

JACKSON TRIUMPH IN THE KENTUCKY ELECTION.

WASHINGTON, August 25.—We give the returns, to-day, of the vote in every county in Kentucky, with the exception of PIKE. That county gave a majority of 211 for Mr. Barry in the election of 1828; and in the Presidential election, which immediately succeeded, General Jackson obtained every vote except THREE. Omitting this county, the majority for Breckinridge, the Jackson candidate for Governor, is 1086. Including it, the actual majority will, we have reason to believe, exceed TWELVE HUNDRED.

This, then, is the result of Mr. Clay's grand effort to make an auspicious opening of the Presidential campaign, with the gubernatorial election in his own State. To give promising presages in 1828, and make a display of popularity at home, as an earnest on which other States might rely, the same sort of exertion was used to defeat Major Barry, and prevailed. The friends of the President saw the use which was made of the Governor's election then, and have now come forward in the threshold to close the door upon Mr. Clay's prospects.

Understanding, as we do intimately, the circumstances which influenced the local elections, we shall advert to a few particulars, which have contributed to give Mr. Clay a greater show of strength, in the late election, although defeated, than he really possesses;—and we must say, that no man ever managed more dexterously than Mr. Clay has done, on the present occasion, as well as in the former Governor's election, to keep up appearances.

The country has seen that Mr. Clay's disposable strength lies exclusively in Louisville, Maysville and Lexington, and the intervening and surrounding country. It is founded entirely upon the monied influence of the Bank, and the monopolizing and mercenary spirit infused into the richer class, whose interests, he has persuaded them, it is his purpose to foster and advance, by peculiar protection and immunities. This phalanx of Aristocracy has, at first, in every successive election, thrust its minority forward, as having secured the election for Mr. Clay; but the returns from the mountain counties, and the Green River country especially, have uniformly shown that the democratic character of Kentucky is unchanged.

Mr. Clay determined, in the late gubernatorial election, to counteract the influence of principle, by sectional feeling; and, to effect this purpose, both the Clay candidates for the two offices, were selected from the Green River country. There is no point of the Union in which sectional feeling has so great an influence in an election, as this part of Kentucky.—That portion of the State was settled under what was called Head-right claims—each settler purchasing a given number of acres from the State, for which he was to pay instalments of a certain sum annually into the Treasury. Thousands made purchases of Homesteads, depending on their crops to furnish the means of payment, which proving unsalable, left no alternative to the farmer, but a forfeiture of his land and first payments or relief from the Government. This produced an annual application to the Legislature by what was called the GREEN RIVER BILL, for time on their instalments and a suspension of the forfeiture. Mr. Clay was in the Legislature in successive sessions, when those people, like the people of the South, were praying for relief.—Then, as now, he was inexorable, deaf to every petition for time to enable the farmer to earn the means of paying his debt to the State. The State did not want the money; for when it was gradually obtained from the settlers it was thrown into the Bank stock.—And to accomplish this, Mr. Clay not only opposed with all his eloquence and log-rolling management, the relief accorded to the Green River Settlers, but proposed and urged Resolutions of forfeiture against them, the effect of which would have been to unhouse the unfortunate occupants and drive them from their tenements, and to have given the improvements made by their industry, to rich and unfeeling Land Jobbers and speculators. Altho' these things occurred more than twenty years ago, they are still felt in the section of country to which we have referred, by the early settlers and their descendants. And their influence will be made more visible in the coming Presidential election than they were against Adams.

To prevent its operation on the late gubernatorial election, both the Clay candidates were chosen from that section. Both were popular, and identified with the Green River interest; the one, Mr. Buckner, always successful in his Congressional elections—the other, Mr. Moorehead, always fortunate in his canvass for State offices. The vote of Mr. Moorehead for Lieutenant Governor, especially, is not to be considered a criterion of Mr. Clay's strength. So from it, we assure our readers that he embodied against his antagonist, Mr. Taylor, all that Green River influence, which, as we have shown, has always come forth to crush the aspirations of Mr. Clay.

The same tact in selecting candidates, which we have pointed out with regard to Governor and Lieutenant Governor, has been applied to get Clay candidates elected to the Legislature. Local and personal considerations have been brought to bear to a great extent.

With regard to the State Senate, this skill, however, has proved as unavailing as it has in relation to the Governor's election. Of the 9 Senators elected this year, FIVE are for Jackson, and FOUR for Clay. The Clay party probably have succeeded in electing a small majority to the House of Representatives, a result produced by the shameful way in which the State was apportioned during the last session—giving Clay counties more representatives and the Jackson counties fewer than they were entitled to—upon the principle of the rotten borough system. Besides, several of the strongest Jackson counties, have elected Clay Representatives. The grand result shows that 48 of the 82 counties have given Jackson majorities—and 34 have given Clay majorities. Intrigue and management have done all that was possible for Mr. Clay in Kentucky, but he has met with the rebuke he deserved.

FOR GOVERNOR.

(C.) (J.)
BUCKNER. BRECKINRIDGE.
33,932 35,018
Breckinridge's majority, 1,086.—G. O. C.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK is moving, (as well as PENNSYLVANIA.) She will be found in due time, in the field with her whole armor about her, and with thousands of devoted, zealous, unpurchasable sons. Whatever may be the arts of the enemy—whatever may be the combination of unprincipled party leaders, hitherto pretended opposites—whatever may be the labors of the bank, of the aristocracy of all the old opponents of democracy,—the issue will be triumphant for the friends of Jackson and Van Buren, for the Constitution, the Union and the democratic Party. Our friends abroad may rely upon this. Here our friends will give the prediction the assurance of reality, by unceasing vigilance and untiring exertion in the good cause. We have already before us the proceedings of several republican and county meetings.—We refer to the account of the great convention in Washington county, heretofore, with an occasional exception, one of the strongest opposition counties in the State. A correspondent, enclosing the proceeding of the meeting, writes as follows:

"The convention was one of the largest ever held in the country, and altogether the most unanimous and enthusiastic I have ever witnessed. There is a spirit abroad, which may well make the coalition of federalism tremble. We are every day gaining converts from our opponents, not singly, but by dozens. Of this the coalition leaders are aware, and all their exertions cannot prevent it. Indeed there may be some doubt whether the coalition can elect their county ticket in November. The truth is, honest and honorable men of the Clay party, are ashamed of having been transferred by their leaders in the manner they have been, and that, too, to a party of which they have not heretofore professed to be particularly proud. And the anti-masons, who were formerly Jackson men, (of whom there are many in this county,) and who became such in opposition to a wicked institution as they supposed, and without reference to politics cannot perceive how they are to put down masonry by supporting one of the highest adhering masons, and therefore when they are called upon to exercise their political preferences alone, will re-assume their democratic principles. The veto of the bank has been of service to us here. Our farmers do not like to pay taxes for the benefit of foreign nabobs."

From Wayne county, (late a part of the "infected district,") a correspondent writes as follows on the 17th inst.

"We yesterday held our Republican Convention for the purpose of appointing our delegates to the states, senatorial and congressional conventions. The convention was numerous, well attended. Great zeal and interest were evinced by all the delegates. A convention more imposing, either for numbers or intelligence was never held in Wayne county. The democracy of Wayne is aroused. We have seen the most flattering expectations of carrying our county, by a heavy majority at the fall election. The recent coalition of the friends of Henry Clay and the Anti-masons, will bring back to the republican party many who have wandered out of it in an evil hour. Our resolutions & address will appear in our next papers."

In Herkimer county the republicans have also held a large meeting, and appointed delegates to the State convention. The proceedings appear in the last Little Falls Gazette.—The resolutions breathe the spirit and evince the old and admirable tone of the steadfast democracy of Herkimer. They approve of the administration and re-election of Andrew Jackson—cordially respond to the nomination of Martin Van Buren—applaud the veto, &c. The spirit is up; and we may count with confidence upon an increased majority in this uniform patriotic county.

The young men of Little Falls, Herkimer County, convened in large numbers, and seconded the call for a young men's State convention.

We have also before us the spirited and admirable proceedings of the young men of the City of Hudson. We shall publish them to-morrow or the next day. The democracy of Columbia will fully sustain the Old Cause in that county.—Albany Argus.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

We are happy to notice that the New York Journal of Commerce, of Wednesday, contains a sound editorial article, in favor of the veto message of President Jackson. This article is the more valuable, since it comes from an independent opposition paper—and one of the first commercial papers in the country. We make the following extracts from it:—

"The position of the President that the bonus is insufficient, seems to us perfectly impregnable. Who can doubt it? Does the country intend to make a present of ten millions of dollars to the President, Directors, and Company of the United States Bank? What services have they rendered which entitle them to an incomparably more munificent donation than this country ever bestowed on any favorite? Did they buy our independence? Did they fight the battles of the last war? Have they saved the nation by skillful negotiations of diplomacy, by valor in arms or by sacrifices of any sort? Where are their arms or any evidence of sufferings, which entitle them to such an acknowledgement? No such claim is set up.

The subscribers to the Bank have done nothing, but as a company of merchants managed a great business machine in the pursuit of their own emolument, so fairly and so liberally as to promote the public good, in common with their own, and to have entitled themselves to the public confidence in future. Suppose this company had presented their petition to Congress, setting forth, that being in general individuals of wealth, they had managed a national bank for a long series of years, and that they had erected certain banking houses, &c. and they therefore prayed congress to grant them the sum of \$10,000,000 from the national treasury; alleging that the said sum was less than one dollar upon each man, woman, & child of the nation, and that they could not but think Congress would estimate their usefulness at a higher price than so small a sum. Or suppose Congress had renewed the charter of the Bank on such terms and conditions that the stock would have been at par, and the Company having ac-

cepted the charter, should have then turned round and requested, that in consideration of having accepted it, a donation should be made them of the whole revenue of the country for six months. This last is in fact the true analysis of the case before us. Turn it as we may, the bill which passed both houses of Congress was an outright gratuity of ten millions of dollars to the stockholders of the Bank. Such a donation to a wealthy company, we are sure the people of the United States will never sanction. There may be certain interests in the country which would be advanced by emptying the treasury, and so increasing taxation: but that Congress should have made this direct appropriation of such a sum, puzzles all our inquiries after motives.

"Those who are acquainted with stock transactions, will understand how the fact exists, of the enormous gratuity which we state. If there were no hope of a renewal of the United States Bank, it cannot be pretended that its stock would be much above par. Its affairs are not in a situation to pay back, on a final settlement, much if any thing more than the original capital paid in. Such is its actual and its proper condition. In consideration of the yet unexpired time of the charter, the price of its stock might be 5 or 6 per cent. premium. Yet although it has been distinctly alleged from the beginning, that the President would not sign the new bill, the hope which has existed, after all he would be persuaded to change his determination, was sufficient to keep the stock up at 25 to 27 per cent. premium. Since the veto it has fallen to 17 per cent. where it is sustained by the chances that General Jackson may not be re-elected President of the United States, or that in some way the renewal may yet be obtained.

Had the President signed the bill, there is no doubt that the stock would have immediately risen to 40 per cent. premium. The difference between 6 per cent. and 40 per cent. therefore is wholly dependent on this bill. This difference viz. 34 per cent. on \$35,000,000, the actual capital of the Bank, is \$10,200,000. The government owns \$7,000,000, and so far the giving and receiving would balance each other. But to every individual owner of a share, this charter would be equivalent to a donation of \$34, and to every owner of one thousand shares, a donation of \$34,000.

Near ten thousand shares of this stock are held by foreigners, who would so be the recipients of American bounty, to the extent of some three millions of dollars. The share of Baring, Brothers & Co. would be \$250,000. The most Hon. Francis C. S. Conway, Marquis of Haddington, would receive \$35,000, and the Rev. Geo. Jordan, Dean of Lincoln, \$1000. At home, the estate of the late Stephen Girard would be benefited \$200,000. Charles Carroll of Carrollton would receive 90,000; and if the whole ten millions could be divided among the signers of the great Declaration, the deed would have a meaning. Some of our neighbours in Wall street would be benefitted in most desirable sums.

"The only result to which we can come is, that this charter being worth ten millions of dollars, being a document which would sell for that sum if offered in the market publicly, the subscribers to the present United States Bank are entitled to no other preference than to have the loan given to them at the market value. The ten millions ought to be placed in the treasury of the United States, or secured to be placed there at a future time, when it would go so far to relieve the nation from taxes, and thus every one of us would get his exact share of compensation for the share of privilege he had relinquished. The stock of the Bank would then be 6 per cent. premium, just what it ought to be, on receiving the new charter."

THE VETO AND THE COALITION PRESS.

It is stated in the democratic journals of a great number of the counties in this state that the coalition papers refuse to publish the veto of Gen. Jackson against the U. S. Bank. They dare not trust their readers the perusal of this plain and conclusive document. This effort to suppress the truth, is characteristic of the aristocracy every where.—They are unwilling that the people should read and judge for themselves; But we trust that every elector, and particularly every farmer in the State, will obtain this masterly production, and study its contents. The evils of any overgrown monied aristocracy with chartered rights constituting them a privileged order—are presented with such force and clearness in the Veto, that no impartial man can read the document, without becoming a convert to its sound and truly democratic doctrines. This is the true reason why the papers of the aristocracy refuse to publish the Veto.

The emissaries of the aristocracy are denouncing Gen. Jackson for refusing to sign the Mammoth Bank charter; and yet they suppress the official document in which he assigns his reasons for the course which they condemn. The President, with a fearless devotion to his country, truly worthy of the hero of New Orleans, forbids the chartering of a privileged order in a land consecrated to "liberty and equality;" and having done his duty, submits the act to the calm judgment of that country whose constitution he has labored to preserve, and whose soil he has bled to defend. The presses of the aristocracy, in many cases, withhold from their readers the conclusive reasons given by the president for refusing his signature to the Bank charter, and call upon the citizens of this free country to condemn a faithful patriot without a hearing. Is this fair in relation to the President? Let an honest people, who are too intelligent to be deceived, answer this question at the ballot boxes. In the mean time, let every man, who prefers to see our republican government administered so as to secure equal privileges to the many, rather than for the exclusive benefit of a wealthy few, obtain a copy of the veto message, and examine it for himself.

The United States Bank and the Charter that was vetoed were not liable to pay any state tax.—The Supreme Court decided that the Bank was not liable to be taxed, and the new charter made no provision for taxes. This then is the only species of property that is not liable to be taxed in the Union. Yet its dividends are 10 per cent. But this is not a monopoly, says Mr. Webster! What is it?—Boston Morning Post.

Public House.

REMOVAL.

JAMES CARNEY returns his sincere acknowledgments to the public for the very liberal encouragement he has heretofore received, and respectfully informs them that he has taken that large and commodious brick building, the property of John Devereux, Esq. next door to the building formerly occupied by the Bank of Newbern, on South-Front Street; where he is prepared to accommodate Boarders by the month or day. His table shall at all times be furnished with the best of the Market affords, and he pledges himself that every exertion shall be used to merit the approbation of those who may think proper to patronize him. In the event of a Steamboat Line being established between this place and Norfolk, which is contemplated, this building, from its size and situation, will be found to be the most eligible for a Hotel, of any in town. There is an excellent wharf convenient to the premises, and the rooms are large, comfortable, and well finished. Travellers are assured that their horses will be well fed and carefully attended to.

Newbern, August 31, 1832

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing in the town of Waynesborough, under the title of RHODES & JERNIGAN, was dissolved on the 23d 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.

NAVY TIMBER.

NAVY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, 20th August, 1832.

SEALED proposals will be received at this office until the 10th October next, to furnish and deliver 210,000 cubic feet of the best quality White Oak Plank Stocks, which shall have grown on lands near to salt water, or within the influence of the salt air. They must square not less than 14 inches at the butt, and may square one-fourth less at the top end, and must be free from sap. Also, 150,000 cubic feet of the best quality long leaf, fine grain, heart, Southern Yellow Pine Plank Stocks, to square not less than 14, nor more than 16 inches at the butt, and may square one-fifth less at the top end. No allowance will be made in the measurement of the Pine Plank Stocks, for payment for the contents of the sap. All of the aforesaid Plank Stocks must average 45 feet in length, and none must be less than 33 feet long. They must have been felled, or the trees must have been girdled, between the 20th of October and the 20th of February. The aforesaid Plank Stocks are to be delivered at the following Navy Yards, and in the following proportions, viz: Portsmouth, 20,000 feet of Oak, 1,000 feet of Pine; Charlestown and Brooklyn, 55,000 feet of Oak, and 35,000 feet of Pine at each; Philadelphia, 15,000 feet of Oak, 15,000 feet of Pine; Washington, 10,000 feet of Oak, and 10,000 feet of Pine; and at Gosport, 55,000 feet of Oak, and 40,000 feet of Pine Plank Stocks.

Also, all the best quality long leaf, fine grain heart, Southern Yellow Pine Timber, required for making the lower masts and bowsprits, top masts, lower yards, topsail yards, spritsail yards, and jib booms, for 2 7/4's, six 4 1/2's, and six sloop of war, and the fore and the main masts, bowsprits and main booms for two schooners—to be got out to the dimensions and specifications of the same, which will be furnished on application at this office. The said timber to be delivered in the following proportions; at Boston, a set for one 74, 44, and sloop of war; at New York, Philadelphia, and Washington, a set for one 44, and sloop of war, at each Navy Yard; and at Gosport, a set for one 74, and sets for two 44's, two sloop of war, and two schooners.

The whole of the aforesaid timber must be free from heart shakes, wind shakes, and all other defects, and must have been felled, or the trees must have been girdled, within the prescribed periods; which must be proved to the satisfaction of the commanding officers of the respective Navy Yards, by the certificates of two respectable and disinterested persons, to be produced with every cargo of timber offered for delivery.

All the aforesaid timber must be delivered, and the contracts completed in twelve months from the dates of the respective contracts. After due notification thereof, by the Navy Agents, fifteen days will be allowed each contractor for signing, sealing, and delivering his contract and bond to the Navy Agents, respectively; upon failure to do so within the time allowed, such contracts will be cancelled.

On delivery, the aforesaid timber will be inspected and measured according to the printed rules for the government of Inspectors of Timber, for the Navy of the United States, under the instructions of the respective Commanding Officers; or to any other inspection as the Commissioners of the Navy may direct.

Persons who have not been contractors, and those not known to the Commissioners for their punctuality, are required to produce the most satisfactory testimonials of their ability and competency to fulfil promptly and in good faith, any engagements they may enter into; they must also name to the Board their sureties and their residences, and produce satisfactory evidence of their being good and sufficient for the penalty incurred by a failure on the part of their principals—a failure in these particulars will forfeit their bids.

Bonds in the sum of one third the amount of the respective contracts will be required, and a deduction of ten per centum will be withheld from the amount of each delivery made, as collateral security for the performance of the respective contracts, and will not be paid until they are, in all respects, fulfilled, unless specially authorized by the Commissioners of the Navy.

The timber must be offered by the cubic foot and the offers must be properly endorsed. Any bid not made in conformity with or deficient in any of the requirements of this advertisement, will be rejected.

Aug 31—twat O10.

Newbern Academy.

THE first term of the academical year of this institution has just closed. The Trustees with pleasure announce to the public that the proficiency of the students assures them, they have not been deceived in their estimate of the qualifications of the instructors. From what they have witnessed, during the examination of the young gentlemen in their various studies, the Trustees have no hesitation in saying, that the Newbern Academy furnishes every facility for a thorough acquaintance with the Latin and Greek languages, and such a knowledge of the English, as prepares a learner for the duties of the more laborious departments of life. The Trustees were highly gratified in observing, that the young gentlemen were not superficial in their acquirements; but that they had made themselves thoroughly acquainted with all the ground over which they had gone. The classes under the direction of Mr. JONES, read Latin and Greek with facility and judgment; they parsed and scanned with correctness and promptness. The classes under the direction of Mr. WADSWORTH, displayed uncommon readiness in their replies to all the questions proposed: their knowledge of figures did them much credit.

The Trustees are happy in stating that the reputation of Mr. Jones, of the Classical Department, and of Mr. Wadsworth, of the English Department, has been well sustained by the very evident advancement of their respective students in their different studies.

The next term will commence on the first of October.

Newbern, August 30, 1832.

FLOUR AND MESS PORK.

5 BBLs. and 10 Half Bbls. New York Western Canal FLOUR, fresh ground from new Wheat. 15 Bbls. Mess Pork, New York city inspection, received this day per schooner Susan Mary, and for sale by J. M. GRANADE, & Co. Newbern, Sept. 4th 1832.

NOTICE.

The subscriber is desirous of selling his Lot and Houses in the town of Hillsborough, N. C. known as the Union Hotel. The establishment consists of two 2 story houses, and one of one story, the whole containing 22 rooms. There are stables sufficient to hold 40 horses, a large smoke house, a 2 story kitchen, with all other conveniences required about a tavern. There is but one other establishment of the kind in the town, which renders at all times the custom desirable. The terms will be easy and accommodating to the purchaser.

SAMUEL CHILD Hillsborough, Aug. 14, 1832.

CATCH THE SWINDLER!

On Wednesday, the 22d inst. I hired my horse and single gig to a man by the name of Joseph Fanning, of Tyrrel county, but late of Edenton, a shoemaker by trade, to go to Plymouth. He stated that he would be back early on Thursday morning, but has not yet returned. He has not been at Plymouth; I have heard of his having been on the road to Washington, and afterwards, on that to T. rhorough. He is a clumsy built man, light hair, blue eyes, and is supposed to be about 20 or 21 years of age, with little or no beard. Had on when he went away, a white chip hat, brown Holland jacket, and blue pantaloons and vest. The horse is a small bay, stout built; has a white star on the forehead, and his hind fetlocks are scarred by wearing shafts. The gig is painted black, has limber shafts and but one step; the body is set upon iron goose neck springs; the spatterboard is covered with coarse canvass and has country handles.

I will give a reward of ten dollars to any person who will give me such information that I may get the horse and gig again.

Address STARK W. SMITHWICK, Gardner's Bridge, Martin county, N. C.

August 25th, 1832.

New Saddlery, &c.

THE Subscriber has just returned from Philadelphia with a large addition to his former stock of goods.

Having selected the articles himself, and purchased them on the best terms, they who wish to buy, will find it advantageous to give him a call.

His assortment being very extensive, Country Saddlers can be supplied with almost every article in the line, at a moderate advance on the cost.

The following articles comprise part of his assortment:

Carriage and Gig Harness, Gig and Cart Collars, Saddles and Bridles, Saddlebags, Cart Saddles, and Saddle Trees, Plated and Common Harness Mounting, Stage Harness, Cotton and Worsted Webbing, Gig Trimmings, Whips, Spurs, Travelling Trunks, and Bags assorted, Black, Red, and Green Morocco, Hog skins, Dressed Goat skins, Seal Leather, Calf and Seal skins, Black Varnish, Walking Canes, Swords, Pistols, Epaulets, Drums, &c. &c. He has on hand a few neat and light made Dearborns, and several Copper Stills and Worms.

JOHN TEMPLETON. August 31, 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 Merchandise, 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.