

hurled from their high places. Mr. Clay had boasted that with "the patronage of the government," they could "make themselves popular." With this boast in his mouth, and the Presidency in view, what must have been the character of his appointments!—I repeat, that Gen. Jackson was elected by an insulted and indignant majority, who intended that he should reform abuses; and they expect and demand that the whole army of subservient tools in office should be disbanded, and that agents of the people and not of men, should supersede them.

If he permits a regard to the popularity of any of the members of his cabinet, to deter him from the complete performance of his duty, he will disappoint us most egregiously. He and such members may both see their error, (if they fault and commit it) when it will be too late. For, thank Heaven, the people are getting loose from leading strings—they will think for themselves and despise the influences of great men, through whom they have been operated upon heretofore. The spread of intelligence and independent feeling makes it now impossible to cause the people of a district or State to smile, by merely tickling the sides of the prominent or big men in it.

Another objection to the present administration is, that its appointments are bad. This is a matter of opinion as to most cases and we are all entitled to our opinions. The only test is time and experience. We cannot consent to abide by the sentence pronounced by those who waged war against the administration at the threshold. Rumor, with her foul breath, had prejudiced me against some of them, in relation to which, I am beginning to be undeceived; whilst there are several that I entirely disapprove. But it would argue a want of candour or independence, if any man were to pretend that he absolutely approved of every appointment made by any administration, that ever he has confidence in it.

The present Administration, have upon their shoulders the awfully responsible duty, of managing the complicated affairs of this great Nation, both foreign and domestic, so far as the Constitution confides them to Executive wisdom. A President's bitterest enemies and revilers, have, generally, conceded to him the election of his own adversaries and co-adjutors in the Cabinet. If, in the appointment of Mr. Clay to the State Department, a powerful and talented minority in the Senate, put their veto upon it, it was for reasons satisfactory to the people, as the event proved. The President is connected with, and, to a great degree, responsible for, the progress and success of the public business, as well as the Seat of Government, as throughout the Union. If any thing goes wrong in a Post Office, Navy Yard, Custom House, Indian Agency, or any other public department; or in the conduct of affairs with other nations, how easy is it to find fault, and charge it to mis-rule or want of capacity in the Administration. We are not all intimate and familiar with the details and forms, and circumstances and responsibilities of the very complex machinery of our duplex Government. We have a prudent jealousy of the faithfulness of public officers as well as private servants and

agents, and listen too willingly to the traducers of both. Detraction and complaint command the ear of a man, sooner than praise and commendation.

Can the President cause the public business to be as well attended to, through officers who dispise and abuse his Administration, as thro' officers who have confidence in it, and feeling identified with it, will strive to do their duty, and thereby make each little wheel in the complicated machine, work well and satisfactorily? Putting, then, the merits of office-holders out of the question as men, if they do not display a proper disposition, to help on the wheels of Government, to add to its reputation and success, can we blame the responsible head, for removing such slothful and unwilling machinery, and putting in its place, that which goes willingly and freely, without dragging, faltering or creaking? To do this, is a duty which he owes to his Country, to his supporters, and to himself. Whenever the Opposition Presses can convince me, that the public offices of the country are the property of the incumbents, as is the case in some instances, in Great Britain, then, and not till then, will I join in the clamor against removals from office.

If the President respects the right of instruction, he can have no difficulty on this subject. I am sure that I speak the sentiments of the MAJORITY.

From the Baltimore Republican. WHO ARE THE PROSCRIBERS. The party opposed to the administration of General Jackson say they are no longer the Adams' party: that Mr. Clay is not yet in the field, as a candidate, and, therefore, they will not be called the Clay party; and that Dr. Watkins having been convicted of speculation on the public Treasury, they disclaim the name of the Toby Watkins' party. We believe, however, they admit that they are opposed to Jackson's administration; and we presume, therefore, that they cannot take exception to being called the Anti-Jackson party. I do not wish to deal in epithets, and as they consider the name of the Coalition such, I will forbear to call that, their original and most appropriate cognomen. I will call them then, the Anti-Jackson Party; and I propose to show that, while in this State, they have cried "PROSCRIPTION!" against the administration of Jackson, they have practised broad and undisguised "Proscription" under the Anti-Jackson GOVERNOR and COUNCIL of the State of Maryland.

In Kent County there are but three or four Jackson Magistrates, and I believe, not a Jackson man in any other office. In Baltimore County there are but few Jackson magistrates. In Frederick County, where they have turned out EIGHTY SEVEN Jackson men, I believe there are but two Jackson Magistrates. In Baltimore City, where there are nearly one hundred State officers, only five are held by Jackson men! Yes! in this Jackson city, the Anti-Jackson State Executive, out of nearly ONE HUNDRED officers, allow the Jackson men to hold but five—four commissions of Magistrates, and one of Judge of the Orphans' Court!

This, I think, looks so very like "Proscription," and the rankest "Proscription," that I cannot conceive of any other name for it. Mark how different has been the conduct of Gen. Jackson, whom these very people are denouncing as "a despot." In Baltimore City, there are twenty nine officers whose appointments are within the gift of the President, to wit: 1 Collector, 1 Naval Officer, 1 Surveyor, 1 Weighmaster, 2 Appraisers, 1 Gauger, 17 Inspectors, 1 Public Store Keeper, 1 Keeper of the Lazaretto, 1 Captain of Revenue Cutter, 1 Lieutenant of do., 1 Marshal, and 1 District Attorney.

Of these twenty-nine officers, 13 (nearly one half) are Adams men, to wit: the Collector, the Marshal, the District Attorney, the Weighmaster, the Public Store Keeper, the Captain of the Cutter, the Lieutenant of do., the Keeper of the Lazaretto, and five Inspectors. Thus, it appears, that while President Jackson claims but a fair division of the officers of the General Government, between the large majority and the minority, Governor Martin and the Anti Jackson party of this State cannot be satisfied but with nearly every office of the State. If the Jackson men of Baltimore are willing to continue this state of things, they will vote for Mr. Freeman and Mr. Medart, and Mr. Sturges; if they disapprove this indiscriminate and sweeping "Proscription" of their party, they will vote for HUNT and NICHOLAS."

We are disposed to exercise charity towards our fellows in all cases where it is deserved; but forbearance to censure in some cases would not be an evidence of charity so much as weakness. The unjustifiable language of Mr. Clay, as given in the Bardstown (Ky.) Herald, to which we yesterday adverted, is an instance of that flagrant kind which imperatively calls for the severest rebukes of the press. It is scarcely to be credited that he, who is officiously thrusting himself before the people as a candidate for the Presidency, should have the effrontery to say—as it is reported he did—that he hoped the Executive and the Senate would not attempt in their secret conclaves to concoct a treaty with any power, by which the now flourishing industry of this country should be paralyzed and prostrated: and if they should be so forgetful of what belongs to them and is due to the people, as to negotiate and ratify any

such treaty, that it would be rejected by the indignant voice of a free, but, on the contingency of the conclusion of such a treaty, an insulted, injured and abused people."

The editor of the Philadelphia paper, which we cited yesterday, on this subject, in remarking on the above extract, thinks it hardly possible that Mr. Clay held this language, because the people are virtually advised by it to infringe the Constitution and violate the National faith. For our own parts, however, we do not see why it is not possible for him who preferred "war, pestilence and famine" in his country, rather than witness the elevation of General Jackson to the Presidency, to carry out his malignant deprecation of fancied evils, by calling on the people to punish the senate, as well as the President, for a fearless and judicious exercise of the treaty making power. Mr. Clay is now suffering the displeasure of that very people, because of his wretched diplomacy. The commerce of the country has suffered by the interminable negotiations of Mr. Clay, and of those whom he instructed to negotiate; and his object now is, to embarrass and bring into contempt the administration, who propose to establish something like freedom and reciprocity of trade. They are about to accomplish that, which he could not, or would not. They are about to recover that which he lost—the Colonial Trade—and hence it is that he seeks all possible occasions to abuse them. [N. Y. Ec. Post.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Oct. 6. CONVENTION OF VIRGINIA.—The Convention met yesterday, in the Capitol of Virginia, agreeably to the law of the Legislature of Virginia. It was duly organized, by the election of a President, Clerk, Sergeant at Arms, and Door Keepers. Out of the 96 members elected, there were but six absentees. An intense interest was excited. The Gallery, the Lobby, and a part of the Hall, were crowded with anxious spectators. The spectacle of so many distinguished men, convened together for so solemn and important a purpose, produced a sensation which baffles description. When James Madison rose to nominate his friend; when, upon the election of James Monroe to the Chair, he was conducted to it by Mr. Madison and by Mr. Marshall; and when James Monroe delivered his feeling and impressive address, the scene was peculiarly touching.—There was many a wet eye in the Hall.

The Convention, elected for the purpose of revising the Constitution of this State, assembled yesterday in the Capitol. The attendance was very general, the entire number of delegates being present, with the exception of six persons, detained by indisposition. At a little after 12 o'clock, Mr. Madison rose and addressed the Convention. He stated the propriety of organizing the body by the appointment of a President; that he therefore nominated JAMES MONROE, as qualified to fill the Chair; and one whose character and long public services rendered it unnecessary for him to say more than present him respectfully to the notice of the House.

No other candidate being put in nomination, the question was put on the nomination of Mr. Monroe; and he was elected nem. con.

Messrs. Madison and Marshall having conducted him to the chair, he addressed the Convention nearly in the following terms: Having served my country from very early life, in all its highest trusts and most difficult emergencies, from the most important of which trusts I have lately retired, I cannot otherwise than feel, with great sensibility, this proof of the high confidence of this very enlightened and respectable Assembly. It was my earnest hope and desire, that a very distinguished citizen and friend, who has preceded me in several of these high trusts, and who had a just claim to that precedence, should have taken this station, and I deeply regret the considerations which have induced him to decline it.—The proofs of his very important services, and the purity of his life, will go down to our latest posterity; and his example, aided by that of others, whom I need not mention, will give a strong prop to our free system of government.

I regret my appointment from another consideration; a fear that I shall not be able to discharge the duties of the trust with advantage to my country. I have never before held such a station, and am ignorant of the rules of the House. I have also been afflicted of late, with infirmity, which still exists to a degree to form a serious obstacle.—Being placed, however, here, I will exert my best faculties, physical and mental, such as they are, at every hazard, to discharge its duties to the satisfaction of this Assembly, and of my country.

This assembly is called for the most important subject. It is to amend the Constitution, and thereby give a new support to our system of free republican government. Our Constitution was the first that was formed in the Union, and it has been in operation since. We had, at that period, the examples only of the ancient republics before us—we have now the experience of more than half a century of this, our own Constitution, and of those of all our sister States. If it has defects, as I think it has, experience will have pointed them out, and the ability and integrity of this enlightened body, will recommend such alterations as it deems proper to our constituents, in whom the power of adoption or rejecting them is exclusively vested. All other republics have failed. Those of Rome and Greece exist only in history.

In the territories which they ruled, we see the ruins of ancient buildings only—the governments have perished, and the inhabitants exhibit a state of decrepitude and wretchedness, which is frightful to those who visit them.

On the subject of order, and the method of proceeding, I need not say any thing to this assembly. The importance of the call, and the manner of election, give ample assurance that no danger need be apprehended on the subject. Our fellow-citizens, in the elections they have made, have looked to the great cause at issue, and selected those whom they thought most competent to its duties. They have not devoted themselves to individuals, but have regarded principle, and sought to secure it. In this I see strong ground to confide in the stability and success of our system. It inspires me with equal confidence that the result of your labors will correspond with their most sanguine hopes.

The Convention then proceeded to the election of its officers; when Mr. George W. Munford was chosen Clerk; Mr. William Randolph, Sergeant at Arms; and Messrs. Littleberry Allen, and William W. Gray, Door-keepers. The Convention then adjourned, to meet the next day, at 12 o'clock.

CHEAP GOODS. ROBERT PRIMROSE, has just received per schooner Amity, and other recent arrivals, a variety of FANCY AND SEASONABLE GOODS.

- Consisting partly of Jet black Gros de India and Gros de Naples Silks, Fashion-ble colored, do do Long and square Merino Shawls of all sizes, Barege, Palmyrene, Cashmere, Silk &c. Fashionable Gauze Hdkfs of all kinds White and black Bobinet Veils, Elegant worked Muslin Dresses, 4 4 and 6 4 rich Bobinet for dresses, Bobinet and Swiss muslin Capes richly worked, Barege and Batiste for dresses, Merinoes, a desirable article for Ladies and Childrens winter dresses, Figured and plain Bombazets, Gentlemens fancy col'd and white Cravats. A good assortment of new style winter Calicoes, with a great variety of other Calicoes very low. Jaconet: Cambrics, Mull, cross barred and Book Muslins, Irish Linens, Long Lawns and linen Diapers 6-4 7-4 and 10-4 Damask Table Linen Ladies silk and cotton Hose, very low, Ladies Horse skin Gloves and Mitts, new style, Embroidered and other fashionable belt Ribbons, Ribbons of all kinds, Leghorn and Siraw Bonnets, Superfine white gauze Flannels, Salisbury Flannel and Ratnets, Cassimere Shawls, Super blue and black Cloths and Cassimeres, Rose Blankets, 3 1-2, 4, 4 1-2 and 5 point Blankets, Ladies and gentlemens Plaid Cloaks, Scotch Carpeting, &c. &c.

ALSO, A great variety of Domestic Goods, viz: Brown and bleached Shirtings, Flizds, Checks, and Bedticks, all very low. With a variety of other Fancy and Staple Goods, suitable to the season. Having bought his goods for cash, he will dispose of them on reasonable terms. Newbern, Oct. 9, 1829.

LETTERS Remaining in the Newbern Post Office, Oct. 1st, 1829.

- James Aiken. B. C. Beasley; A. Borden & Co. 2; Jno. Burgwyn, 2; James E. Bettner; Mathen Brouman; Jacob Burch; Eliab Brewer; Wm. Babcock; Bryan Burne; John Burney; J. Brisington; Henry Black; Wm. S. Blackledge; Christopher Brock; Silvester Brown, 26. C. J. C. Cole, 10; Major Cook, 6; C. McC. & C. B. Churchill, 3; George Cooper, 2; E. Carmalt; Charles Carter; Joseph Crispin; John Coart, 2; John Chadwick; Thomas Carney, 2; H. M. Caswell; Mary Cahoon; Cesar Chapman; Benjamin Clark. D. Henry Dewey, 2; Craven Dickinson; Mary Daves; S. Duberly; Samuel Douglass; Wesley Davis; Penelope Drewery. Eureka Chapter, 2. F. F. D. Fisher; John E. Foscue; John Freeman; Wm. L. Fowler, 2. G. Elizabeth Gill; Thomas Grace; Isaac H. Gifford; L. Green, 2; Richard Gatlin; Jas. Gaskins. H. Durant Hatch, Jr.; Thomas H. Hill; Wm. S. Hill; C. Hinton; Gavin Hogg; B. B. Hawks; Solomon Howland; James Harrison; E. W. Hatch; Henry Harvey, 2. J. H. A. Jones; Wm. Jones; H. Johnston, Edward G. Jones; Hardy L. Jones; Moses Jarvis, 14; Jno. C. Jones; Jonas Jones, E. S. Jones. K. W. Killpatrick, Elizabeth Kinns, J. G. Kinsey. L. Francis Lan; H. G. & W. Latimer, 2; Mary Lanier; John T. Lane; B. Lanier, 2; G. W. L. Ladd. M. William Morris, 2; Benjamin Mason; John Miller; James S. Moore; L. Merritt; John Merritt; Martin Miller; E. McMain; John Mayo; Dr. Samuel Masters; Jesse Moore; Hannah Humphrey; Francis Mason. N. G. Naifield; Col. Joseph Nelson, 2; John W. Nelson; Nancy Neal; John Neal. O. J. Oakley; Samuel Oliver, 10; Joseph Oliver, 13; Robert V. Orme; M. A. Outten. P. John Pittman; John Powell, 2; Jacob Paquinett. R. G. Reid; A. H. Russell; E. Raymond; J. E. Richardson; Wm. H. Richardson; Joseph Rhem. S. Wallace Styron; Stevenson & Cook; J. Speight 2; Casander Smith; Betsey Sampson; W. V. Speight, 2; Eliza M. Stant; Secretary St. John's Lodge; Robert Spier; Thomas Speight; Robert Strange; Thomas Sparrow; Capt. A. M. Staples; J. Standley; Gen. S. Simpson. T. John N. Thomas; Sarah Tisdale; Wm. Tire; Lewis Thomas. V. D. K. Van Veghten. W. James Wilkins; M. Walken; Wm. White; Minus Ward, 3; Mr. Whitefield; J. L. Wick; John Whitehead; Mrs. Whitehead; P. Whitefield; Joshua Wilson; Daniel Witherspoon. THOMAS WATSON, P. M.

NOTICE. THE Subscriber, Administrator of General VINE ALLAN, deceased, Will sell at Public Auction

at the Court House in Newbern, on Monday the 26th inst. (being the first day of the Superior Court,) the personal property of said deceased, consisting of sundry articles of Household and Kitchen FURNITURE, a valuable LAW LIBRARY, Twenty-four Shares of STATE BANK STOCK, two GIGS, one set of HARNESS, two COWS and nine likely NEGROES. Of the Slaves, four are valuable Tradesmen. Six months credit will be given on all sums over ten dollars, and notes negotiable and receivable at the Banks in Newbern, with two good sureties, will be required before the delivery of the property. ELIJAH CLARK, Adm'r. Newbern, October 8th, 1829.

Flour & Dry Goods.

Received this day per sh'r Eliza from New York 6-4 corded and crossbarred Cambricks, 4-4 & 6 4 plain Mull Muslins, do. do. do. Cambrick Muslins. Thread Cambricks, & Cambrick Handkerchiefs. Super & common 4-4 & 6-4 plain & fig'd Book Muslins, Russia Diapers, green Baize, red Flannels, 5 4 damask Table Diapers, Super two-blue Calicoes, Cotton, worsted, and lambs wool 1 2 Hose, Super and common black Bombazetts, Super and common Bedticks, 11 4 and 13 4 Rose Blankets, Clark's superior mile end spool Thread, all colors, 200lb. Cotton Yarn, or Spun Cotton, from No. 5 to 10. Silk Braids, Tapes, 20 doz Verona Hdkfs, &c. A few barrels Rochester superior Flour, fresh ground, from new wheat. G BRADFORD & CO. Newbern, Oct. 3, 1829.

\$25 REWARD.

RAWAY from the Subscriber's plantation, on White Oak, Jones County, on the 21st September last, a negro woman named DELLA and her two children, JACK and MARTIN. The woman is about 36 years of age, low and stout made, of yellow complexion, and has a scar on her right knee, occasioned by a burn. Jack is about 11 years of age, and of darker complexion; Martin, is three years of age. The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend and confine said negroes in Jail, so that I get them. Masters of vessels and others are cautioned from carrying away or harboring them under the penalty of the law. LOTT EUBANKS, J. Jones County, Oct. 8, 1829.

State of North Carolina, CRAVEN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, August Term, A. D. 1829. Moses Jarvis vs. Walter E. Hyer and Jacob Burdett. Original Attachment, levied, &c. Appearing to the Court, that the Defendants are not inhabitants of this County, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the North Carolina Sentinel for six weeks, that said defendants appear at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for Craven County, at the Court House in Newbern, on the second Monday of November 1829, and reply or plead to issue, or judgment will be rendered against them. Attest, JAMES G. STANLY, Clerk.

State of North Carolina, CRAVEN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, A. D. 1829. William S. Hill vs. Walter E. Hyer and Jacob Burdett. Original Attachment, levied, &c. Appearing to the Court that the Defendants are not inhabitants of this County, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the North Carolina Sentinel for six weeks, that said Defendants appear at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for Craven County, at the Court House in Newbern, on the second Monday of November, 1829, and reply or plead to issue, or judgment will be rendered against them. Attest, JAMES G. STANLY, Clerk.

State of North Carolina, CRAVEN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, A. D. 1829. James Wallace vs. Archibald Wade. Judicial Attachment. Appearing to the Court that the Defendant is not an inhabitant of this County, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Sentinel for six weeks, that said Defendant appear at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for Craven County, at the Court House in Newbern, on the second Monday of November 1829, and reply or plead to issue, or judgment will be rendered against him. Attest, JAMES G. STANLY, Clerk.

State of North Carolina, CRAVEN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, A. D. 1829. John G. Kinsey vs. William Lewis. Original Attachment, Levied, &c. Appearing to the Court, that the Defendant is not an inhabitant of this County, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the North Carolina Sentinel, for six weeks, that said Defendant appear at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Craven County, at the Court House in Newbern, on the second Monday of November, 1829, and reply or plead to issue, or judgment will be rendered against him. Attest, JAMES G. STANLY, Clerk.

North-Carolina Bible Society.

RESOLVED, That the friends of the Bible cause throughout the State, especially Delegates from the Bible Societies within the State, be invited to meet in General Convention, on Wednesday the 16th day of December next, in the city of Raleigh, for the purpose of devising efficient measures for furnishing, within a given time, the whole State with an adequate supply of Bibles. The Managers were led to the adoption of the foregoing Resolution, at the request of a neighboring Bible Society, and also, in consequence of a communication received from the American Bible Society, on the same subject. By order of the Board, J. GALES, Secretary. Raleigh, October 1st, 1829.

NEW FLOUR.

50 bbls. Howard-street Family FLOUR, do. do. do. 7 half bbls. do. do. do. Just received per sch'r Baltimore, and for sale by Oct. 9. C. V. SWAN