

**From the Raleigh Constitutionalist.**

To those who have not an opportunity of perusing all the public Journals in this State, the above statement [the Raleigh Star's representation of the political character of the Press in N. Carolina, a brief notice of which, was taken in the last Sentinel] might be deemed correct, and set down as conclusive evidence of Mr. Van Buren's unpopularity in N. Carolina. But to us who receive every one of these papers in exchange, and know the sentiments which they inculcate, a statement so foreign from the fact, serves only to convince us of the impotency, of that cause which requires such subterfuge to strengthen it.

For the gratification of our readers we will give a true statement of the case, by laying before them, the names of all the Newspapers in the State with their respective politics, as they relate to the Vice Presidency.

Raleigh Register:	Sergeant.
Star:	Barbour.
Constitutionalist:	Baltimore Convention.
Fayetteville Journal:	do do
Observer:	Barbour.
Newbern Spectator:	Sergeant.
Sentinel:	Baltimore Convention.
Wilmington Recorder:	Uncommitted.
Washington Union:	Barbour.
Tarboro' Free Press:	Avowed a determination to be neutral.
Windsor Herald:	Approved of the Baltimore Convention.
Edenton Miscellany:	Accused by D. Green of being too devoted to the Administration party.
Elizabeth City Advocate:	Approved of the B. Convention.
Star:	Difficult to determine.
Halifax Advocate:	Barbour.
Warrenton Reporter:	Balt. Convention.
Oxford Examiner:	Pledged to support Van Buren if he agrees to an adjustment of the Tariff.
Hillsboro' Recorder:	Uncertain, we believe Sergeant.
Salisbury Carolinian:	Barbour.
Journal:	Sergeant.
Greensboro' Patriot:	do.
Milton Spectator:	Baltimore Convention.
Salem Reporter:	Neutral.
Charlotte Journal:	Barbour.
Rutherfordton Spectator:	Baltimore Convention.

From the above list which we believe is pretty accurate, we have nine papers instead of five, including the Miscellany printed at Edenton, which from some cause or other we have not had the pleasure of reading since its enlargement and consequently will not vouch for its politics but if Gen. Green may be considered orthodox we shall claim him. One pledged to support Mr. Van Buren if he should declare himself favourable to a compromise of the Tariff. Four who advocate the pretensions of Jno. Sergeant; two unknown, one neutralised, and two uncommitted; leaving only six that are expressly for Barbour, and one of these is avowedly a supporter of Mr. Calhoun and Nullification. Yet the Star claims the four Clay papers and five neutral, uncommitted and unknown in order to swell his opposition to Mr. V. Buren. Faith he is welcome to his allies, and we have no doubt the six would go with the four for Clay against Jackson, if they could not otherwise defeat the election of Martin Van Buren. We advise our friends of the Star before they again enter into a newspaper calculation in order to ascertain public sentiment, to be a little more accurate in their arithmetic as well as in their reading.

**BARBOUR CONVENTION.**

This Convention convened on Monday last at our city and adjourned, subject to be called at any time by the President. Resolutions were passed nominating Andrew Jackson for President and Philip P. Barbour for Vice President. There were eighteen Counties represented out of 68. We have not time to state the views of this meeting as developed by their proceedings. When promulgated, we venture to say they will startle the people of North Carolina.

The Counties represented in the Barbour Convention were principally from the Edenton and Halifax congressional districts. The Craven, Cumberland and Wilmington districts had each but one County represented. There was not a single County represented West of Raleigh excepting Orange, and if we are not wrongly informed the delegates from that county were divided in opinion with regard to the propriety of nominating Philip P. Barbour for the Vice Presidency.

We recognise in this assembly the former friends of Mr. Adams, Mr. Clay and Calhoun all in happy communion. This is no unqualified assertion. It is a fact undeniable and notorious that some of the delegates to this Convention were in former times supporters of Mr. Adams against Gen. Jackson. They may have been regenerated, and are now, for what we know, the genuine friends of the administration, but there is something so apparently analogous in the spirit by which they are now actuated and that which prompted their former opposition to Gen. Jackson, that we are more than inclined to doubt the sincerity of their professions of regard for the President.

We only ask the people to look upon this Convention and analyse it. Take them one by one, commencing with the President—scrutinise their past political course—compare it with their present. Inquire into the motives which prompt them to oppose Mr. V. Buren.... reflect where this Barbour mania first received its impetus, and the section where it has most prevailed, and then ask themselves if any good can come out of a convention composed of such men, and originating from such a source.... We ask of them to look upon the convention impartially and enquire of themselves how many they there find of the supporters of Gen. Jackson (not such as support him a choice of evil, or from necessity,) but honestly and from a sincere attachment to the President. We think we may safely answer not one third of the whole number. Are Jackson men to be duped in this way? Will they suffer themselves to be caught in such a snare? The drapery which these men have thrown around their proceedings to deceive the people is too flimsy not to be seen thro' by the vigilant eye of republicanism.... The people are credulous, and are ever

subject to be affected by a popular breeze; but a little sober reflection will soon dispel the mists of credulity.... We have not time or room for any further remarks upon this subject at present, one thing however we will say.... that at this convention the doctrine of Nullification, was discussed rather more freely than we anticipated, tho' we were well aware that the spirit predominated.

**CAUCUS AND PUBLIC MEETING.**

If some half dozen village politicians of every denomination privately concoct a preamble and resolutions, meet in some public place, get together some half dozen more citizens, appoint a chairman and secretary—read and adopt in *nem con*, what has before been prepared—this according to the sage Editors of the Star is a Public meeting. But if some fifty or a hundred members of Congress or of the State Legislature, meet in open day—recommend to their constituents a candidate for office, this in their estimation is a Caucus.—Ib.

The West will present at the election in November next a bold front for the Administration; their watchword will be "united we stand, divided we fall." We assert, and a few months will prove the truth of the assertion, that Mr. Van Buren will succeed in North Carolina and Virginia by an overwhelming majority, the Raleigh and Charlottesville Conventions to the contrary notwithstanding.—Milton Spectator.

**VOICE OF GEORGIA.**

*From the Georgia Journal.*

**VICE PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION.**  
History will probably say it was fortunate that the coalition, in the rejection of Mr. Van Buren, shewed their flag and sounded the onset as early as they did. The act was so flagrant in its character, and so outrageous in degree, that it instantly awakened the friends of the President. The democracy of the nation defrauded of their wish in the important office of minister to England, seemed roused with one accord to avenge the insult offered to their President, to repair in some measure the injury inflicted on themselves, and to vindicate the sanctity of their violated rights. The obvious mean of accomplishing all these in one act, was to place Mr. V. B. in the chair of the Vice Presidency. This great purpose of retribution and of public service, seemed to spring up in every quarter of the country spontaneously and at once. It terrified the opposition, who naturally endeavored to supply by artifice their want of force. Every art was therefore used to get up as many republican candidates as possible, so as to distract and divide and fritter down that phalanx of opinion that they could not directly confront; and by carrying this election into the Senate, again defraud the choice of the people. But this would not do. The republican party instantly saw the necessity of union. It was proposed to convoke a general convention to unite on some one man; and the people immediately sanctioned it.

We believe this State is behind none of her sisters, in the readiness and cordiality of her assent to this necessary measure. We know of none more hearty in the cause of President Jackson's re-election than are the people of Georgia. It is one of those points among several others, on which the several parties agree. They saw that for the great republican interest of this Union not to act, was to be divided; and that division was defeat, on a question rendered great beyond even its intrinsic importance, in being the point selected by the opposition for their main attack. The people of Georgia therefore sent delegates to the Baltimore Convention, and did so with a striking unanimity.

We believe that almost every county in the State concurred in the measure, where there was a court held, or where any other public meeting of the citizens afforded a convenient opportunity of expressing their sentiments, after this matter was presented publicly for their consideration; and not one voice that we know of was raised in opposition. The Convention met. It was composed of more than 400 delegates, by our recollection, not having the printed statement now before us, and a purer congregation of exalted talent, and tried consistent virtue, bearing with them individually a greater amount of public confidence, from every quarter of the Union, has seldom, if ever, assembled within its limits. They agreed that each State, whatever might be the number of its delegates, should have just the number of votes allowed to her by the constitution in the electoral college; and that if any one of the candidates should receive two-thirds of the votes thus regulated, they would all concur in nominating him to their political friends as a suitable candidate for the Vice Presidency. Mr. Van Buren received on the first ballot 20 votes more than two thirds of the whole. This was decisive. The delegates present from every State instantly relinquished those candidates they would respectively have preferred. Those from Pennsylvania gave up Wilkins, and in doing so, again postponed her claims, already so long deferred. Kentucky gave up Johnson, her veteran soldier and senator. The hundred delegates from Virginia, gave up her talented, orthodox favorite, Barbour, and she herself laid the first stone to the structure of Republican Union by moving, for Archer from Virginia moved, that all concur in the nomination of Martin Van Buren, and recommend him to their fellow-citizens. The motion was carried unanimously.

Now the question is, will the republican party respect and act upon the nomination, and carry on the good work so auspiciously commenced; or will they by abandoning themselves to a senseless discord, inflict on their own body that division and defeat which their enemies could never accomplish? This nomination, sanctioned as it is by the wisdom of those eminent men who have set their seals to it; and sanctified as it is by the sacrifices that have been made for it, is after all but a proposition. It is a proposal addressed to the good sense and patriotism of the American people. They certainly have the right to disregard it if they choose; and so has every house-keeper the right to keep his doors open all night; and every farmer to throw down the fences around his corn, and every architect to pull down with his left hand what he has built up with his right; but will they do so? We trust not.

The efforts of the triumvirate will of course not be wanting to sow discord among us. Webster at the North, Clay in the West, Calhoun in the South, all have admirers, and may have friends within our camp, many of whom will vote decidedly for Jackson; but whose personal predilections throw them open to every sinister suggestion and local prejudice that the tempter may whisper in their ear to beguile them from their better interests. We must expect to see Mr. Van Buren traduced by every possible imputation that can persuade the people that he is not precisely the man that would have suited us best. Admit it to be so. Shall we reject all arrangement that may not suit us in every minor part? We would act on the sure good old principle of compromise between conflicting partialities, and those who advise otherwise, though desirous as some of them doubtless are, of Jackson's election, are giving precisely the advice that Webster, Clay and Calhoun would give, and would strenuously urge, if they were assembled in council. Something surely is due in justice to Mr. V. B., and more especially to the nation's rights, and to those of the President, who have been injured or insulted by the rejection. Something is due in policy to the feelings of New York, with her 42 votes, and to our friends in Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont. We must keep this election out of the Senate. We have had enough of their handy-work.—And to do this, we go for JACKSON and VAN BUREN—the Jackson ticket—the whole ticket, and nothing but the ticket.

*From the Macon Advertiser.*  
**JACKSON AND VAN BUREN.**  
This is the ticket we go for, heart and hand, (which we say in the words of the Boston Statesman)—it has been nominated by the Democracy of the country, and will be supported by all who consider the ascendancy of the party, and the triumph of Democratic Republican principles of more importance than the gratification of private pique, personal ambition, or local prejudice. There are many other worthy men in the democratic ranks who would do honor to any station, however exalted, we are proud to declare—yet all at one time cannot receive that manifestation of public confidence and gratitude, which is their acknowledged due; the patient, however, will lose nothing; their fidelity and magnanimity will not be forgotten.

But now is the time to prepare for action; the foe is busy around us; every mode of attack will be resorted to, to defeat the will of the people; calumnies of the blackest hue will be discovered already in embryo, which are to be arrayed with all the boldness and circumstantial formality of truth; misrepresentations of private conversations are to be given, and we fear that even some of those whose profession would point them out as the promulgators of truth, may be induced to add falsehood to treachery, for the purpose of injuring the National Administration. Yet, blessed be the founders of this republic, the intelligence of the people, united with that vigilance upon the exercise of which, heaven has vouchsafed Liberty to man, will save us from the snares of those wicked and unprincipled politicians, who would rather see their country suffering under any curse, than be deprived of political power. Millions have been gained, and millions saved; public duties correctly performed; justice promptly and impartially administered; the nation's debt paid; the rights of the citizen at home and abroad, amply protected, and the country rendered prosperous beyond a parallel, by the present National Administration; yet is this Administration denounced as unworthy of support and confidence by ambitious politicians—by Henry Clay, and his old and new adherents, but by those only; while the mass of our population, the honest yeomanry of the land, award to it their warmest approbation, and will yield to it their firmest support. Under such circumstances, we have nothing to do but to maintain a steady and consistent course, to insure a triumph at the approaching contest, which will secure the ascendancy of democratic principles in our national councils for at least a quarter of a century.

**EXECUTIVE NEGLECT.**—In the debate in the Senate on the bill from the House authorizing the enlistment of a volunteer corps of mounted men, Mr. Clay, in a tone of censure and taunt, remarked, "that it was an extraordinary circumstance, there had been no movement on the part of the Executive."

The remark betrayed great ignorance, not only of the doings of the Executive, but of the Senate itself. At an early period in the session, the Secretary of War urged the passage of Col. Benton's bill for mounting a part of the regular troops; and, in support of the measure, communicated all the information which had then been received, of the probability that hostilities would be commenced in the spring by the Indians. The Senate, in consequence of these representations, passed that bill. It was sent to the House, twice read, and referred to a committee, where it has been stopped, thro' the agency, as we understand, of Gen. Vance. Did Mr. Clay know this?

Before any movement was made by the Indians, orders were given to Gen. Atkinson, by the Department, and since to General Brady, at Detroit, by General Gaines, which ensured the employment of eight companies of regular troops, on this service, if circumstances rendered it necessary. On being informed of the call upon the militia of Illinois and Michigan, to aid the army, the Secretary of War communicated the fact to Congress, and asked for an appropriation to cover the expenses thereby incurred. This appropriation was made with great unanimity by both Houses. Did Mr. Clay know this?

The bills, submitted the last week to the Senate and the House, were prepared we will not say, at the instance, but with the knowledge and decided approval of the Secretary of War. No communications have been received from Gen. Atkinson of a date later than the 10th ult. He was then within four miles of the 1500 mounted militia of Illinois. Gen. Brady, with four companies was at Fort Winnebago. No intimation has at any time been given by the former, that the force under his command was inadequate to the purposes of the war. And the measures taken, and proposed, as above cited, were thought sufficient to meet every emergency.—Globe.

**THE TARIFF.**—Mr. Bell, of Tennessee, closed on Saturday an admirable speech, on the all-absorbing topic which has, for the last week or two, engaged the attention of the House of Representatives. All his views were enlarged and statesman-like. They were not born in the factory of competing house—nor engendered in the brain of the visionary and theoretical political economist. In the spirit of enlightened and expanded patriotism, he embraced the whole Union, in the application of his principles, and made his system of policy like that of the political institutions of the country—a surrender of partial, local, and temporary interests, to secure general and permanent good. We were peculiarly struck with the illustration with which Mr. Bell concluded his views, contrasting the prosperity, the boast of Great Britain, with that which, as a statesman, he would invoke for his own country.

Highly as Mr. Bell's speech was distinguished for the eloquence and judgment which pervaded it, the temper by which it was characterized, was still more adapted to give it effect. We believe no man listened to it, whose heart did not assure him, that it was uttered in the feeling which gave birth to our circle of Republicans, and which alone can preserve them in the embrace of affection.—Globe.

**PLAIN TRUTHS FOR THE PEOPLE.**

1. The taxes, now levied on the people of the United States, exceed, by about \$18,000,000, the necessary expenditures of the government.
  2. These taxes are chiefly exacted upon the articles most necessary to the comfort and health of the poor, (such as cheap woollens, coal, iron, sugar, &c.) while the luxuries of the rich, (such as wines, spices, silks, &c.) are almost exempted from taxation.
  3. The proposed removal of all duties on articles not produced or manufactured in this country, without any reduction on other articles, will still leave an accruing surplus revenue of about \$10,000,000, and will cause that revenue to be wholly collected by taxes on the necessities and comforts of the poor.
  4. The effect of the present, and of the proposed American System of everlasting taxation, therefore is, and will be,—that every industrious mechanic does pay, and is to be doomed to pay, from his hard earned wages, into an overflowing treasury, an annual assessment on his clothing, food, and tools, nearly, if not fully equal to the whole amount paid by the wealthiest of his fellow citizens.
- Can these plain truths be disproved or even denied? And are the freemen of America to be long thus humbugged?

**NEWBERN PRICES CURRENT**

CORRECTED EVERY TUESDAY.

BEE SWAX, lb.	1	7	18
BUTTER, do.	2	0	25
CANDLES, do.	1	2	18
COFFEE, do.	13	1	14
CORN, bbl. quantity,	2	25	60
CORN MEAL, bushel,			16
CORDAGE, cwt.	14		8
COTTON, do.	8		18
COTTON BAGGING, Hemp, yd.	14		15
FLAX, do.	8		9
FLAX, Rochester, bbl.	7	00	7 50
Baltimore, do.	6	50	7
North Carolina, do.	5	50	6
IRON, Bar, American, lb.	5		6
Russia & Swedes, do.	5		6
LARD, lb.	8		9
LEATHER, Sole, lb.	20		25
Dressed, Neats do.	1	50	30
Calf Skins, dozen,	18	00	30
LUMBER, Flooring, 1 1/2 inch, M.	12		14
Inch boards, do.	8		0
Scantling, do.	8		29
Square Timber, do.	17		0
Shingles, Cypress, do.	1	25	1
Staves, w. o. hhd. do.	15		25
Do. RED OAK, do. do.	8		10
Do. w. bbl. do.	8		10
Heading, hhd. do.	18		10
Do. bbl. do.	8		10
MOLASSES, gallon,	30		
NAILS, Cut, all sizes above 4d. lb.	8		9
4d. and 3d. do.	9		
wrought, do.	95		1
NAVAL STORES, Tar, bbl.	90		
Turpentine, do.	1	40	1 45
Pitch, do.	1		1 55
Rosin, do.	1	50	
Spirits Turpentine, gall.	30		
Varnish, do.	25		
OIL, Sperm, do.	90		
Whale & Porpoise, do.	35		40
Linseed, do.	1	00	1 20
PAINTS, Red Lead, lb.	15		15
White Lead, ground in oil, cwt.	15		18
PROVISIONS, Bacon, lb.	8		8
Hams, do.	8		9
Beef, do.	8		9
Pork, mess, do.	12		
Do. prime, do.	10		
Do. cargo, do.	10		
SALT, T. Island, bushel, quantity,	40		
Beaufort, do. (none.)	40		
Liverpool, fine, do.	7	50	8
SHOT, cwt.	7	50	8
SPIRITS, Brandy, French, gall.	1	75	
Apple Brandy, do.	45		50
Peach do.	40		
Rum, Jamaica, do.	1	20	
Do. Windward Island, do.	90		
Do. New England, do.	3		36
Gin, Holland, do.	1	25	
Do. American, do.	45		50
Whiskey, do.	35		60
German, do.	15		18
English, blistered, do.	12		18
Loaf, do.	14		15
Lump, do.	7		9
Brown, do.	2		
TEA, Imperial, do.	1	50	1 80
Gunpowder, do.	1	30	1 50
Hyson, do.	80		1
Black, do.	8		
TALLOW, do.	1	60	3 509
WINE, Madeira, do.	1	60	
Teneriffe, do.	1	50	

**RAISINS, SEGARS, &c.**

12 half boxes box Raisins, Spanish Segars of best quality, in half and quarter boxes, Loaf Sugar of superior quality, 1 hhd. superior Old Antigua Rum, Received this day, per schooner Perseverance, and for sale by JOSEPH M. GRANADE, & Co. Dunn's Corner.

10 bags prime green COFFEE, 10 barrels Poland STARCH, 1 quarter cask L. P. Tenerife WINE, 1 barrel winter Sperm OIL, 1 do. Lampblack, 50 sets Wagon and Cart Boxes, 20 kegs cut NAILS, assorted from 11 to 20d 30 bars 1 inch English Tread IRON, Received from New York per schooners Pedee and Rebecca and for sale by JOS. M. GRANADE, & Co. Newbern, June 28, 1832.

**PROPOSALS.**

WILL BE RECEIVED, until the 16th of July next, for building

A fire-proof Court House, in the town of Tarborough, of the following dimensions: the House to be 40 by 56 feet square, two stories high, the lower story to be 12 and the upper story 13 feet from floor to the ceiling. The lower story will contain four rooms, with a passage 40 by 20 feet; and the upper story three rooms, two of which will be for Jury rooms, and the other for a Court room. The House to be covered with zinc, and all the work to be done neat, in a workman like manner, and finished complete. The Materials to be of the best quality. The Commissioners being authorised to contract for the building, "either publicly or privately as they may think best, and to make such alterations or improvements as may be approved by a majority of them," deem it unnecessary to enter into further particulars in regard to the finish and plan of the building. The Commissioners are "further empowered to advance, from time to time, such sums of money as they may deem necessary to carry on the work"—and the present condition of the finances of the County will enable the Commissioners to make prompt payment according to contract. Bond with approved security will be required from the Contractor.

For the Commissioners,  
LOUIS D. WILSON, Clk'r.  
Tarboro', June 15, 1832.

**PURSUANCE** of an act passed at the present session of Congress for improving Pennsylvania Avenue, and for other purposes, the subscriber will receive proposals until the first day of July next, for executing the works provided for on said Avenue, or any part thereof of not less than one-fourth, viz:—The surface to be regulated by removing the surplus earth—the centre way then to be paved 45 feet in width with hammered stone on the McAdam's plan, the stone to be broken so as to pass thro' a ring of two inches diameter, a layer of three inches, thickness to be spread and well rolled, a second and third layer of the same thickness to be put on, and each well rolled; the sidewalks are to be covered with a coat of best gravel nine inches thick. It is estimated that there will be about 58,635 yards of paving, 53341 of graveling, and 3983 cubic yards of earth to remove. The proposals will state the price per square yard for paving and graveling, and per cubic yard for removing the earth.

The Printers of the laws of the U. States, in the several States are requested to insert this notice 4 times and forward their account for payment.

J. ELGAR,  
Commissioner of Public Buildings,  
Washington City, May 25, 1832.

**Sylvester's,**  
130, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.  
The truly all lucky Sylvester, continues to take the lead in disposing Fortune's Favours to those who resort to him. He has, during the last two months, sold the Capital Prizes of \$30,000; on the 4th April, \$20,000, on the 18th April, \$10,000; on the 9th May, \$20,000, and on Wednesday last, another \$20,000—all of which he also promptly paid—besides many others of \$5000, \$3000, \$1000, \$5000, \$100, &c.

It is not probably generally known, that but a short period has now to elapse before the New York Lotteries will terminate; those, therefore, who are desirous of adventuring, will do well to make early application. Sylvester's REPORTER, Counterfeit Detector, &c. being now the size of the daily papers, is published every Wednesday evening. It contains much interesting reading matter, and is beyond comparison, more correct in its information upon Broken Banks, Counterfeits, price of Stocks, and Lotteries, than any other paper now published.—It is given and sent gratis to all who deal with Sylvester.

The following Lotteries are next to be drawn in New York—viz:  
July 5, Class 22—Capitals  
**\$12,500, \$3000, &c.**  
Tickets \$4.

On all packages a liberal discount of 10 per cent will be given.  
July 11, Class 23—Capitals  
**4 of \$10,000!**  
Tickets only \$5.

A handsome Scheme, and well worthy the attention of adventurers—  
A Package less the discount will cost \$100 warranted to draw 4250  
\$57.50

All orders sent by mail, receive the most prompt attention when addressed to  
S. J. SYLVESTER,  
130 Broad Way.

The North Carolina Journal, Raleigh Constitutionalist, Union, Washington, Free Press, Tarborough, and Advocate, Elizabeth City, will insert the above, and transmit their accounts to S. J. Sylvester.

**PORK AND LARD.**

60 Barrels mess and prime Pork, 5 barrels Superior Leaf Lard. For sale by

W. H. BRIGGS.  
All persons indebted to him by note, or book account, are hereby requested to call and settle the same without delay.

**NEW GOODS.**  
2 pieces sup. black Crape Camblet, an elegant article for gentlemen's Summer wear, 1 box superior "Thoncking" Black Tea. Received this day per schooner Pedee, and for sale by JOSEPH M. GRANADE, & Co; Newbern, May 24, 1832.