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LIBERTY...THE CONSTITUTION...UNION.

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JACKSON AND VAN BUREN MEETINGS.

Franklin, Macon, July 23rd, 1832.

A numerous meeting of the citizens of Macon County, was held at the Court House in Franklin, on the 21st inst., in pursuance to public notice, given by Col. E. S. Erwin, (by request) at a regimental review; for the purpose of taking into consideration, the invitation from the citizens of Buncombe, to the adjacent counties, composing the Congressional District, to meet their delegates in Asheville, on the subject of the Presidential and Vice Presidential election, as also the rail road Convention. Col. Tatham was called to the chair, and James Robinson to act as Secretary. On motion of Col. Samuel C. Love, M. Francis was appointed to explain the object of the meeting—after which, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, There are many persons in this County friendly to the re-election of Andrew Jackson, who are not disposed to support P. P. Barbour for Vice President, and others approving of the nomination of Henry Clay for President, who are at the same time unfriendly to the election of John Sergeant, for Vice President, therefore,

Resolved, That the sense of this meeting be ascertained by ballot, for President and Vice President. The following is the result:

For President,	JACKSON	116.
	CLAY	3.
Vice President,	VAN BUREN	79
	BARBOUR	22

Resolved, That as we fully approve of the nomination by the Baltimore Convention, of Andrew Jackson for President, and Martin Van Buren for Vice President, we invite the different Counties in this Electoral District, to send Delegates to meet the Delegates from this County, in Asheville, on the 18th day of August, for the purpose of selecting an Elector, for the Jackson and Van Buren ticket.

Resolved, That Col. Samuel C. Love, Capt. Nimrod S. Jarrett and James W. Cuyin Esqr., be appointed Delegates for this County, and Col. Samuel C. Love, James Robinson and M. Francis, a committee of correspondence, for the purpose of effecting the object of this meeting, as regards the electoral ticket.

Resolved, That the Rev. Humphrey Poscy, Col. John Tatham, John Dobson, Esq. Gen. Thomas Love and Jesse R. Siler, Esq., be appointed delegates for the county of Macon, to confer with the delegates from the Knoxville and Central Rail Road Company in Asheville, on the first Monday in September next.

JOHN TETHAM, Chairman.
JAMES ROBINSON, Secretary.

Note.—At the request of Lieutenant Colonel Truitt, after the regimental review at Franklin, on the 20th inst. before dismissal, Major Redman and Col. S. E. Love directed such of those in line, as were friendly to the re-election of General Jackson, to march 4 paces in front, when the regiment (nearly 600) marched forward, with the exception of four individuals.

A Meeting of the Democratic Republicans of the County of Robeson, friendly to the re-election of ANDREW JACKSON Vice President, and MARTIN VAN BUREN as Vice President, was held at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 2d day of August 1832; John W. Powell, Esq. was appointed President, and Thomas A. Norment, Esq. Secretary.

A Committee consisting of Malcom Patterson, John Brown, James Storm, R. W. Fuller, and Joseph Regan, Esqrs. was appointed to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, who having retired for a short time, reported the following Address and Resolutions, which were severally read and adopted:

ADDRESS.

The time is rapidly approaching when the American people will be called on to choose for themselves a President for the next four years. There are two candidates before you, Andrew Jackson and Henry Clay; and fellow citizens, can you hesitate for a moment which of these two men you will choose? We think not. If Henry Clay ever had any claims on the republican party of this country, we think his conduct of late has cancelled those claims; while an avowed candidate for the Presidency, he forced himself into the Senate of the United States, and after getting there what has been his conduct, we say disgraceful in the extreme—he has been the most violent man in the Senate; yes Henry Clay and his partisans have made it their whole study to abuse Gen. Jackson and embarrass his administration. He voted against the nomination of Martin Van Buren as Minister to England, and for what? Because, Jackson and Van Buren succeeded in recovering the West India Trade, worth to us millions of dollars, and which was lost through the neglect of Adams and Clay. Henry Clay knew that the recovery of that trade had cast a shade upon his character; and he thus sought to stigmatize the man who had been instrumental in regaining it. He has made unwarrantable attacks on Albert Gallatin, Gen. Smith, Benton and others, he has been so violent that the President of the Senate has been compelled repeatedly to call him to order. He has opposed with all his might a reduction of the price of the public lands, which would have been of incalculable value to the farming interests of this country. But it is needless to dwell longer on Henry Clay's faults, they are too great and too numerous to attempt a detail of them.

And now fellow citizens, what are the claims of ANDREW JACKSON, to the confidence of the American people? We find him while a

mere boy, only 14 years old, struggling against British tyranny and oppression; yes, although a youth of tender age, he is found fighting for independence by the side of his gallant countrymen. That war is over—that war gave us our independence; and Andrew Jackson is now an eminent lawyer. Again in 1812 our country is involved in war with Great Britain, and again Andrew Jackson is found struggling with the same foe that he had fought when a boy. Our country places him at the head of her armies, it was a great and important trust confided to him; he had to fight the very soldiers that a short time before had defeated Napoleon Bonaparte and his armies, they were flushed and elated with recent victories, they landed at New Orleans, prepared to deprive us of our liberties—to shed the blood of our citizens—to destroy our property, and to insult our delicate and unoffending females; yes, their watch word was *beauty and booty*; but in the hour of danger our country had a friend, that friend was Andrew Jackson, he met them, and conquered them, he preserved our liberties, he saved the blood of our citizens, he saved the chaste and delicate female from the ruthless hand of a ferocious soldiery. He then returns to the fireside of his peaceful home, but he is not allowed to remain there long, before he is called to fill civil appointments, such as Governor, Senator in Congress, and lastly a grateful people elected him to the Presidency of the U. S. He has been President a little more than three years; in that short time he has formed advantageous treaties with England, Turkey, Denmark, Mexico, & Colombia. The colonial treaty with Great Britain has met with great and preserving opposition from his enemies, who maintain, that an indirect trade is more profitable than a direct one. But fellow citizens you have wisdom enough to know that it is better for you to take your produce along the direct road to Fayetteville than to take it thereby way of Elizabeth. He has recovered millions of dollars from the Government of France, which has been due our citizens for a great many years and which no other President could succeed in accomplishing. He has nearly paid off the public debt, which when he came into power amounted to nearly sixty millions of dollars. But our limits will not permit us to proceed further, therefore

Resolved, That the interest of our country requires the re-election of Andrew Jackson as President, and Martin Van Buren as Vice President.

Resolved, That we view with contempt, the base slanders and infamous falsehoods put in circulation by the enemies of Jackson and Van Buren.

Resolved, That we approve the President's veto of the bill for rechartering the Bank monopoly.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to use all honorable means to promote the re-election of Andrew Jackson to the Presidency, and Martin V. Buren to the Vice Presidency.

Resolved, That a Committee of vigilance and correspondence be appointed, consisting of, M. Patterson, John Brown, James Storm, Joseph Regan, R. W. Fuller, O. K. Tuton, Gilbert Gilchrist and Angus Lovc.

On motion of J. Regan, Esq. the meeting adjourned. J. W. POWELL, President.

THOMAS A. NORMENT, Secretary.
150 persons were present although the weather was very unfavorable, two-thirds of the county are in favor of the present administration, and the vote of the ensuing election will prove it.

FROM THE TARBOROUGH FREE PRESS

At a meeting held in Tarborough, on Thursday, August 9th, for the purpose of selecting delegates to co-operate with those chosen in other counties in the district, to meet at Washington on the 23d inst. to designate a suitable person as elector on the Jackson and Van Buren ticket—Dr. Pheasant S. Sugg was called to the chair, and John W. Potts, appointed secretary.

The following resolutions, introduced by Gen. Wilson, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we have increased confidence in the patriotism, firmness and integrity of Gen. ANDREW JACKSON, and that we will use all honorable means to secure his re-election to the distinguished office he now fills, with credit to himself, and usefulness to his country.

Resolved, That we have the utmost confidence in the democratic republican principles, and distinguished abilities of MARTIN VAN BUREN, of New York, and will cordially co-operate with the friends of the Administration, in North Carolina in electing him to the Vice Presidency of the United States.

Resolved, That — be appointed delegates to represent the county of Edgecomb in the meeting of delegates to be held in Washington on the 23d inst. for the purpose of selecting an elector, to be placed on the Jackson and Van Buren ticket, for this district.

Resolved, That the chairman of this meeting inform the delegates of their appointment, and in case they cannot attend that he be authorized to designate some other persons in their stead.

On motion, it was resolved that the blank in the third resolution be filled with the names of John W. Potts, James George, and Josiah R. Horn.

On motion, it was resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and be published in the Tarborough Free Press and Washington Union.

P. S. SUGG, Chairman.
Jno. W. Potts, Sec'y.

From the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian.

THE ORANGE GATHERING.

After all the notes of preparation, duly sounded, forth comes the Orange call. Yesterday, Messrs. M'Henry and Haly, in their card, informed us that the list of names comprised about 2,000, and was hourly increasing. Accordingly, we find that it has increased to 1,600, according to the list published by Mr. Chandler; or 1,700, as published by Mr. Mor-

ris;—we like to be particular. It is still, however, with those Editors, 2,000. So let it be: it is quite unimportant whether it be 2,000 or 10,000 men of straw. We have looked over the lists, at the invitation of our honored contemporary, to discover some old political acquaintance, if possible. Most happy are we to say, that with less than a dozen exceptions, there is not a man with whom we have heretofore acted. We take it upon our reputation to say, that there are not 100 of the 1,700, whose names are given as the friends of General Jackson in 1828, who were in the country at that period. We aver most seriously, that we do not believe there are 50 persons of the list, at this moment, entitled to a vote: this is spoken advisedly. We have been too well accustomed to the honest and well remembered names of our naturalized fellow citizens, not to recognize them at once; and we fearlessly pronounce the present, one of the most impudent frauds and impositions upon the credulity of the public, that has ever been attempted. Look for yourselves, reader—run your eyes down the columns: whom do you find? Alexander Cook, James M'Henry, James Gowan—well, who else?

FRAUDS OF THE BANK PARTY.

The United States Gazette and the Pennsylvania Inquirer pretend to give the names of 2,000 Irishmen, arrayed as deserters from the cause of the country and the President, and now enlisted under the banners of the Bank. It appears, 1st, that the statement is false, as it regards the number of the names given; 2dly, it is false, that they ever voted for the President. The list having been examined, it is pronounced by the Pennsylvaniaian that "not more than 100 of 1,700," were in the country at the last presidential election; and it is believed, that not fifty of the whole list are entitled to a vote; 3dly, a fraud is committed in making James Hogan one of the authors of the call for the meeting of Irishmen. He thus, in a publication under his own signature, brands the act of forgery upon the Bank party, who employed his name without his consent, to delude his countrymen. We give several other letters, fastening the crime upon the Opposition most conclusively.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA AMERICAN SENTINEL TO THE EDITOR OF THE SENTINEL:

Gentlemen: Permit me to assure the public, through your columns, that I never affixed my signature to the call for a meeting of Irishmen opposed to General Jackson.

JAMES HOGAN,
No. 138, South Fourth Street.
From the same.

We are requested by Dr. C. C. Conwell to state that the publication of his name appended to the call for the Irish Anti-Jackson meeting was unauthorized, the purposes of that meeting being contrary to his sentiment.

From the same.

Thomas Dougherty has directed us to state, that he never authorized his name to be placed on the list for the Irish Anti-Jackson Meeting, and that he does not approve of the meeting.

From the same.

PHILADELPHIA, August 3d, 1832.

Gentlemen: Among the long list of heterogeneous names published in the Inquirer of yesterday, calling a town meeting for Monday next of "Anti-Jackson Irishmen," I perceive that of Patrick Keogh, and not knowing another person of that name in this city or districts, I have come to the conclusion that some person has, without my authority, taken the unwarrantable liberty of using my name on this occasion, for the purpose of forwarding, in some degree, those ignominious proceedings. Therefore I disavow all connexion with them. Whenever I dabble in American politics, which is but seldom, I assume the appropriate and honorable appellation of "Naturalized American Citizen," and whenever I take a part in those affairs that have the civil and religious freedom of Ireland in view, I come forward in my own proper person, as a true native Irishman, and as such, and with the assistance of many a noble hearted native American Citizen, and a few of the gentlemen signers, have been, in my opinion, one of the primary causes of obtaining from the fangs of English tyranny, the late partial amelioration of those worse than Draco laws, which have impoverished my native country, ever since the days of the immortal hero of Glencoe; and perhaps at the time we were so engaged some of our unnaturalized and renegade "Irish citizens," were distraining the pigs belonging to their poor neighbors for the tit of some uncharitable saint.

This Bank bubble puts me in mind of the charges brought by that notorious high English Tory, Sir Robert Peale, against Earl Grey, in the debates in the House of Commons, on the Address to the King, on the 6th of December last. He accuses Ministers of the horrible crime of neglecting to renew the Charters of the Bank of England and the East India Company, (which, by the by, has a few years to run, like our own Bank,) and idling away their time with "long discussions of whether the Cholera was indigenous or not, and launch into medical disquisitions respecting it, whilst two such subjects were totally neglected." These were real high tory principles; he was in more trouble about these aristocratical institutions, than about the misery and calamity of his sick and poor countrymen. I hope when the requisitionists read this, it will cure some of them of their Irish nonsense and folly.

By giving this an insertion in your paper, you will oblige your humble servant,
PATRICK KEOGH,
Vine and Third streets.

From the same.

Having observed my name signed at a call of Irishmen, to oppose the re-election of General Jackson, I hereby publicly declare that it has been placed there without my knowledge and against my consent, and that I remain as I

always have been, a democrat, and a uniform supporter of the Hero of New Orleans, and these I will venture to say are the political preferences of a vast majority of my Irish brethren.
ARTHUR TOOLE.

From the same.

GENTLEMEN: Having seen my name attached to a call for a meeting in the United States Gazette, to be held on Monday the 6th instant, at the State House Yard, designated by the name of Irish Anti Jackson Town Meeting, permit me through your columns to inform the public, that I never affixed my name to the call for a meeting of Irishmen, opposed to the present Chief Magistrate, and that should I live and be possessed of strength to go to the poll at the next Presidential Election, I will give my vote for General Andrew Jackson.

JAMES M'CALL,
N. E. Corner of Sixth and Queen streets.

THE VETO IN PENNSYLVANIA.

From the Albany Argus.

We continue our extracts to-day from the democratic journals in this patriotic Commonwealth. Nothing can be more clearly indicative of the strong approval by the democracy of that state, of this great and popular act of the President. We continue these quotations, not, because we wish to fortify a weak point, or to make a show of strength where we are deficient in its elements; but for the purpose of shewing how utterly untrue and fallacious the assertions of the Coalition are in relation to Pennsylvania—how unreal are their hopes, if they have really at any moment entertained a hope, that she would swerve from her faith and principles—and how firm and true she is in her support of Andrew Jackson, and in her approval, distinct and unequivocal, of the "Veto Message."

The Pennsylvania Argus says:

PUBLIC SENTIMENT.—Under this head we have placed a number of opinions, expressed by able democratic editors, on the President's Veto. It will convey to our readers an idea in what light General Jackson's opinions are received by his friends throughout the country. It is with pleasure that we are enabled to state, as far as our own knowledge at present extends, we have not noticed a single instance, among the vast number of periodicals, that have sustained him for the former measures, but what ardently support the present one. The light that has been thrown on this subject through this last message of the President, has caused many who have heretofore remained silent, to take the same independent stand. The manufacturer, the mechanic, and last, though not least, the Farmer, the bone and sinew of Pennsylvania, have been awakened. The plain and simple reasons, contained in this veto, come home to them in all force. It has given them new evidence of the great attachment, he bears toward them. He knows and feels their interest—for he, too, is a farmer. Such a man the democracy of Pennsylvania delight to honor.

The Carlisle Republican contains the following frank admission:

In our last we gave the President's message, returning the Bank bill with his objections, and then stated that we should not attempt to predict, at that time, what effect it might have in Pennsylvania. It has now been before the people, and we rejoice to see that their intelligence and their honesty is universally in support of the Roman firmness of President Jackson. The democratic presses in Pennsylvania, with one exception, (the *craven* Pennsylvania Enquirer,) are out boldly in support of the constitutional opinion of President Jackson, in regard to the re-chartering of the bank. However warm our feelings may have been in favor of the re-chartering of the United States Bank, we cannot but sanction the honest, fearless, upright and (which he considered) constitutional course of the President.

The Washington Examiner says:

THE VETO.—So far as we have heard, the democracy of the country admires the conduct of the President, in his throwing himself in the breach of the constitution made by the United States Bank monopoly, determined on its defence. He will be sustained.

Every man in the United States ought to read this message of General Jackson. He has said every thing that need be said; and we have no doubt that the American people upon whom we have thrown himself in this contest against a most powerful and dangerous monied institution, will sustain him.

The Mifflin Eagle holds the following significant language.

The Veto of President Jackson to the United States Bank bill, is delightful news to the Germans. They now believe General Jackson to be an honest man, and as a good friend to the prosperity of the farmer as Governor Snyder, who vetoed forty banks at one time. Andrew Jackson is the President of the people, and not of banks.

From the Susquehanna Democrat.

We present the Veto Message of President Jackson to our readers this week. It is a document that should claim the attention of every sincere friend of the present administration. Most of the reasoning set forth is cogent and forcible, and will recommend itself as emanating from a clear, head and an honest and sincere heart.

From the Huntington Gazette:

We have at last, a man at the head of the government who has too many hard knocks with the invaders of our country and their savage allies on the frontiers, to put the destiny of our country into the power of any foreign nation, and the result will show that "he will be sustained, Bank or no Bank."

The Bellefonte Democrat says:

PUBLIC OPINION.—We have received a number of letters from different parts of the country, expressing an opinion of the Veto Message of the President. They all speak one language, that of hearty approbation. The manly and independent course of Andrew Jackson, command the respect of all those who differ in opinion with him on the policy of the measure.

From the Venango Democrat:

THE VETO MESSAGE.—Every scheme that a designing, intriguing and persecuting opposition could devise has been resorted to in order to embarrass the administration, but our great and worthy Chief Magistrate has shown by this act, that he stops not to enquire what effect any measure may have upon his election. His only enquiry is whether it is calculated to advance the general interests of the country, or "subversive of the rights of the States, or dangerous to the liberties of the people," and when he has satisfied himself on that enquiry, he fearlessly and boldly expresses his opinion, let who will be made friends or foes. He has thus furnished the most unquestionable manifestation that his moral courage as a statesman in the cabinet is not less than his constitutional bravery as a soldier in the field.

For ourselves, we have always entertained the opinion that a United States Bank was necessary even with some individual disadvantage, in order to have a general circulating medium of uniform and established credit; but the re-chartering of a set of foreign corporations with an exclusive monopoly for a great length of time, involves another and a very different question. We believe that no intelligent and unprejudiced man can rise from the perusal of General Jackson's objections to the bill presented to him, without feeling the unanswerable force of those objections, and without at the same time, appreciating the honest and lofty independence of that spirit from which they emanated. Brokers, stock-jobbers and money speculators will make an awful hue and cry we have no doubt, but their interests are one thing, and the interests of the great mass of the community are another, and generally directly opposite.

The Carlisle Volunteer says:

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—A careful perusal of this message, is recommended to every man who wishes to judge for himself of its merits. As attempts have been made and are now making, to injure the old patriot and hero, in consequence of his refusal to sign the Bank Bill, it is but fair that every citizen should inform himself of the President's reasons for such refusal. Read the message.

The accounts from every section of the State, with regard to the next election, are most cheering. The democratic party are determined to elect the candidates of their choice—Jackson & Wolf, by an overwhelming majority,—all trick, perversion of facts, false statements, &c. made use of by the opposition to the contrary. The people have their eyes open, and will not knowingly run counter to their own true interests.—Penn. Forester,

Public Sentiment in Pennsylvania was never more decided upon any question than it now is upon the President's veto. Andrew Jackson, Bank or no Bank, and Andrew Jackson in spite of the Bank, are re-echoed from one end of the State to the other. The people are, they always have been, unanimous on this subject, and of their presses, but one has ventured openly to set a higher value upon the Bank, than upon Jackson and the Constitution.—The Pennsylvania Inquirer, having the fear of a thirty thousand dollar loan before its eyes, has bounced over into the ranks of the enemy.

Blairsville (Pa.) Record.

We have heard of many changes made by the veto in the neighbouring villages, but they are all in favor of Jackson.

Cambria (Pa.) Democrat

From the Pennsylvaniaian.

There is much truth in the following article. It is from the Wilkesbarre Register, a paper which has been and still is friendly to the Bank, but nevertheless firm in its adherence to Old Hickory.

U. S. Bank.—We trust the real friends of the recharter of the Bank, will not make the matter a party question, and connect it with the desperate chances of Henry Clay. That name would weigh down, amongst the sterling democracy of the country, any measure of much greater and more acknowledged utility, than even the renewal of the Bank charter.

The elements of the Opposition.—Bicknell's Counterfeit Detector says that arrangements are now in progress between the National Republican and Anti-Masonic parties to prevent the election of General Jackson, by the concentration of all the opposition votes in the State upon one of the other candidates. This is indeed the only hope, but it is a forlorn one. We did fear that the Veto would injure General Jackson in this State, but we are now fully satisfied that it will not. The stir which has been made about it, has roused his friends to action, and the number of those who have deserted on account of the Veto, will be more than made up by those whose admiration of his manly independence, and great regard for the rights and happiness of the people, will add to the ranks of his friends.—Bedford Pennsylvania Gazette.

From the Bedford Gazette.

THE VETO.—We have only time to refer our readers to the admirable message of President Jackson, returning to the senate the bill to re-charter the United States Bank. So powerful and audacious has it already become, that it