

PUBLISHED BY THOMAS WATSON.

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From the *New England Chronicle*.
REASONS

Why the institution commonly called the United States' Bank, should not be re-chartered.

Because: The people of the U. States, should they renew the charter, will not receive a fair equivalent for the many millions that would be bestowed upon the rich of our own country, and the Lords, Dukes and Bishops of Great Britain.

Because: Foreigners own more of the stock of the Bank than does our own Government.

Because: The Bank will make American citizens debtors to aliens, and will send across the Atlantic five millions of specie every year to pay the Bank dividends due to the Lords of England.

Because: The Bank would drain from the Western country, in the course of fifteen years, more than thirty millions of dollars, of which large sum, ten millions seven hundred and ninety thousand dollars would go to the nobility and gentry of Great Britain.

Because: A Bank, a great part of the stock of which is owned by subjects of a foreign country, is dangerous to the liberties and independence of the United States.

Because: The Bank is a political engine, invested with tremendous power, which has been, and is now used to promote or defeat the election of friends or foes to the Bank, as the case may be.

Because: The stock of the Bank may pass into the hands of subjects of a foreign country, and the United States be involved in a war with that country, the Bank would aid the hostile armies of the enemy, control our currency, receive the public moneys, hold thousands of our citizens in dependence, and prove more dangerous and formidable than the whole combined force of the enemy.

Because: A proposal has been made by respectable men from all political parties, to take a recharter with limited powers, and upon more favorable terms than the present Bank.

Because: Our own citizens, who are owners of the Bank stock, are compelled to pay taxes for their stock, while foreigners not only are not taxed, but actually receive a greater profit than our own citizens, on account of being exempted from paying taxes.

Because: The property of the Bank is not liable to be taxed by the States in which it is situated.

Because: The constitution does not recognize in Congress the power to grant exclusive privileges or monopolies, such as are proposed to be bestowed upon the Bank.

Because: The application for a renewal of the charter is, under present circumstances, premature.

Because: It has been ascertained that the Bank has violated its charter.

Because: A renewal of the charter for fifteen years would give to the foreign stockholders upwards of forty-seven millions of dollars in the shape of dividends.

Because: The Bank has been denounced by Henry Clay as a BRITISH BANK, and who, in 1811 voted against it on the ground that it was both inexpedient and unconstitutional.

Because: The Bank has corrupted the representatives of the people; Daniel Webster and Henry Clay having already received for their services to the Bank more than thirty thousand dollars.

Because: Papers opposed to the Bank on receiving loans from it, in many instances without security, have become its zealous advocates;—some papers that were in favor of Gen. Jackson and the Bank, have received their twenty and thirty thousand dollars, and turned against the former.

Because: The re-chartering of the Bank would make the people of this country tributary slaves of a British Aristocracy, and governed by a British Bank.

Because: The Bank already thinks itself too strong for Andrew Jackson; this being the case what would it be were it to conquer him in the conflict? Could any man or combination of men, resist its tremendous power?

Because: The Bank is sustained throughout, by acts of bribery and corruption.

Because: Thomas Jefferson, Andrew Jackson, and the democracy of the country have ever been opposed to the Bank.

Because: Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, and the aristocracy are in favor of it.

It remains for the people of this country to say whether this aristocratic institution shall continue its existence unrestrained, and clothed with powers dangerous to the rights of freedom. We fear not to hear their verdict. The VETO will be sustained!

From the *St. Clairsville (O.) Gazette*.

The Presidential Election.—In less than three months the people will be called upon to elect a President of the United States. To select from among themselves the first officer of their government, only pertains to the people of free America. It is a liberty which the people of no other nation enjoy. It is a privilege above value and a duty as sacred as it is exalted.

That the present incumbent, GEN. ANDREW JACKSON, will be re-elected, no man who regards candour and possesses intelligence can doubt. That he will receive an unusual majority of the electoral votes, is equally certain. Yet, withal, there is an unrelenting and bitter opposition against him. An opposition possessed of both wealth and talent, each of

which will be employed in every dishonest and debased way to defeat the will of the people.

The same spirit that opposed the war of the Revolution—the same that originated the alien, sedition and gag laws—the same that opposed the last war, and declared it unbecoming a moral and religious people to rejoice in the victories of the American arms—will oppose the re-election of ANDREW JACKSON. And why will they oppose it? Because he is the PEOPLE'S FRIEND. Because he is opposed to a splendid national government usurping the rights of the States, and in favour of a plain and economical one. Because he is opposed to MONIED MONOPOLIES that would make the rich richer and the poor poorer. Because he is opposed to a national debt, &c. These are the very reasons why they oppose the re-election of the people's man. Such a party always has existed and always will exist to a greater or less degree in this country. They hold the doctrine that people were born with saddles on their backs, while the favored few were booted and spurred to ride them, "legitimately by the grace of God."

This party struggled hard to maintain the ascendancy which they had got in the election of old John Adams. They were defeated, and before Mr. Jefferson had left the presidential chair, he drew from them all the honest part of the people who had been deceived by them, which left the party a perfect skeleton, and such they continued to be until the election of 1824 when they rallied on John Q. Adams, and aided by the defection of H. Clay, who abandoned his principles they were enabled to elect Mr. Adams. The people would not ratify the bargain, but put Adams out and Jackson in, when the aristocracy immediately rallied on Henry Clay and are now making a daring effort to elect him President.

Gen. Jackson is now doing as Mr. Jefferson did. He is steadily drawing from the ranks of the opposition. Men are daily acknowledging that they were deceived, and are coming over to the side of the people; yet we see many, great numbers, who we are certain are as true men to their country, as are in it, who appear to be spell-bound. They think Henry Clay has not changed, and while they are with him they are right. We do hope that all such will divest themselves of prejudice, and examine where they stand. Were they to do so it appears to us they would instantly discharge the men and principles which they now support, and come over to the side of the people. We think thus because we are satisfied that the doctrines of those who lead the opposition are highly dangerous, and would if they had the ascendancy prove fatal to our Union.

JUDGE M'LEAN, OF OHIO.

The amusing paragraph which we subjoin, is from a serious article in the Ohio State Journal, a leading and veritable print in the cause of the opposition. It may be profitable for edification to the friends of Mr. Clay, at a moment when his defeat in Kentucky, has driven them for prospective comfort to the other elections of the West.

The writer is exclusively, but as we think somewhat timidly, anxious for the standing of Judge M'Lean. He feels assured, that so honest a man cannot be otherwise than hostile to Gen. Jackson, his principles, his measures, and his officers. "Yet," says he with very natural surprise, "JUDGE M'LEAN daily contributes more than any other man in the West to continue these evils."

I will explain," he adds, "how this is effected. In his conduct and conversations, he evinces a deep interest in political affairs. He professes to stand upon a neutral ground; and to view, with impartial observation, the condition and prospect of the two political parties, that now divide the country. His experience in politics and his extensive acquaintance with political men, give great weight to his opinions. These he omits no occasion to express, and their undeviating tendency is to discourage all the efforts now making to prevent the re-election of President Jackson. He assumes, as a question past debate, that Mr. Clay cannot get one single electoral vote west of the mountains. With this prophecy as a sort of text, he discourses continually to prove its correctness. I do not propose to recapitulate his assumption or arguments; my purpose is to ask him, what good to the country can possibly result from his attempted demonstration? Mr. Clay is the selected candidate of those who present themselves the open opponents of the present incumbent. If that incumbent can now be defeated it must be by the success of Mr. Clay. If this be hopeless, then the re-election of President Jackson is certain. Why then should an influential man like Judge M'Lean, who is deeply impressed with the portentous aspect of the present state of public affairs, exert himself most effectively to continue that state of thing. That he does so, none can doubt, who hears him maintaining that Mr. Clay cannot get a vote in the west; that President Jackson's veto upon the bank will not lose him a vote; that he will certainly receive the votes of New York and Pennsylvania, and most probably be re-elected by an increased majority. It is thus that Judge M'Lean uses his influence to promote a result which he cannot but condemn; and, in doing this, he impairs his own standing."

Naughty Judge M'Lean! to "assume as a question past debate, that Mr. Clay cannot get one single electoral vote west of the mountains!"

It should never be lost sight of, that when the President, in his message in 1829, suggested to the American people the propriety of considering, whether the United States Bank should be re-chartered, the Bank, instead of holding her business at least stationary, as a wise institution should have done, increased her loans, in less than three years, from forty to seventy millions; and much the largest portion of the increase (\$30,000,000) was lent to the citizens of the three doubtful States, Kentucky, Ohio, and Louisiana. The Bank don't electorship though!

Georgetown (Ky.) Sentinel.

Every day's experience serves to convince us that the regular Democratic Republican nomination for President and Vice President will prevail in this State by an overwhelming majority; it is perfectly immaterial whether a Clay ticket be formed or not, the people are "wide awake." The friends of Andrew Jackson in this State cannot forget the opposition which the President has had to contend with from Mr. Calhoun and his friends, both in and out of the Senate; in this State they will, by voting for Mr. Van Buren, strengthen his administration—they will set the seal of reprobation on the factious principle of a union of the "odds and ends of all parties, nullies and high tariff men," to prevent an election of a Vice President by the people! Mark this! we do not say so merely because we wish it, but because the people wish it.—N. C. Journal.

Great Natural Curiosity.—On board the brig Charles, Capt. Devereux, of Boston, which arrived at New York last Sunday, from Buenos Ayres, was brought a great natural curiosity, being an amphibious male animal of the size of a young heifer, and in appearance partaking of three species of animals, the elephant, the hog, and the jack-ass. He was taken on one of the large rivers about 1000 miles North-west of the city of Buenos Ayres, by some of the inhabitants of the country: Having been seen to leave the river and go upon land some distance, twenty men on horse back divided themselves into four parties, to intercept him on his return. One party fell in with, and succeeded in capturing him with the "lasso" (a noose of hide) with which those countrymen are very expert. The animal is remarkably swift and powerful, but quite docile. A letter from a gentleman now a resident at Buenos Ayres and Brazil, represents this animal as very curious and rare, an inhabitant of the interior of South America.—The owner, who attends the animal for exhibition, is a man of large landed property, but at present unacquainted with the English language. The merchant to whom he is consigned, intends to have him brought in the brig to this city, where he will first be exhibited. The denomination given by Naturalists to this animal is the "Tapir." Boston Daily Advertiser.

FRATRICIDE.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the *Augusta (Geo.) Chronicle*

BURKE COUNTY, August 13th, 1832.

"A circumstance of an extraordinary nature, happened in the neighborhood of Shell Bluff, in this county, on Saturday afternoon last. Two brothers, John B. Bush, and Isaac Bush, had dined together at the house of the latter—after their meal, it appears that John took a loaded gun, which he said he had brought with him, and discharged the contents into the body of his brother. The load (said to be squirrel shot) entered at the upper part of the abdomen, and so close to the object, as to burn the clothing in the vicinity of the wound.—He spoke a few words only, and died in about an hour afterwards.

The result of the Inquest, which sat yesterday, is a verdict of Willful Murder, by his brother John B. Bush.—Bush has disappeared. I have heard no cause assigned for this dreadful act of fratricide."

The number of emigrants that arrived at the port of Baltimore during the month of June, was 2129; and during the month of July 2171—making a total of 4300 in two months. From the number of vessels already arrived with emigrants during the present month, and those known to be on their way hither from different European ports, it is supposed that the immigration into this port in August will nearly equal that of the two preceding months.

A most singular vote was taken at a late meeting in Montreal, on the subject of the Cholera. We find it stated in the Montreal Courant. It was moved as the sense of the meeting that the protracted existence of the Cholera there is, so far as secondary causes are concerned, produced by the impure state of the atmosphere, the filthy condition of the town, &c. &c. It was moved to add to the cause, "the inordinate use of ardent spirits" which was voted down by a large majority! It was nevertheless stated to the meeting on unquestioned authority, that of 700 adult males who had died of the Cholera on the island of Montreal, not twenty abstained from intoxicating drinks! The Editor of the Courant states that within his knowledge there were but two persons who acted on the principles of strict temperance, who had fallen.

When the meeting divided and it was ascertained there was a large majority against the amendment, the Chairman H. Gates, Esq. addressed the mover in the following words, "Mr. Workman, you are in the minority, and I am very sorry for it," to which he replied, "I never, Sir, stood in a minority, of which I am so proud as the present."

The Commissioners of Athens, (Geo.) have imposed a tax of \$500 on every person retailing spirituous liquors in that town.

The following is an extract of a letter received in Charleston, from a gentleman in Savannah, dated August 11:—"We had a horrid affair here yesterday.—Dr. Minis shot a young man named Stark, in the City Hotel, a fine honorable young fellow, who came to town to fight him with rifles, and went over the river the afternoon previous, when the Doctor not making his appearance he returned and was about to go home, when, without any caution or previous intimation, Minis shot him down between his two friends. Minis is in jail, and the community much exasperated."

It is related that soon after the last war an American ship arrived at Liverpool from New Orleans; having on deck two or three of those apparently unwieldy Kentucky oars. Soon after she hauled into dock, a few visitors went on board, who prompted by an inquisitorial spirit not peculiar to Yankees, requested to know for what use they were constructed.

"They are used on board the boats which navigate the Mississippi and Ohio," said the Captain, "no other description of oars are ever used by the Kentuckians."

"Indeed," exclaimed John Bull, at the same time vainly attempting to lift one end of the oar; "It is no longer a wonder that Jackson flogged Packington, if he was backed by fellows who could handle such oars as these!"

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.

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. ALEXANDER 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 Ginghams—Printed Muslins; black Silks; Mull, Swiss, Book, and Jaconett Muslins; Ladies' and Misses Bonnetts; Inserting, and a variety of Fancy articles; Bombazines; Circassians; Erminetts; Cassinets, &c. &c.
Osnaburgs; 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.

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 GOODS.

JOHN A. CRISPIN

HAS just returned from New York with a general assortment of
GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CROCKERY GLASSWARE, &c.

The following articles comprise a part of his Stock

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| Wines. | Fruits. |
| Champagne, in qt. and pt. bottles, | Citron, Currants, Teas. |
| Old Madeira, | Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Souchong, Pouchong. |
| Pico, do. | Sugars. |
| Naples, | Loaf & Lump, White Havana, Brown, various qual. |
| Lisbon, | Nuts. |
| Teneriff, | Filberts, Madeira Nuts, Almonds. |
| Dry Malaga, | Spices. |
| Sherry, | Mace, Cloves, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Pepper, Spice. |
| Country. | Preserved Ginger. |
| Liquors. | Buckwheat, Goshen Butter, Cheese, Spanish & American Segars, superior Chewing Tobacco, &c. |
| Cogniac Brandy (superior quality) | Which he offers low for cash or country produce at the Store on Pollock-street formerly occupied by the late George A. Hall, Esq. |
| Peach do. | |
| Old Jamaica Rum, | |
| Superior Holland Gin, | |
| Old Monong. Whiskey, | |
| N. E. Rum, | |
| Porter in qt. & pt. bottles | |

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 most desirable. The terms will be easy and accommodating to the purchaser.

SAMUEL CHILD

Hillsborough, Aug. 14, 1832.

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 worked 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.

NAVY TIMBER.

NAVY COMMISSIONER'S 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 35 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, 15,000 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's 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's 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.

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.

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.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES

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

JOHN GILDERSLEEVE.