of the public deposits falling to each, a boon hardly worth the trouble of its keeping—is it possible that institutions thus constituted and thus situated, could be made the channels and instruments of a formidable influence, like a great central corporation, 'penetrating,' as Mr. Jefferson says, 'by its branches, every part of the Union, and acting by command and in phalanx,' and wielding an enormous accumulation of moneyed power? Sir, the thing is impossible. The general estimate in the operations of the Treasury is, that about one quarter's revenue remains, at any given time, on hand and unexpended. Now, sir, when the deposits of this one-fourth part of the annual revenue, reduced, too, as that revenue will be by the effect of existing laws, shall be divided between some thirty or forty State banks, is the small sum which may fall to the lot of all such a consideration as could tempt them from their natural allegiance, to sympathies with the governments which made and can unmake them? What has just occurred in my own State is sufficient to show the utter incompetency of such a boon to affect the independent exercise either of the feelings or the judgments of the State banks. But to obviate every apprehension, I trust a system will be devised, and I do not hesitate to say such an one ought to be devised, providing for a designation of the depositories of the public moneys by fixed rules, and under the control of Congress."

And, in reply to Mr. Calhoun's objection "that while the Government treats bank notes as money, it not only has the right, but is in duty bound, to incorporate a Bank of the U. States," Mr. Rives said: "I PLEDGE MYSELF TO PRESENT THIS GREAT ISSUE IN THE SHAPE IN WHICH ONLY THE HONORABLE SENATOR THINKS IT CAN BE LEGITIMATELY PRESENTED." That great issue he did present in the next paragraph; it was, "the restoration of the Government to what it was intended by the framers of the constitution to be—a hard-money Government."

It was for these noble principles, previously avowed, and afterwards embodied in the ablest of all his speeches, that Mr. Rives was instructed out of the Senate by the whig Legislature of Virginia. He canonized these principles and the great doctrine of the right of instruction together, by his resignation. "We should as soon believe he would abandon one as the other. They are the essentials of democracy; and the course of the administration will, we trust, mark them more distinctly than any that has gone before it, as the cardinal discriminations which shall separate it, as by a gulf, from those who take a stand for the 'aristocracy of wealth' against the 'democracy of numbers.'"

From the Richmond Enquirer.

"Causes of the present Embarrassment—Internal Improvement, &c.—We heartily commend to the perusal of our readers a letter inserted in to-day's paper from the pen of Hugh A. Garland, Esq., a distinguished member of the late Legislature from Mecklenburg, addressed to the Editor of the Richmond Enquirer and published in a late number of that journal. The principal subject of this letter, viz: 'the prime causes of the present embarras-

situation of our country," alone should ensure for it the profound attention of every individual in the community at all influenced by love of country, bestowed in a spirit of calm enquiry and a desire to ascertain truth, because no permanently effectual remedy can be applied except by eradicating those causes.—The style of this production is at once clear, nervous and elegant, its positions in the main, we believe sound, and, as a whole, it furnishes evidence highly flattering to the talents and acquirements of its author. We concur in the opinion, that "our theory on the subject of money, capital and credit," is, to a great extent if not totally, erroneous, and to this, as the primary and original cause, may be attributed most of the evils under which the country is now labouring. But the enquiry will be made, how is this now to be corrected? The business of the country has become so completely incorporated with the present banks, as to render it impossible to innovate rashly and suddenly upon that system, without paralyzing industry and producing the most widespread embarrassments. Most true. Nevertheless, the answer is obvious, viz: prudence, industry, economy, forbearance and the cultivation of a general feeling of mutual confidence on the part of the people; coupled with the greatest caution in the selection of their representatives, and wisdom and moderation, on the part of those representatives, in pursuing a gradual but sure and steady system of reform. Such a system as would tend ultimately, and at no very distant day, to diminish the amount of credit, or bank circulation, and in the same or greater degree, increase that of gold and silver, and at the same time, the influence of banking institutions, which, within a few years, has fearfully "increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished." Currency is one of the most important, and at the same time, delicate subjects connected with society or government—one in regard to which no material change can be made by any sudden operation without producing, at least, temporary difficulty and embarrassment; hence, we are the advocate of a gradual but sure system of reform upon this subject, in opposition to such an one as might be dictated by a spirit of innovation. For, although recent developments have demonstrated that our Bank system is unsound, and that the present banks are positive evils, yet it must be apparent to any one who takes a full and impartial view of the general state of affairs connected with them, that for the present they are, as positively, necessary evils. We would not, therefore, at once crush these institutions, but would proceed at the ensuing session of the Legislature, as far as possible, to remedy the defects in their organization, as it now exists, restrain their evil tendencies and deprive them of the power of doing mischief and inflicting injury on the people for the future. This may, in part, be effected by instituting "a most rigid scrutiny into their management and conduct"—by requiring frequent statements of their condition, &c., to the public—by imposing limitations on their issues and discounts—by rendering them strictly accountable to the Legislature, and vesting in that body, either absolutely, or in some modified form, and under suitable restrictions and limitations, the power of revoking their charters; by which they would be made amenable, for the future, to the authority of the people, acting through their representatives, and subject in a greater degree than has been the case heretofore, to be influenced and controlled by public sentiment."

pressure of his footsteps, as with Miss Martineau—morning, noon, and night, in every folio of fame's pages that we meet, we are affected with the never-ending, still beginning ding dong—"Capt. Marryatt," "Capt. Marryatt," "Capt. Marryatt." He cannot change his hotel without being gazetted. If he keep his room for a whole day, there is a mystery about it: "Where is he?—where can he be. At every village he blesses with his presence long enough to get a glass of lemonade, his name is foisted into the newspapers. The honors of a public dinner are talked about being proffered to him before he has been among us a month; and that too, at a time when we can hardly obtain a dinner for ourselves; while the fact that he has condescended to throw an occasional article into one of our periodicals—duplicate though it be, of an article written for home consumption first—must be heralded forth through the columns of a thousand presses. Now all this is in wretched bad taste; and when Capt. Marryatt gets home, and writes his book, and sets the world a laughing at his simpatons who have been dangling at his skirts—'s blood an' ouns! what a rumpus there will be among the small fry who have been rejoicing at his glorification! We yield to none in honest respect for the talents of the gallant captain. He has great cleverness. We have already called him "Peter Simple" inimitable. At nautical sketches, neither Smollet nor Cooper can touch him. He has also written many other things that are capital in their way. But it does not follow that all that he writes, must be equally good, or that there are no American sketchers, who can furnish as good essays for periodicals as he. For instance—"The fate of a Genius," in the last Mirror. It was written by Capt. Marryatt; and therefore will be greedily copied—by some in anticipation of the mail—all over the Union. But the subject is hacknied. It has been treated oftener before, with greater power, and more humor; and had it been written by any American author, it would have been deservedly thrown aside as particularly insipid and namby-pamby-ish.—N. Y. Star.

called the Senate and House of Representatives, both elected by the people, the first for 3 years, and the latter for 1 year. The Judiciary is composed of one Supreme Court, with appellate jurisdiction, and other inferior courts, corresponding with the district courts in most of the States.—The common law, jury trial, habeas corpus, and all its essential muniments, have been adopted, though it is probable that many of its aperities and technical antiquities, will be tempered by the rules of construction under the civil law. This may dispense with a distinct chancery system, that excrescence which has become necessary in some of our States and in England, to render the common law tolerable. The criminal code is by no means complete, though it is very similar to that of most of the States. Capital punishments are inflicted for very few offences; fines and imprisonment are the usual punishments; the amount of fine and period of imprisonment being graduated by the character of the offence. The Executive Government is principally confided (as in the United States) to the President, or Chief Magistrate, who is aided by a cabinet, or the heads of departments, and the duties of these are there precisely as here.—Indeed, the model or design of no two governments can be more alike, in all respects, than those of the United States and Texas. Previous to the revolution, the Spanish language was adopted in all legal proceedings, as the language of Mexico. The records of titles and public events, under the Mexican authority, are still preserved in Spanish, but the English language has superseded it in all other respects. There are many Mexican families still in Texas, who have belonged originally to the constitutional party, have espoused the cause of revolution, though they hate, not generally borne arms in the struggle.—These reside, chiefly in the neighbourhood of San Antonio or Bexar, and Nacogdoches. Those Mexican settlers who abandoned their principles at the approach of danger, have since also abandoned the country, and their estate (if they have not already been,) will become the subjects of confiscation. The Roman Catholic religion is established by the laws of Mexico, and its clergy form an essential part of the Government. It was the only religion tolerated in Texas before the revolution of 1836. There were individuals there prior to that event, who did not conform to the Catholic usages, and who possessed other modes of faith, but there were no ecclesiastical bodies or religious societies besides the Catholic. The remote situation of Texas from the city of Mexico, and its sparse population, are probably the reasons why there were very few priests there before the revolution; and as the number of Catholics has since greatly diminished, and their religion has ceased to be sustained by legal penalties, they will not be numerous hereafter. The constitution and laws of Texas guarantee perfect tolerance in religion; and the Protestants of the country have increased rapidly since the revolution. There are yet no churches regularly organized there though there are several clergymen in the country, and some two or three denominations of Protestants have formed religious associations for devotional purposes. It may be well, if the people of Texas can improve on our ecclesiastical, as they seem disposed to do on our civil models,—by avoiding the evil of having so much wealth, or so much government in their churches, that thus become subjects of dispute to the exclusion of "faith, hope, and charity." I saw and heard several pious ministers of the gospel, who have been living with their families for years, independent and exemplary missionaries on the frontiers of Texas, surrounded by Indians, but "without fear or reproach," and unharmed. The Methodist, Baptist, Episcopal, and Presbyterian denominations I believe, are all about to organize churches in Texas. There are sufficient numbers of each for such organization, and they are rapidly increasing with the emigrants from the United States.

(From the Pennsylvanian.) TEXAS.—[NO. IV]

My Dear—: Texas has done more to establish its permanent independence, than was ever accomplished in the same time. It has been only 16 months since, in the midst of war and massacre, it was forced to assume a station among the powers of the earth. Since then, it has effectually humbled the pride, and broken the energies of Mexico. The best appointed armies of that Government, led on by the most successful conquerors of the South, have been signally and shamefully routed; the President of Mexico has been for eight or nine months a prisoner; his life, and the lives of seven hundred prisoners besides, have been spared by those whose friends and brothers were butchered under his barbarous orders; he has been restored to his family and country—a living monument of the superior courage and clemency of foes whom he and all Mexico affected to despise as outlaws and rebels. A Government has been organized and established. In all its departments, it is now exercising the functions of sovereignty; at home its legislative, judicial and executive departments, within their appropriate spheres, are affording security and protection to the citizen; abroad, it is already recognized as one of the nations of the earth, by the United States, and a diplomatic agent of England has inspected its condition with the same object; and I doubt not, the same result, as the examination of Mr. Morfit which was instituted by our Government during the last year. The sagacity of European statesmen have perceived that Texas must soon become an important auxiliary, or a powerful rival in commerce, arts, manufactures and arms.

If, under the best auspices, it is a difficult task to organize or administer a government, it may be imagined that Texas had its share of embarrassments in this aspect. In the first impulse of its revolution there was more need of stout hearts and strong arms than of political wisdom or social refinement; and all who rallied to the banner of the "lone star," were welcome, because the barbarians had trodden down the liberties of the country with an iron heel, and the only thought was for their expulsion. When more time was allowed for reflection, and the enemy had been driven far beyond the Rio Grande, the views of the people of Texas began to expand; they perceived that what was originally regarded as a mere incident in the history of Mexican civil wars, was, in fact, the accomplishment of a great revolution, pregnant with the fate of millions and of empires. They discovered, at once, and by accident, their own strength and their enemy's weakness; and, animated by the example of the U. S. they resolved not only to be forever independent of Mexico, but to be free. A constitution, and such laws as were actually necessary to keep the Government in existence, were hastily framed. They were copied almost literally from the institutions of the United States, and though Texas is a distinct, separate sovereignty, its foreign and domestic relations are regulated (with few and trivial alterations) under a constitution like that of our federal government. The powers of its Executive have been more accurately defined in some points, where doubtful constructions or analogous language had given rise to difference of opinion and angry excitement here—and, in a few particulars, such as nominations and removals from office, taking actual command of the military forces by the President, &c., &c., they have been positively abridged. The President is elected for the term of three years, except the first incumbent whose term is limited to two years. The legislative department is divided into two houses,

FOODLEISSM.

"Captain Marryatt," Miss Martineau—"Miss Martineau," "Captain Marryatt."—Really we are wearied out and done over by the everlasting repetition of these names. Why will the American People and the conductors of the American Press, be forever making fools of themselves?

Thirty months ago, Miss Martineau was travelling through the country, and month after month, day after day, her name was paraded before the public, in all the papers, city, country, daily and hebdomadal. Every party which she attended, every town at which she stopped, and every fountain which had an opportunity to reflect her features, was noted; and every whipster who was blessed by speaking at her through her India Rubber ear-trumpet; indicted a paragraph in her praise.—Wherever she went the saloons of the gay, and rich, and fashionable were thrown open to her, and the welkin rung with the pol-parrot notes—"Miss Martineau," "Miss Martineau," "Miss Martineau."

Well, Miss Martineau saw all that was to be seen, ate and drank all she wanted, went home, and like Mrs. Trollope, the Rev. Mr. Fidler, Basil Hall, and mustachioed Hamilton, wrote a book—telling many truths and some no such things—abusing some of our institutions and praising some—denouncing the Colonization Society—praising up the immediate abolitionists—and calling the American ladies drunkards!

Now, again, it is, "Miss Martineau," "Miss Martineau," "Miss Martineau." But the notes are repeated to a very different tune. Then—all praise—now, all is abuse. Then, all was caressing—now, she is no better than a Trollope!

Just so has it been with scores of this deaf lady's predecessors these many years. Our people run after, and fawn round them like spaniels; and when these travellers show by their books that they are not to be bribed from their opinions by lavish attentions, and good eating and drinking, we are so thinskinned as to think of the dinners and parties we have thrown away upon them, and the puffs which we have written, and fly into a passion.

Exactly so we presume it will be in the end, with the brusque and straight forward author of the inimitable Peter Simple. Ever since our shores had cause to rejoice, beneath the

pressure of his footsteps, as with Miss Martineau—morning, noon, and night, in every folio of fame's pages that we meet, we are affected with the never-ending, still beginning ding dong—"Capt. Marryatt," "Capt. Marryatt," "Capt. Marryatt." He cannot change his hotel without being gazetted. If he keep his room for a whole day, there is a mystery about it: "Where is he?—where can he be. At every village he blesses with his presence long enough to get a glass of lemonade, his name is foisted into the newspapers. The honors of a public dinner are talked about being proffered to him before he has been among us a month; and that too, at a time when we can hardly obtain a dinner for ourselves; while the fact that he has condescended to throw an occasional article into one of our periodicals—duplicate though it be, of an article written for home consumption first—must be heralded forth through the columns of a thousand presses. Now all this is in wretched bad taste; and when Capt. Marryatt gets home, and writes his book, and sets the world a laughing at his simpatons who have been dangling at his skirts—'s blood an' ouns! what a rumpus there will be among the small fry who have been rejoicing at his glorification! We yield to none in honest respect for the talents of the gallant captain. He has great cleverness. We have already called him "Peter Simple" inimitable. At nautical sketches, neither Smollet nor Cooper can touch him. He has also written many other things that are capital in their way. But it does not follow that all that he writes, must be equally good, or that there are no American sketchers, who can furnish as good essays for periodicals as he.

For instance—"The fate of a Genius," in the last Mirror. It was written by Capt. Marryatt; and therefore will be greedily copied—by some in anticipation of the mail—all over the Union. But the subject is hacknied. It has been treated oftener before, with greater power, and more humor; and had it been written by any American author, it would have been deservedly thrown aside as particularly insipid and namby-pamby-ish.—N. Y. Star.

called the Senate and House of Representatives, both elected by the people, the first for 3 years, and the latter for 1 year. The Judiciary is composed of one Supreme Court, with appellate jurisdiction, and other inferior courts, corresponding with the district courts in most of the States.—The common law, jury trial, habeas corpus, and all its essential muniments, have been adopted, though it is probable that many of its aperities and technical antiquities, will be tempered by the rules of construction under the civil law. This may dispense with a distinct chancery system, that excrescence which has become necessary in some of our States and in England, to render the common law tolerable. The criminal code is by no means complete, though it is very similar to that of most of the States. Capital punishments are inflicted for very few offences; fines and imprisonment are the usual punishments; the amount of fine and period of imprisonment being graduated by the character of the offence. The Executive Government is principally confided (as in the United States) to the President, or Chief Magistrate, who is aided by a cabinet, or the heads of departments, and the duties of these are there precisely as here.—Indeed, the model or design of no two governments can be more alike, in all respects, than those of the United States and Texas. Previous to the revolution, the Spanish language was adopted in all legal proceedings, as the language of Mexico. The records of titles and public events, under the Mexican authority, are still preserved in Spanish, but the English language has superseded it in all other respects. There are many Mexican families still in Texas, who have belonged originally to the constitutional party, have espoused the cause of revolution, though they hate, not generally borne arms in the struggle.—These reside, chiefly in the neighbourhood of San Antonio or Bexar, and Nacogdoches. Those Mexican settlers who abandoned their principles at the approach of danger, have since also abandoned the country, and their estate (if they have not already been,) will become the subjects of confiscation. The Roman Catholic religion is established by the laws of Mexico, and its clergy form an essential part of the Government. It was the only religion tolerated in Texas before the revolution of 1836. There were individuals there prior to that event, who did not conform to the Catholic usages, and who possessed other modes of faith, but there were no ecclesiastical bodies or religious societies besides the Catholic. The remote situation of Texas from the city of Mexico, and its sparse population, are probably the reasons why there were very few priests there before the revolution; and as the number of Catholics has since greatly diminished, and their religion has ceased to be sustained by legal penalties, they will not be numerous hereafter. The constitution and laws of Texas guarantee perfect tolerance in religion; and the Protestants of the country have increased rapidly since the revolution. There are yet no churches regularly organized there though there are several clergymen in the country, and some two or three denominations of Protestants have formed religious associations for devotional purposes. It may be well, if the people of Texas can improve on our ecclesiastical, as they seem disposed to do on our civil models,—by avoiding the evil of having so much wealth, or so much government in their churches, that thus become subjects of dispute to the exclusion of "faith, hope, and charity." I saw and heard several pious ministers of the gospel, who have been living with their families for years, independent and exemplary missionaries on the frontiers of Texas, surrounded by Indians, but "without fear or reproach," and unharmed. The Methodist, Baptist, Episcopal, and Presbyterian denominations I believe, are all about to organize churches in Texas. There are sufficient numbers of each for such organization, and they are rapidly increasing with the emigrants from the United States.

The present capital of Texas is Houston—a town of recent but rapid growth, on Buffalo Bayou, about thirty miles above its junction with San Jacinto River. Buffalo Bayou is one of the waters of Galveston Bay; it is accessible through this Bay and the San Jacinto, though large vessels and steamboats cannot ascend to the town. Houston is called after the President of the Republic, and is situated on the verge of the prairie, on a slight bluff or eminence partially covered with timber. It does not strike the stranger when he approaches with any favorable impression, though when he enters its streets, he perceives that he is in a place of much business and preparation. I was there just before Congress was to open its session in May last.—The President and Heads of Departments had arrived, and the archives of Government were arriving hourly in wagons from Columbia, where the offices had been held. Several members of Congress also had come for the purpose of selecting their quarters, as "first come, first served," is the rule in Texas, and beds were not so plenty in the city of Houston, as coals at Newcastle. The city was "cut out" some time last winter, and the first house erected in January. It had, besides 15 or 20 stores, and two or three houses of entertainment, a resident population of perhaps a thousand, a great many carpenters and other mechanics, and a crowd of strangers. Its unfinished appearance, undergoing rapid transformation under the hammer and saw, reminded one from the States of a camp-meeting ground. Houses of thin boards and of logs, were interspersed with tents of white cloth, under which families might be seen, cooking, eating, sleeping, or entertaining their friends. The public buildings (which were not completed when I saw them,) are plain, but commodious framed buildings. The country around Houston, is less fertile than some other districts, though it is dry, and, I should suppose, healthful. The seat of Go-