

maintains its political party, cherishes its political favorites, bribes and corrupts the public press, and unfeelingly crushes all within its reach, who may be so honest and fearless as to express any disapprobation of its course and character. But its days are numbered. It has received its death blow from the Patriot Jackson, the man of the people.

The Republican Compiler says:

VETO MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.—On this document we have neither time nor room to comment, at present; nor, indeed, is it necessary—the message speaks for itself. We feel disposed, however, in the language of a toast given at Philadelphia, to assist in sustaining “the President of the United States—Bank or no Bank.”

From the Cambria Democrat.

Attempts are made to produce the impression that great embarrassment and distress will result from the rejection of the bill for re-chartering the Bank. Do the stockholders wish the people to believe that the salvation of this great republic depends upon the President and Directors of our country? If the liberty and prosperity of our country had no better guaranty, we would be in an enviable situation, truly! The Democracy of the Union are not to be wheedled or frightened into the support of their old enemies.

The Erie Observer says:

THE BANK VETO.—As we predicted in our last, the President has returned to the Senate, where it originated, the bank bill, with his objections. These we give to our readers entire; and ask for them a candid, attentive and impartial perusal. The reasoning of the President upon the subject is strong, close, and we think conclusive. In the adoption of this course we have increased evidence of the firmness in principle, and devotedness in feeling of the President for his country's welfare.

The Lancaster Journal states,

That among those who a few days ago “signed their recantation of Jacksonism, we have the pleasure of stating, that all but a few of those who are not under the influence of the monopolizing interests, have come back; they acknowledge that they signed previous to reading the veto message, and that since they have done so, they consider the reasons for rejecting the bill as irrefutable.”

A large meeting of the Democratic citizens of Butler County was held on the 18th ult. The following among other resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the firm, decided and unwavering course pursued by General Andrew Jackson, since his elevation to the Presidential Chair has met with our most cordial approbation and we pledge ourselves to support his re-election.

Resolved, That the independence, decision and foresight displayed by President Jackson, in placing his Veto on the bill re-chartering the United States Bank, are such as will meet the approbation of every friend of equal justice and constitutional rights.

THE BANK FRAUD—AGAIN.

The patriotic Irishmen, who have already spontaneously come forward to disclaim any participation in the meeting got up by the Bank party, amounts to upwards of **THREE HUNDRED.** We hear of many more, who indignantly deny they ever signed the call. Not one Irishman—not one, have we heard of, that will acknowledge himself a party. In fine, the thing is a palpable, a gross and audacious **FORGERY** and **FRAUD**, and its authors deserve condign punishment.

There are not 200 naturalised Irish citizens, within the city and county of Philadelphia, who will not vote for Andrew Jackson at the next election.—*Phila. Sentinel.*

Perseverance.—The Clay men are a most persevering set of fellows, in fabricating and persisting in representations, in order to deceive the publick, of which they do not themselves believe a single word. They are constantly engaged in inventing new contrivances to injure the administration, and to represent their prospect of success in the attempt; they are making to break it down, as bright and cheering; and notwithstanding their statements are a thousand times refuted, they cling to them with the desperation of drowning men. They have pretended to be very confident that the vote of New York will not be given to Andrew Jackson at the next election, and that the loss of it will prevent his success. We have been authorized to offer a bet of \$100 that Jackson will receive the vote of New York and \$100 that he will receive votes enough to elect him without it; and considering the apparent confidence with which the matter was spoken of by them, it might have been supposed by calculating minds that the offer would have been seized upon with avidity. Yet, although a number of days have passed since the affair was published, we have heard of no one who is willing to take up the bet; and they still persist in endeavouring to produce the impression that they believe their representations to be true. It is not because they are principled against betting that they decline the offer, for they are very willing to stake their money in that way when they have any hopes of winning; but it is because they would rather part with their character for veracity than with their money.

The Bank.—The opponents of the administration are highly elated at the expressions of disapprobation made by certain interested individuals in relation to the President's veto upon the bank bill. The Chronicle of yesterday refers to the comments of the Philadelphia Inquirer upon the subject, which contain the following expression:

“The result of our reflections upon this measure is, that it at once puts the question to the people—“which do you prefer, Jackson or the bank?” To suppose that such an act would be without any political influence in this State, would be to suppose the “key stone of the arch” a craven when her own interests are in jeopardy.”

We know it to be the opinion of the proprietor of the Philadelphia Inquirer, that the people upon the subject, and that it will produce no material effect upon her vote. The only comment necessary upon the language of that print, in relation to this matter, will be found in the

letter of Mr. Whitney, formerly a director in the bank. It shows clearly whose interest is affected; and why the measure is complained of, when it is believed that the people are entirely indifferent.

The fact stated by Mr. Whitney, a former director of the bank, taken from the documents accompanying the report of the committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the institution, is that the proprietor of that paper has obtained loans from the bank, to the amount of \$36,000, for which no responsible security has been given for more than \$6,000. This shows whose “interest” is effected; and why that paper is so much opposed to the measure, when it is believed that the mass of the people are unconcerned about it. The “key stone of the arch,” it would seem, is located in Philadelphia, and will hardly be sufficient to sustain the building.—*Balt. Rep.*

A Parallel.—Mummy, cried a strapping lump of a girl to her mother, my toe itches. Well scratch it then, you huzzy, said the mother. I have replied the former, but it wont stay scratched. So it is with the Clay Editors. We want, say they, Messrs. Clay and Sargeant for candidates for President and Vice President. Well nominate them, then, said a few noisy demagogues. We have said, the former, by a convention at Baltimore, but they wont stay nominated. Get up, then, a convention of Young Men at Washington, and nominate them again, Webster and others. We have done it, say they, but still they wont stay nominated. Give them a touch in New York. We have tried that also, say the Clay Editors, but yet they wont stay nominated. Bring out the Bank in their favour. That, too, they reply, we have attempted, say the typos, but we are exceedingly afraid they will not after all stay nominated. By and by they will all, perhaps, give it up, and agree that they and the Bank shall row their own boats, and attempt no more to make them stay nominated.—*Id.*

Extracts from Mr. Calhoun's Speech, ON THE DIRECT TAX, IN 1816.

“Mr. C. then proceeded to a point of less but yet of great importance—he meant the establishment of roads and opening canals in various parts of the country. Your country, said he, has certain points of feebleness and certain points of strength about it. Your feebleness should be removed, your strength improved. Your population is widely dispersed. Though this is greatly advantageous in one respect, that of preventing the country from being permanently conquered, it imposes a great difficulty in defending your territory from invasion, because of the difficulty of transportation from one point to another of your widely extended frontier. We ought to contribute as much as possible to the formation of good military roads, not only on the score of general political economy, but to enable us on emergencies to collect the whole mass of our military means on the point menaced. The people are brave, great, and spirited; but they must be brought together in sufficient number, and with a certain promptitude to enable them to act with effect. The importance of military roads was well known to the Romans: the remains of their roads exist to this day, some of them uninjured by the ravages of time. Let us make great permanent roads, not like the Romans, with the view of subjecting and ruling provinces, but for the more honorable purposes of defence; and connecting more closely the interest of various sections of this great country. Let any one look at the vast cost of transportation during the war, much of which is chargeable to the want of good roads and canals, and he will not deny the vast importance of a due attention to this object.

“Mr. C. proceeded to another topic—the encouragement proper to be afforded to the industry of the country. In regard to the question, how far manufactures ought to be fostered, Mr. C. said it was the duty of this country, as a means of defence, to encourage the domestic industry of the country, more especially that part of it which provides the necessary materials for clothing and defence. Let us look at the nature of the war most likely to occur. England in the possession of the ocean, no man however sanguine, can believe that we can deprive her soon of her predominance there. That control deprives us of the means of maintaining our army and navy cheaply clad. The question relating to manufactures must not depend on the abstract principle that industry left to pursue its own course, will find in its own interest all the encouragement that is necessary. I lay the claims of the manufacturers entirely out of view said Mr. C. but on general principles, without regard to their interest, a certain encouragement should be extended, at least to our woolen and cotton manufactures.”

“Convince the people that measures are necessary and wise, and they will maintain them. Already they go far, very far before this House in energy and public spirit. If ever measures of this description become unpopular, it will be by speeches here. Are any willing to lull the people into false security? Can they withdraw their eyes from facts menacing the prosperity if not the existence of the Nation? Are they willing to inspire them with sentiments injurious to their lasting peace and prosperity?”

“The subject is grave; it is connected with the happiness and existence of the country. I do most sincerely hope that the House are the real agents of the people—they are brought here not to consult their case and convenience, but their general defence and common welfare. Such is the language of the Constitution.

“I have faithfully, in discharge of the sacred trust reposed in me by those for whom I act, pointed out those measures which our situation and relation to the rest of the world, render necessary for our security and lasting prosperity. They involve, no doubt, much expense; they require considerable sacrifices on the part of the people; but are they, on that account, to be rejected? We are called on to choose; on the one side is great ease it is true, but on the other the security of the country. We may dispense with the taxes; we may neglect every measure of precaution, and feel no immediate disaster; but in such a state of things what virtuous, what wise citizen, but what must look on the future with dread!”

THE CHOLERA.

From the New-York Journal of Commerce, Aug. 10.

The experience of our citizens thus far, confirms all accounts from abroad, that fleeing from Cholera and attempting to keep it off by quarantines, are wholly useless. When the disease appeared in Canada, there was very little effort made, in some directions to prevent its spreading, and much more in others. But those places which did the least in the way of restricting intercourse, fared quite as well as those which did most. The disease broke out in New York, and then returned to the places which had been omitted. Its appearance in Philadelphia, Norfolk (and at Baltimore, if it is there,) has not been traced to intercourse with any infected place. Through Norwalk and Bridgeport in Connecticut, thousands have been continually passing from New York without interruption or examination, others have taken up their temporary abode there; yet in neither of those places has the disease made a lodgment. In Newport, on the contrary, it has manifested itself, in spite of quarantine regulations, so severe as probably to have cost some lives. The vigilance of the authorities at Providence has been in vain, for the disease has sprung up quite at home in the midst of the city. At New-Haven, though ordinances were passed, no real interruption of intercourse has existed, and no harm has ensued except in one family. In that case, the extent of the contagiousness of Cholera was exactly illustrated.—The presence of the disease was shown to have a contagiousness, sufficient to ignite a mass already prepared to burst forth from spontaneous combustion. But the flame so kindled had no power to spread among a healthy and virtuous population.

Those who have fled from our city to escape from cholera, have suffered from it, in proportion to their numbers, quite as much as those of similar character who have remained. Of the large number of benevolent ladies and gentlemen engaged so nobly in visiting and relieving the poor and sick in connexion with the Central Committee, not one, we are quite sure, has sickened from exposure in this good cause. We have it from what we deem good authority, that of the four or five hundred watchmen who nightly walk our streets, not one has been seriously ill of the Cholera, and we may add one fact, viz: that within the bounds of the City Proper only one* of our subscribers has died of the disease. Of the persons who have visited this city on business during the prevalence of the epidemic, we have not heard of a merchant who has died, and we do not believe a sea captain or sailor has died except in consequence of great neglect or indiscretion. A number of sailors have been attacked, but taken to the hospitals, as they generally have been, in good time, they have been saved and speedily restored.

The danger from travelling though somewhat greater than of remaining at home, is not such as ought to intimidate any one from the regular pursuit of business. Of the thousands who have travelled to, from and through all the infected places, how very few, compared with the whole number, have been overtaken with death. The chief danger on this score will be obviated, when the population of our country gets fully persuaded of the undoubted fact, that there is not the slightest danger of Cholera patients infecting healthy persons in healthy places.

From all these and other considerations, we think it clear that the derangement and suspension of business which has occurred in this city on account of Cholera, add greatly to the evils of the visitation, without any benefit whatever. Indeed, if from the beginning, the whole community, had kept about their usual occupations, we have no doubt the total number of deaths would have been less.

To the question then, What ought to be done? we think the course of events has distinctly indicated an answer. Let the wheels of business move again. Let those places which have adopted such health regulations as interrupt the intercourse of the various parts of the country, be enlightened enough to abandon them. Let the steam-boats get up steam again, and resume their trips; and with prudence in all things, let the bustle of business be resumed.

*One other died of a fever, accompanied with some symptoms of the Cholera.

A venerable old lady remarked the other day “that she was much afraid of losing her husband, should the cholera approach this quarter, as he had always been a real thorough-going democrat, and she understood that at Quebec and Montreal, it proved very fatal to the democrats!” “Fatal to democrats!” exclaimed a by-stander, “it must be emigrants you mean.” “Well,” rejoined the good woman, “I don't know but what it might have been the emigrants, for 'twas some political party or other.”—*Plymouth Pilgrim.*

The New York Journal of Commerce states that a gentleman in New York has discharged from his employ, on account of the suspension of trade, one thousand persons, to whom he was accustomed to pay \$1500 per week. Much the greater part of them are females, and have no other means of support than their personal efforts.

KINGSTON, U. C. Aug. 3.

At By-Town we learn the cholera is raging with great violence, and the want of adequate medical aid is severely felt by the inhabitants; there being but one physician in the place.

Meal hours in the olden time.—Of dinner—When four hours be past after breakfast, a man may safely taste his dinner; and the most convenient time for dinner is about eleven of the clock before noon.—Yet Diogenes, the philosopher, when he was asked the question what time was best for a man to dine, he answered, for a rich man when he will but for a poor man when he may.—But the usual time for dinner in the Universities is eleven, and elsewhere about noon. At Oxford, in my time they used commonly at dinner, boyled beef, with potage bread and cheese and no more; the quantity of beef was in value an half a penny for one man sometimes if hunger constrained, they would double their commons.

Of supper.—About four hours or six after we have dined, the time is convenient for supper, which in the Universities is about five of the clock in the afternoon, and in poor men's houses, when leisure will serve. [“The Haven of Health by Thomas Conan.”

LIVE OAK TIMBER.

NAVY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

18th July, 1832.

The Commissioner's of the Navy will receive Proposals until the 15th September next, for furnishing Live Oak Timber, cut to moulds (which they will furnish) for one frigate and one sloop of war, with 3000 feet of promiscuous timber cut to dimensions for the frigate, and 1000 feet for the sloop of war. The timber must be cut from trees grown in situations within the influence of marine air, and not more at farthest than 25 miles from the sea. The frigate frame and promiscuous timber to be delivered at the Navy Yard Washington, and that for the sloop at the Navy Yard Portsmouth, N. H., on or before the 31st December, 1833. Persons offering will state their prices per cubic foot for the frame and promiscuous timber separately. Bond with two or more sufficient securities for the faithful performance of the contract, will be required, and as an additional and collateral security, ten per centum on the amount of each delivery will be retained until the contract is completed to the entire satisfaction of the Commissioners, unless otherwise specially authorized by the Board. In all deliveries of timber, a due proportion of the most difficult parts of the frame must be delivered, otherwise it shall be at the option of the Commissioners to withhold such further amount, in addition to the ten per cent., as they may judge expedient to secure the public interest, until such difficult proportion shall be delivered. Persons offering must state their residence and the names and residence of their securities. Any bid not made in conformity with this advertisement, or that may not be received within the time herein limited for receiving offers, will not be considered.

July 27—15Sep.

NAVY BEEF AND PORK FOR 1833.

NAVY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

14th August, 1832.

PROPOSALS, sealed and endorsed, will be received at this Office until 20th October next, for supplying 2500 barrels of Navy Beef, and 2000 barrels of Navy Pork, of the best quality for the U. S. Naval Service; 600 barrels of Beef and 400 barrels of Pork to be delivered at each of the Navy Yards, Charleston and Brooklyn and the Baltimore Naval Station, respectively; 600 barrels of Beef and 500 barrels of Pork at the Navy Yard, Gosport, Va., and 400 barrels of Beef and 300 barrels of Pork to be delivered at the Navy Yard, Pensacola, W. F. T.: the deliveries must be commenced on or after the fifteenth of February, 1833, and be completed by the fifteenth of April following.

The Beef must be packed from well fatted Cattle, weighing not less than 450 pounds nett, or 800 pounds on the hoof. All the Legs, Leg-grounds, Clods, Cheeks, Shins, and the Neck of each animal, must be wholly excluded from the barrel, and the remainder of the carcass must be cut into pieces of ten pounds each, as near as practicable, so that 20 pieces will make a barrel of 200 pounds nett weight of Navy Beef.

The Pork must be corn fed and well fatted; all the skulls, feet, and hind-legs entire, must be wholly excluded from the barrel, and the remainder of the Hog must be cut into pieces of eight pounds each, as near as possible, so that 25 pieces, not more than three of which shall be shoulders, will make a barrel of 200 pounds nett weight of Navy Pork.

The whole quantity of the said Beef and Pork must be perfectly salted in the first instance with, and afterwards packed with, a sufficient quantity of clean, coarse, white Turks' Island, Isle of May or St. Ubes salt, and no other, to ensure its preservation, with free ounces of pure saltpetre to each barrel.

The Barrels must be made of the best seasoned heart of white oak, or white ash free from sap; they must be fully and substantially hooped and nailed, and one iron hoop must be put upon each chine for additional security against leaking, by and at the expense of the Contractors. Each barrel must be branded on its head “Navy Beef” and “Navy Pork,” with the Contractor's name and the “year when packed.”

The Beef and Pork, on being delivered at the respective places of delivery, will be inspected by a sworn Inspector, who will be appointed by the respective Commanding Officers, but no charge therefor will be allowed by the Government; and having passed their inspection, the respective Contractors must have the barrels put in good shipping order, at their own expense, otherwise the Beef and Pork will not be received.

Bidders must state their prices separately and distinctly for the Beef, and for the Pork, covering all their expenses and charges; and for each Yard or Station separate offers must be made. The names and residence of their sureties, in detail, must accompany the offers.

Bonds in the amount of one third of the respective contracts will be required, and ten per centum will be withheld from the amount of each payment as collateral security, in addition to the bond, for the due performance of the respective contracts.

Every bid not made in conformity with this advertisement, and not received in due time, will be rejected.

The parts of the Beef to be excluded from the barrel are particularly designated in the engravings to be annexed to the Contracts, which engravings will be furnished to persons who intend to make offers, on application to this Office.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,

Ocracoke, July 17, 1832.

NOTICE.

FOR the information of Masters of vessels and others, notice is hereby given, that the Light Boat has been removed from her station at the mouth of Neuse River, for the purpose of undergoing repairs, and will probably be absent four weeks. Notice will be given of her return to her station.

JOSHUA TAYLOR Super't

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES

Will be given for likely young Negroes of both sexes, from one to 26 years of age. JOHN GILDELSLEVE.

July, 1832.

NOTICE.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of the Town of Beaufort, on the 27th of July, the following Ordinances were passed:

FIRST. That the introduction of Goods, Wares, or Merchandize, into this place from New York, or any other city, town or place, that is, or has been infected with the Epidemic Cholera, without a permit from the said Commissioners, is forbidden, under the penalty of five hundred dollars.

Second. That no person or persons will be allowed to enter the Town, that have not been absent at least twenty days from New York, or any other city, town or place, that is, or has been infected with the Epidemic Cholera, under the penalty of one hundred dollars, and thirty days imprisonment.

BENJ. L. PERRY, Clerk for the Commissioners.

Aug. 10.

CHEAP DRY GOODS.

The subscriber has removed from Pollock Street, to the Brick Store lately occupied by E. Moran, & Co. on Craven Street, where he offers for sale

A general assortment of fresh imported FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS.

At the lowest prices.

J. VAN SICKLE.

Newbern, 27th July, 1832.

CHEAP GOODS.

The subscriber intending to quit Newbern, has the honor to inform its respectable inhabitants, that he will sell the articles composing his Stock in Trade, at prices so low, that he hopes that those persons who will honour him with their presence, at his Store adjoining Mr. Bell's Hotel, near the Market, will be able to make choice to their satisfaction.

M. BONHOMME, FOR A. BONHOMME.

Newbern, 17th August, 1832.

NEW STORE.

The subscribers have taken the Brick Store nearly opposite the Newbern Bank where they have on hand a general assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS Hardware, Groceries, &c.

Their goods are purchased by Mr. ALEX. ANDER ANDERSON, who resides in New-York, and who will be frequently forwarding, by which means, the assortment will be kept complete.

They will be constantly supplied with AXES both long and short bit, from the makers Platt & Taylor, which they offer by the box, a \$11 per doz.

Just received per schr. Rebecca, & now opening SUMMER GOODS.

AMONG WHICH ARE

Calicoes; French, Scotch & other Gingham's. Printed Muslins; black Silks; Mull, Swiss, Book, and Jaconett Muslins; Ladies' and Misses Bonnets; Inserting, and a variety of Fancy articles; Bombazines; Circassians; Erminetts; Cassinets, &c. &c. Osbnburgs; Brown Shirting and Sheetings. With a number of other articles.

Purchaser may find it to their advantage to call and examine.

B. L. HOSKINS, & Co.

May 9, 1832

NOTICE.

The copartnership heretofore existing in the town of Waynesborough, under the title of RHODES & JERNIGAN, was dissolved on the 2d day of July last, by mutual consent, and the business transferred to James Rhodes, one of said partners, with full power and authority to settle up and close the business of said firm.—*Waynesborough, 11th August, 1832.*

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS UNDER THE LAW TO CARRY INTO EFFECT THE CONVENTION WITH FRANCE.

WASHINGTON CITY, August 6, 1832.

THIS being the day appointed by law for the meeting of the Commissioners, one of them attended at the Apartment, provided by the Secretary of State;—and having ascertained that a full meeting of the Board cannot probably be effected before the 3d Monday of September next, in consequence of the recent enactment of the law under which the Commission has issued, and the distant residences of the other Commissioners named therein; it was

Ordered, That the meeting of the Board stand adjourned to the 3d Monday of September next at noon, at this place. And that the Secretary cause public notice hereof to be given in the Journals authorized to publish the laws of the United States, and in those nearest the residences of the several Commissioners.

By order: JOHN E. FROST, Secretary.

VALUABLE SOUND LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale, that well known Plantation formerly belonging to Col. Richard Nixon, lying on Topsail Sound, in front of the Inlet, about twenty miles from Wilmington, containing between 800 and 1000 acres, 300 of which are cleared and under good fence, and about two hundred well worth clearing; the remainder well timbered and an excellent range for cattle and hogs. The quality of the Land is equal to that of any other tract on the Sound, and the situation is healthy and pleasant. The improvements consist of a good Dwelling and all necessary out houses. Persons wishing to purchase, are requested to call and view the premises, which will be shown by Mr. Oliver, who resides on the place. For Terms, which will be accommodating, apply to the subscriber in Newbern.

DANIEL Y. SHINE.

Newbern, May 25, 1832.