

THE VETO IN KENTUCKY.

A meeting was held in the fifth ward of Louisville, on the 18th ult., James Guthrie, esq. in the chair, when the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the members of this meeting concur with the President, that the monied power and control of the property and fortunes of the people of these United States, should not be in any other hands than those of citizens of the United States.

Resolved, That we admire and applaud the integrity and firmness of the President of the United States, as displayed in fearlessly expressing to congress his objections to the act to re-charter the bank of the United States.

Resolved, That we verily believe, that the late act of congress rechartering the bank of the United States, was framed and passed, not with a view that it was to become a law, but with a hope and belief that the Bank and its interests could control the people in their votes for the next President, and that we are convinced the people will put a veto upon all such unhallowed schemes.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting, that Henry Clay and his friends have fairly made the question, whether the Bank or the People shall elect a President.

The Louisville Advertiser adds:

"The meeting was attended by at least two hundred persons, who manifested an ardent desire to measure strength again with their opponents. But one opinion was entertained in relation to the action of the executive on the bank bill. The ranks of the republican party in this city, are unbroken—the veto has strengthened them."

The Lexington Ky. Gazette contains the proceedings of a meeting of the citizens of Fayette county, (Mr. Clay's residence) which was so numerously attended that they were obliged to adjourn to the long room in the Fayette coffee-house. Wm. Macabean, esq. was in the chair and D. Bradford and Ashton Garrett, esqrs. secretaries. Gov. Pope, of Arkansas, was present. An admirable and pointed address and resolutions were unanimously adopted, from which we quote as follows:

"The friends of the good old Republican cause, as opposed to Federalism and corrupt Apostacy under the name of National Republicans, are sensible of the necessity of eternal vigilance, if they wish to preserve the Union, and with it all that freemen hold dear. The union, or rather coalition which took place between Mr. Clay and Mr. Adams, by which they divided the offices of the nation between them and their followers in 1824, alarmed the fears of the true patriot. The close intimacy and union which then arose between Mr. Clay and Daniel Webster, and all the Hartford Convention men, although prior to that period none were so hostile to each other, startled again the apprehensions of the careful spectator of these intrigues. But now another coalition more monstrous, if possible, even than the Adams bargain, has been openly and unblushingly negotiated, in which Nullification and the American System, the two extremes of political heresy, are made to co-operate in the schemes of faction. Surely these monstrous combinations, in which men of the most rancorous personal animosities are brought into the closest connection, should rouse the most serious attention of the friends of the Union, and induce every friend of his country to come forward in support of its institutions. It was by such combinations among the Catalines, the Cæsars and Antonys of Antiquity, that Roman liberty was sacrificed.

"Mr. Clay has alternately opposed and advocated a national Bank. He has alternately denounced and advocated Mr. Adams; in both cases aiming at his own advancement. He has now become ally of the Eastern manufacturers and politicians in their long settled plan to impede emigration to the Western States, and is for keeping up the price and retarding the sale of public lands. In this he is so far right as he is acting up to the Hartford Convention men, who give him their support and applause in return for his services. The time has been when he would have sickened at their praises, and have courted their abuse; but times are changed with Mr. Clay, since he deserted the republican party and united with federalists.

"Since the eventful period, when Mr. Clay denounced war, pestilence and famine and any other scourge on his country rather, than General Jackson should be President, he has pursued a course of more determined and factious opposition to the Administration, than was ever witnessed in the United States. Every engine of slander and abuse has been brought to act upon it; every intrigue which could embarrass its operations was set in motion. Conventions of men and boys were assembled to assail it; and lastly, that great engine, the Mammoth monied institution of our nation, is dragged into the ranks of war by its intrigues, and made to open its heavy batteries upon the President. The influence of this institution may be made most injurious, if directed by political intriguers."

1st. Resolved, That we retain an undiminished confidence in the integrity, ability and patriotism of the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

2d. Resolved, That although many of us are friendly to the Bank of the United States, under proper modification, yet we love our country more; and when they come in conflict, we will stand by the latter.

3d. Resolved, That we have full confidence in the talents, integrity, and patriotism of MARTIN VAN BUREN; and that we will support him by all honorable means as the Republican candidate for V. President on the Jackson Ticket.

The Harrodsburg (Ky.) American extra, of the 31st ult., gives the proceedings of a numerous meetings of the Democratic Republicans, of Mercer county, convened at the court house in Harrodsburg on the 25th of July, 1832. Gen. James Ray, president, and David G. Cowan, secretary. The veto message having been read, on motion, of Gen. R. B. McAfee, and the meeting having been addressed by Capt. Samuel Davis, a spirited and excellent preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted. Annexed are some of them:—

Resolved, That the firmness and integrity displayed by ANDREW JACKSON, President of the United States, in withholding his assent to the act of congress re-chartering the present Bank of the United States, is another wreath in the chaplet of his fame, which deserves the thanks and gratitude of every American citizen.

Resolved, That no Bank ought ever to be chartered which permits foreigners to hold stock, which may be wielded to the injury of our own government.

Resolved, That the exemption of the stockholders of the United States Bank from the payment of the same tax which other citizens pay for their stock employed in any state is an exclusive privilege incompatible with the great fundamental principle of equality recognized by the constitution.

Resolved, That it is the duty of every patriot in the United States to rally round their President who has generously devoted himself, in defence of their rights, against a monied aristocracy, who have attempted to trample on their liberties, and control the election of a Chief Magistrate.

Resolved, That our venerable Representative in Congress, Gen. John Adair, is entitled to the thanks of his constituents for voting against the re-chartering of this Bank—"well done thou good and faithful servant."

Resolved, That we will sustain by every honorable means the re-election of ANDREW JACKSON, which we believe to be essential to the peace, prosperity, and union of these United States.

Resolved, That we highly approve the course pursued by our delegates to the Baltimore Convention.—And while we unite with them in bearing testimony to the generous devotion and zeal of Col. R. M. Johnson, in defence of his country and the rights of his fellow citizens,—yet the choice of the great Republican family of the United States, having fallen upon MARTIN VAN BUREN of the state of New-York, a uniform democratic republican whose integrity, patriotism, and talents cannot be impeached or denied.—We therefore pledge ourselves to yield him our united and cordial support as Vice-President.

The attention of the meeting was called by Mr. Tompkins, one of the three candidates, upon the Republican ticket. After some conference among the candidates and members of the meeting, the three candidates submitted their several pretensions to a committee of fifteen gentlemen—five chosen by each candidate, who should decide and report to the meeting which two should be run as the Jackson candidates. The committee after a short retirement reported that they had selected Gen. R. B. McAfee and Dread Bowling, as the candidates to be run. The meeting then adjourned.

JAMES RAY, President,
D. G. COWAN, Secretary.

THE VETO IN MISSOURI.

The St. Louis Free Press extra, contains the proceedings of a meeting of the democratic citizens of St. Louis, assembled at the Town House on the 24th July, to express their opinions on the subject of the Veto message. The meeting was attended by about 500 persons, called together by the interest of the occasion and with a view to counteract the impression which had been attempted to be created abroad, by the clamorous proceedings of the Bank "agents in that quarter. The watchword is "now," (says the Free Press) "the Bank and "no Jackson," or Jackson and no Banking "Aristocracy." This is a state of things which "we had not wished for at the August election. "But the Bank will have it so. Jackson republicans! you have an overwhelming majority, as your own meeting, which we publish below, amply testifies. Therefore every man "to his post.—Let your battle cry be "Gen. Jackson against the Bank"—a Bank with "35,000,000 of capital, a large portion of "which belongs to foreigners, and is no doubt "liberally paid out to lawyers to make speech—"es against Gen. Jackson, and to Printers for "circulating them."

Dr. Samuel Merry and Absolom Link were called to preside and William Milburn appointed secretary; after an address from col. Geo. F. Strother, the following among other resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting views all banks and banking institutions, possessing exclusive privileges and powers of monopoly, as of dangerous tendency in a government of the people, calculated in their nature to draw unwarrantable distinctions in society, and build up family nobilities.

Resolved, That this meeting do concur with Gen. Jackson, in the view which he has taken of the United States' Bank, with its privileges, powers, and unconstitutionality.

Resolved, That the meeting view the stand which Gen. Jackson has taken against the monied powers of EUROPE and AMERICA, as a mark of firmness and patriotism, not surpassed by any patriot or statesman, since the light of liberty first dawned upon our country.

Resolved, That he is entitled to the fullest confidence of this meeting, and of the American people, for his undiminished firmness.

Resolved, That this meeting will, by all proper and honorable means, contribute all in their power to sustain him in the stand which he has taken against the bank.

[From the Boston Statesman.]

FACTS FROM WHICH MEN MAY DRAW THEIR OWN INFERENCES.

The New-York Courier and Enquirer was opposed to the re-charter of the United States Bank, the bank made those editors an advance in the form of loans of \$52,975, and immediate paper became and continues to be an advocate for the bank.

Henry Clay declared in his speech on the bank question in Congress in 1811, that it was unconstitutional to incorporate any bank, and voted against renewing the charter.—Henry Clay has received in FEES and RETAINERS from the bank from 20,000 to 30,000 dollars, and he is now among the boldest advocates in the United States senate, for the bank.

Daniel Webster voted against incorporating

the present bank, at the time the charter was granted.—Daniel Webster has received MANY THOUSANDS of dollars from the bank for FEES and RETAINERS, and Daniel Webster is the strenuous advocate of the bank on the floor of the senate.

[From the Syracuse Argus.]

OPPOSITION LOGIC AND HONESTY.

One of the fault-finding arguments which the opposition use against the Veto and the present "selfish" Administration, and especially against the President himself, as the worst man in the world, is that of his causing the three per cent stock to be paid off in October next! Now how do the people understand this business! and how stand the facts as opposed to the sophistry of the advocates of this money oligarchy; The Bank of the U. States has the exclusive advantage of the immense government deposit, without paying an equivalent; and can loan and speculate upon them at a rate exceeding 7 per cent. Therefore, say the present day federalists, instead of permitting the government to redeem the \$13,000,000, bearing an interest of 3 per cent. thereby saving to the Treasury \$91,000, let the Mammoth retain it longer, and foreigners speculate upon it. Such is the logic and patriotism of an opposition making high pretensions to political economy: to fairness, candor, and to a justification of the acts of the administration w whenever they can honestly do so.

[From the Trenton (N. J.) Emporium.]

The Bank party pretend that great distress will arise from the necessity of winding up the concerns of the United States Bank. This will not be the case, unless the bank itself has been and is guilty of great impropriety. It has four years to serve yet before the expiration of its charter, and two years after that to close its concerns—six years in the whole. If its debtors cannot in that time settle up their accounts, they never can.

It was feared that the violent, abusive and intemperate course of Mr. Clay during the last session, would have involved him in personal difficulties with some of the gentlemen whom he took occasion to insult. We are happy to learn, however, that they have left him to answer only to his country and his conscience, for a course disgraceful in the extreme, and derogatory to the honor of the senate, and the character of our country.

Some blockhead has put the following question into a Philadelphia paper, and we see it republished in several others—"The people demand to know who it is that would dare to insult the intelligence of the people"—by writing the Bank veto? Answer—Andrew Jackson, who dared to veto Sir Edward Pakenham before New-Orleans—the very same—and the only question made of these deeds among patriots is—which was the most glorious.

It is the habit of the chief editor of the National Intelligencer to issue, shortly after the adjournment of every Congress, a sort of political manifesto. In this, he is presumed to be aided by the choice-spirits of the opposition, Messrs. Webster, Holmes, Everett, and Arnold. The essays have generally been pompous, dull, and elaborate;—and they are fraught with endless repetitions of the same views, pretences, and arguments. Thus far, they have fallen upon the good sense and sagacity of the country abortively. General Jackson, notwithstanding the profound columns of Mr. Gales, remains unshaken in the affections and confidence of the American people.

It is curious to see with what apparent candor, but downright hypocrisy, these periodical bulletins commence. We are told that when the President was elected, all parties, opponents as well as friends, were content with the overwhelming expression of public opinion, and were prepared to unite in giving to his administration a frank and efficient support. We ask Mr. Gales whether he really thinks reflecting men are to be deluded by an intimation so utterly and absolutely false? Whether he honestly supposes that the people can forget so soon the notorious fact that Mr. Clay, on the very day of Jackson's inauguration, rallied his routed favorites, and formed a party based upon hostility to the present Chief Magistrate, right or wrong? And whether the Democracy of the United States, whose principles and ascendancy are now vitally staked upon the re-election of Andrew Jackson, can fail to know and anxiously to feel, that the present opposition was born amid the wailings of discomfited ambition, and has steadily arrayed itself, with unparalleled bitterness, against every measure, of every character, emanating from the government?

To such an opposition as this, what attention can or ought to be paid by the people? Pre-determined to find fault;—organized with the avowal of that predetermination;—and illustrating the ground work of their party at every step by undiscriminating, reckless, and lavish abuse;—they have long since ceased even to be listened to with the slightest respect. We wish minorities to be heard, for they have their rights;—we wish them to be heard, because the best majorities are not infallible;—but the course of the existing opposition has been, from the outset, so utterly destitute of patriotism, fairness, truth, and principle, that we are not surprised at the repugnance with which any thing they say or do is now universally treated.

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 by 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

FOR SALE,

THAT pleasant and healthy residence, situated in the town of Newbern, on Broad-street, (Lot No. 262), formerly the property of Frederick Jones, and now owned by the subscriber.

CHARLES SHEPARD.

August 17, 1832.

PROPOSALS

For carrying the Mails of the United States for two years, from the first day of January, 1833, to the 31st day of December, 1834, on the following post routes, will be received at this office until the second day of November next, inclusive; to be decided on the 9th day of November.

IN NORTH CAROLINA.

No. 2187. From Columbia to Springfield, in Tyrrel county, and back once a week.

Leave Columbia every Monday at 6 a m, arrive at Springfield same day by 6 p m.

Leave Springfield every Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at Columbia same day by 6 p m.

2188. From Kinston to Trenton, 20 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Kinston every Wednesday at 12 noon, arrive at Trenton same day by 6 p m.

Leave Trenton every Thursday at 6 a m, arrive at Kinston same day by 12 noon.

2189. From Greenville to Stantonburg, 30 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Greenville every Wednesday at 9 a m, arrive at Stantonburg same day by 7 p m.

Leave Stantonburg every Thursday at 5 a m, arrive at Greenville same day by 2 p m.

2190. From Gravelly Hill by Lisburn and Taylor's Bridge to Clinton and back, once a week.

Leave Gravelly Hill every Thursday at 6 a m, arrive at Clinton same day by 3 p m.

Leave Clinton every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Gravelly Hill same day by 3 p m.

2191. From Belford by Shoco Springs to Warrenton, 28 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Belford every Thursday at 7 a m, arrive at Warrenton same day by 3 p m.

Leave Warrenton every Tuesday at 8 a m, arrive at Belford same day by 4 p m.

2192. From Hillsboro by Pickett's Oil Mill, Thos. Benchairs, Hester's Store, Ric'd. Bullock's and Potter's Bridge to Oxford, 40 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Hillsboro every Tuesday at 6 a m, arrive at Oxford same day by 6 p m.

Leave Oxford every Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at Hillsboro same day by 6 p m.

2193. From Blakely by Stokesburg to Germantown and back, once a week.

Leave Blakely every Monday at 1 p m, arrive at Germantown same day by 5 p m.

Leave Germantown every Monday at 6 a m, arrive at Blakely same day by 10 a m.

2194. From Roxboro by Hugh Woods to Black Walnut, Va., 22 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Roxboro every Thursday at 7 a m, arrive at Black Walnut same day by 1 p m.

Leave Black Walnut every Thursday at 3 p m, arrive at Roxboro same day by 9 p m.

2195. From Leasburgh by Hightowers to Caswell c. h., 15 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Leasburgh every Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at Caswell c. h. same day by 10 a m.

Leave Caswell c. h. every Wednesday at 11 a m, arrive at Leasburgh same day by 3 p m.

2196. From Rockford by Juddsville to Bower's Store and back, once a week.

Leave Rockford every Thursday at 3 p m, arrive at Bower's Store next day by 6 p m.

Leave Bower's Store every Wednesday at 9 a m, arrive at Rockford next day by 12 noon.

2197. From Concord by Mill Grove and Hickory Grove to Beatty's Ford and back, once a week.

Leave Concord every Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at Beatty's Ford same day by 6 p m.

Leave Beatty's Ford every Thursday at 6 a m, arrive at Concord same day by 1 p m.

2198. From Lawrenceville to Wadesborough, 26 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Lawrenceville every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Wadesborough same day by 3 p m.

Leave Wadesborough every Thursday at 7 a m, arrive at Lawrenceville same day by 4 p m.

NOTES.

1. The Postmaster General reserves the right to expedite the mails, and to alter the times of their arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the contract, by giving an adequate compensation, never exceeding a pro rata allowance, for any extra expense which such alteration may require.

2. Seven minutes shall be allowed for opening and closing the mails at each office, where no particular time shall be specified, but the Postmaster General reserves to himself the right of extending the time.

3. For every ten minutes delay in arriving at any point after the time prescribed in the contract, the contractor shall forfeit five dollars. If the delay shall continue beyond the time for the departure of any pending mail, the forfeitures shall be equal to twice the amount allowed for carrying the mail one trip. If it be made to appear that the delay was occasioned by unavoidable accident, of which the Postmaster General shall be the judge, the forfeiture may be reduced to the amount of pay for a trip; but in no case can that amount be remitted. The forfeitures are otherwise unconditional, and will in all cases be enforced.

4. Persons who make proposals will state their prices by the year; payments to be made quarterly; in the months of May, August, November and February, one month after the expiration of each quarter.

5. None but a free white person shall be employed to carry the mail.

6. Proposals should state whether the person proposes to carry the mail in a 4 horse coach, a 2 horse stage, or otherwise.

7. If the person offering proposals wishes the privilege of carrying newspapers out of the mail, he must state it in his bid; otherwise he cannot enjoy that privilege.

8. Propositions for any improvements in transporting the mail, as to the manner of carrying, increase of expedition, extension of routes, frequency of trips, or any other improvements, are invited to be stated in the proposals, and will be duly considered.

9. The number of the route, and its beginning and termination, as advertised, should be stated in every bid; and the proposals, must be sealed, directed to the "General Post Office, Office of Mail Contracts," and superscribed "Proposals."

The following is a proper form for a proposal:—"I will convey the mail, agreeably to adver-

tisement, on route No. ... from ... to ... for the yearly compensation of ... dollars."

He must state the place of his residence; and if not a contractor, he must accompany his bid with satisfactory recommendations.

10. The distances, as stated, are estimated and may not be entirely correct; but if any errors have occurred in relation to them, no increase of compensation will be allowed on that account. The contractor will inform himself on that point.

11. The Postmaster General reserves the right of annulling any contract whenever repeated failures to arrive within the contract time shall occur; or whenever one failure shall happen amounting to the loss of a trip; or whenever any direction which he may give shall not be promptly obeyed.

12. No bid shall be withdrawn after the time for receiving it has expired; and should any person refuse to take a contract at his bid, he shall forfeit all other contracts that he may have with the Department, and be held responsible for all damage that may result from his failure to comply.

13. No contract nor bid can be transferred without the special and written approbation of the Postmaster General; and an assignment of a contract, or bid, without his consent, first obtained in writing, shall forfeit it. This rule will never be departed from.

14. If a contractor or his agent shall violate the Post Office law, or shall transmit commercial intelligence by express more rapidly than the mail, his contract shall be forfeited; and in all cases when a contractor shall run a stage, or other vehicle, more rapidly or more frequently than he is required by contract to carry the mail, he shall give the same increased celerity and frequency to the mail, unless the Postmaster General shall otherwise direct, and without increase of compensation.

15. The Postmaster General reserves the right of curtailing or discontinuing any route, when, in his opinion, the public interest shall require it; and in such case the contract shall cease, so far as relates to the part curtailed, or to the whole, if discontinued—an allowance of one month's extra pay being made by the contractor.

16. All contracts for routes embraced in this advertisement shall commence on the first day of January next, and continue two years. Decisions on bids will be made known on the 9th day of November next.

WILLIAM T. BARRY,

Post Master General.

GENERAL POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
July 4, 1832.

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; 500 barrels of Beef and 400 barrels of Pork to be delivered at each of the Navy Yards, Charlestown 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. I.: 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 480 pounds net, or 500 pounds on the hoof. All the Legs, Leg-rounds, Cods, Cuts, Steaks, 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 net weight of Navy Beef.

The Pork must be cured and well fattened; 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 net 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 Turb's Island, Isle of May or St. Ubes salt, and no other, to ensure its preservation, with five 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.