

EFFECTS OF THE VETO—GREAT REACTION.

Whatever cry a few of the pensioned press may think it in their contract with the Bank still to keep up, the 'National Republican' party must by this time be perfectly convinced of the utter utility of their endeavors to affect the people with apprehensions of disastrous results from the non-rechartering of the Bank of the United States.

There is no longer any doubt that the reactions or changes in public opinion which may have taken place in consequence of the Veto, have been decidedly adverse to the cause of the coalition.

With regard to Pennsylvania: A citizen of Philadelphia who may be recognized when we designate him as a member of the society of Friends, and distinguished even among that benevolent class of our community, as a pure and active and unwearied philanthropist, has recently returned from an excursion of two months through various parts of the State.

From another source we derive an item of intelligence which will be unexpected by many. A gentleman of high respectability, a native of New England, and an officer of Government under a former administration, then and now strongly opposed to the cause of General Jackson, has been through much of New England during the summer.

From the Albany Argus.

A VOICE FROM KENTUCKY.

The following letter to the editor of the Argus, from a practical farmer of Kentucky, an estimable citizen, and a sterling Republican of the Jeffersonian school, speaks the language of the democracy of that patriotic State; indeed, the language of the democracy every where.

"Sir:—About two months ago I became a subscriber to the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer, without the most remote suspicion that in so short a time the renowned editor would have been found fighting by the side of his antagonist, Duff Green, in the cause of corruption.

"As I take the deepest interest in preserving, pure and unadulterated, the democratic institutions of our prosperous and happy country, and as I feel the most confident assurance that the republicans of the great State of New-York will unite with their brethren of the West, in a signal effort to prostrate forever the hopes and the power of the Aristocracy, by re-electing Gen. Jackson to the Presidency, I have thought proper to make one more effort to obtain a newspaper from your state, the editor of which will not cover under the frowns and opprobrious of that corrupt Engine of Aristocratic Power, the Bank of the United States.

cultural neighbours, the ways and means to counteract every encroachment upon the freedom of the people.

"You have no doubt seen published in the Courier & Enquirer of the 18th ult. an extract of a letter from our neighboring town, Cincinnati, which gives a most awful account of the distress experienced by the citizens of the western country, in consequence of the stoppage of the accommodations and curtailing the debts due to the United States Bank, which course they are said to have been compelled to adopt on account of the stand the President has taken in opposition to the Bank.

"It is to be hoped that the writer believed the statement he made to be correct; but it is obvious, from a single glance at the extract, that it was written and published for political effect. I assert, without fear of contradiction, that no distress is felt now, or expected to be experienced at any future time, by any except the debtors to the Bank, four-fifths of whom are and have been the friends and avowed supporters of the Bank, and of Kentucky's apostate son, Henry Clay, and are and have been the most inveterate, unrelenting and deadly enemies of Gen. Jackson.

"The result of the late election in Kentucky, shows distinctly the light in which the Veto Message is viewed in one of the states where such awful distress is anticipated by the opposition newspapers and letter-writers. The democrats of Kentucky hailed it as one of the most sterling republican acts of Gen. Jackson's life; and our political friends throughout the Union may rely upon the fact, that the mass of his friends in Kentucky, being a majority of from three to five thousand of the voters of the state, are men of fixed political principles, who would suffer the torments of a Spanish inquisition sooner than be forced to abandon their republican principles, and submit to the degradation of counting the profit and loss in giving their votes.

"With the exception of debtors to the Bank, who have deserted the democratic standard, I assert without fear of contradiction, that Gen. Jackson has gained more friends than he has lost in Kentucky; and the most perfect confidence of success in the approaching election, is entertained throughout our ranks. We are prepared and anxious for the encounter.

"The nomination of Mr. Van Buren for the vice-presidency, has given the most general and perfect satisfaction to the friends of Gen. Jackson in Kentucky. Not a single vote will be lost in this state on account of sectional or personal feelings. Although we entertain the highest respect and esteem for our fellow citizen, Col. Johnson, we most cheerfully postpone his claims, and acquiesce cordially in the nomination of the Baltimore convention."

From the Boston Statesman.

We commend the following publication to the notice of the friends of Mr. Clay in this city, and to the particular notice of their leading political journal, the weak and fallen echo of the anti-masonic organ:

[From the Angelica Republican.] EFFECTS OF THE BARGAIN.

It will be seen by a communication from the town of Cuba, that TWENTY-TWO of the former adherents of Mr. Clay, have stepped forward simultaneously, and entered their formal protest against the corrupt coalition lately entered into by the Clay and antimasonic parties.—They are, as far as we can learn, all men of unimpeachable character, and devoted friends to their country. They are fully aware of the hostility and persecution to which this step exposes them—but duty to their country seems to be paramount with them, to all other considerations.

RENUNCIATION.

We, the subscribers, having for several years been the friends of HENRY CLAY, and wishing to use all honorable means to elevate him to the Presidency of the United States, have steadily adhered to that purpose. But we have seen with astonishment and regret, that a recent coalition has been attempted, by which the friends of Henry Clay in this State are made to unite with a party, which has been hitherto and now is inimical to the interest of Mr. Clay, and whose sole object is to elect Francis Granger, an anti-mason, as governor of this state, and to obtain our votes for electors of President, whose attachment to Mr. Clay is not only doubtful, but who have publicly pledged themselves to vote for Mr. Wirt, the anti-masonic candidate for the Presidency. Feeling that this coalition is as unnatural as it is base, and inconsistent in principle, we, as the friends of Liberty and equal rights, do most solemnly PROTEST against this unholy coalition; and rather than contribute directly or indirectly to this union we unhesitatingly and publicly avow, that we will give our votes and influence to the support of ANDREW JACKSON, and the candidate for Governor who shall be nominated at the Herkimer Convention.

Cuba, Allegany Co. N. Y. Sept. 1832.

Wm. Hicks, Absalom Leonard, Benjamin H. Pearce, Asa H. Hawley, James Harrison, Russel Harrison, S. B. Wardwell, J. Parish, Nathaniel Briggs, John S. Slayter, Jacob Bower, John Uter, James Strong, James O. Spencer, Russel Comstock, Harvey Hicks, Morgan L. Comstock, Kendal Wilder, Jacob Baldwin, I. S. Marshall, David Starky, James H. Andrews.

The warmest advocate of the Bank of England admits this evident fact.—The existence of the Bank depends on that of the country, but the existence of the country by no means depends on that of the Bank."

Perhaps that Bank, since 1694, has been the means of obtaining loans for Government, in all, long or temporary, not less than 2500 millions sterling. Yet independent Englishmen are eager to abolish it. If they overturn a Bank of 139 years duration, Americans will not suf-

fer themselves to be mastered, by a thing of yesterday. General Jackson has set a good example in rejecting the bill laid before him on the 4th of July. His manly message has been aptly styled a "second Declaration of Independence."—Louisiana Adv.

To whom it may concern.—It is said by timid people—"We are at the mercy of the Bank of the United States, let it be renewed." Very well—should we not then be more at its mercy? Let us never yield to a bully, but compel him to be orderly like other people.

If the Bank persist in coercion and stratagem, its charter may and ought to be annulled for such abuse. It directs a powerful lever, it is true; it poises and depresses large bodies; but it has its obligations to perform to the public, and for non-compliance it should forfeit its existence. For a flagrant case of violation, why should not the United States Courts punish it by exemplary damages? Or, such a violation being proved before Congress, why not vacate its charter by a repeal of the act of 1816? That is no longer a contract in any sense of the word, which the party claiming vested privileges, has set at naught.—Where a nation has a right to redress, a remedy must exist somewhere. Three or four years of reiterated vexation are not to be borne. It seems to us that Congress has an undoubted right at this moment to authorize the withdrawal of the Government deposits by reason of the preconcerted obstructions cast by the Bank in the way of the public accommodation.—Louisiana Adv.

We invite attention to the following leading article in the New York Truth Teller of the 22d instant:

"When eight years ago we entered on the arduous task of an editor, we proposed to ourselves to refrain from domestic party politics. We noticed the various efforts to overthrow the fair fabric raised in this country by a host of worthies, few of whom now linger on the theatre of their mighty and glorious deeds, but we could discover nothing to excite apprehension. Mere flashes of talent, the 'vox et preterea nihil' of inordinate ambition could not alarm us, nor could the outpourings of the mercenary portion of the American press, so long as the honest portion stood ready to refute calumny, drive us from our selected ground. Had not new features been presented, intended to influence the approaching Presidential election, and particularly one which we cannot consistently overlook, we should not depart from our proposed neutrality. In doing so, however, we receive no little consolation in the expectation of returning after a few weeks to our wonted course.

A faction, not materially differing from its anti-republican predecessors, has acquired, in a dangerously increased degree, the power of MONEY; with this, they propose to purchase venal influence—to purchase the press. They have assayed to enlist the Truth Teller in their unholy cause; they have offered us a considerable bonus; they have not come to our price, and they cannot come to it; we are not rich, but if we have not wealth, we have principle: we are, we confess it, poor, but yet proud.—The United States Bank cannot purchase the Truth Teller. The faction unsuccessful against us, has been more fortunate elsewhere—two presses, professedly Irish, are already put in motion to mislead the adopted citizens who are natives of Ireland, and to obtain their support for the faction. Can we, in the face of this state of things—can we, who have ever been the friend of Ireland, and the advocate of its cause and of its people at home and abroad, can we consistently act against them, or consistently desert the cause we have so long espoused? No, we cannot, we will not. For this and the next month we will stand between Irishmen and their enemy, we will point out to them where the snare lies, in the hope that they may avoid it. We say to them, and we will continue to say to them, vote not as Irishmen, else you will be marked as Irishmen, not to be served, but to be used, not to be favored, but to be degraded. Vote not as Irishmen, but as Americans, and with Americans.

We invite every Irishman before he determines how or for whom to vote, to ask himself the following questions:

- 1st. On what side of the Presidential election will the Federalists who enacted the fourteen years alien law vote?
2d. Is the attempt to separate the natives of Ireland from the general body of the citizens, intended for the benefit of the adopted Irish?
3d. Can it be beneficial to them?—Must it not be injurious to them?
4th. Is it not the intention to render them the mere instruments and tools of the faction?
We are driven into the field of local politics, and we shall do our duty conscientiously for the interests of the citizens at large, we shall not be swayed by the wealthy, nor, we trust, duped by intriguers. We will range ourselves on that side which we deem on all accounts the best—on the side of the patriotic, the fearless, the uncompromising, and honest ANDREW JACKSON. We believe it is for the interest of the United States that this republican citizen should be re-elected to the office he now holds, and we will use our best exertions to secure such re-election to the man who is not a Federalist, but is opposed by them; who avows no hostility to the natives of his father's land, and who would not set them apart from the citizens in order (for there could be no other object in the separation) to mark them as objects of persecution.

From the Washington Globe.

There is not one syllable of truth in the following extract, which we take from the N. York Gazette. It will be observed that the N. York Gazette refers to the Telegraph to vouch its statement. No statement of the Telegraph is now worth a contradiction; and is not of sufficient credit to justify the use made of it by the Gazette:

"A midshipman, who was stricken from the rolls about two years since, having been engaged in a duel, is restored to his rank by order of the President. The Washington Telegraph states that previous to his restoration he presented the daughter of William B. Lewis with a splendid diamond pin."

Withdrawal of Judge Barbour.—We always believed, that the name of Philip P. Barbour was brought before the people as a candidate for the Vice Presidency without any agency, connivance or desire on his part. Believing, as he doubtless did, that his prospects of success under present circumstances, was by no means flattering, and that to permit his name to be held up, would divide and distract the party to which he was attached; instead of promoting its interest. We understand from pretty good authority, that Judge Barbour has lately written a letter to a gentleman of Oxford, in this State, in which he, in substance, expresses the wish that his friends would not continue his name as a candidate for the Vice Presidency.—Milton (N. C.) Spectator.

THE VETO AND WASHINGTON.

It is a singular coincidence, that President Jackson has been attacked with numerous epithets of reproach for presuming to exercise a Veto on a measure approved by a majority of the two Houses of Congress.

The Veto has been pronounced "usurpation" "despotic," "high handed," and "monarchical," by presses whose editors profess to be the disciples of Washington. Yet the very first act Congress ever passed on the subject of apportioning representatives, being deemed unconstitutional, received the Veto of Washington himself. Marshall, with a candor which is now seldom imitated, in his Life of Washington, says—

"Having formed this opinion, to a correct and independent mind, the course to be pursued was a plain one. Duty required the exercise of a power, which a President of the United States will find much difficulty in employing, and he returned the bill to the House in which it originated, with his objections to it."

Fortunate country, that still has a President who dares, though through "much difficulty" to travel in the footsteps of Washington.

It is another curious coincidence, that at the very last session, Mr. Webster, though so great a professor of the principles of Washington, and so great a vilifier of the Bank Veto, labored, in season and out of season, and succeeded in the Senate, the very principle into the apportionment bill, which Washington pronounced unconstitutional, and fearlessly vetoed in 1783, and which, had the bill passed the last session as coming from the Senate, it is well known would have been vetoed by General Jackson, as it had before been vetoed by Washington. He would have done this, though at the risk of receiving a double volley of abusive epithets, such as "tyrant," "dotard," "Nero," and "Caligula," from worshippers of Mr. Webster, and the real opponents of the principles of Washington.

Never were the prospects of the Jackson party in this State, more cheering than at this time. We make bold to say that, should the gentlemen we have heard spoken of for Governor, Representatives in Congress and Electors, to be supported by the Jackson Republicans of this State, be nominated there is nothing more certain than that they will be elected by a triumphant majority. No doubt, the Clay men will endeavour to persuade many that they are firmly united, and that we are broken into fragments; indeed they even now pretend to be very much delighted on account of the failure of the Conferees who met at Dover on Tuesday last, in not nominating candidates for the above offices; but we know the facts are the reverse. We are more sanguine than ever, for we know Dr. Naudain is very unpopular in both the lower counties as well as this. We do not make this assertion without having positive proof of its truth, from gentlemen well versed in the politics of this State. We are ourselves acquainted with a number of respectable men in this county, who were in 1828 warmly attached to Mr. Adams, who say they can never give their vote to the "gambler of the West," and we have reason to believe there are many such in this State. And as to Dr. Naudain and J. J. Milligan, they say they want men of talents to govern and represent them, and not those who will suffer themselves to be a mere cat's paw for Senator Clayton. Again we say, with a little exertion on our part, we are sure of success.—Delaware Gazette.

[From the Livingston, N. Y. Courier.] A SIGN.

In 1830, Sparta gave but 79 Republican votes. We have now in our possession a notice calling a Republican meeting of the friends of Jackson, signed by 150 voters of that town principally residing in the village of Dansville. There were no efforts to get names from other parts of the town. Old Republican Sparta is coming on to her pure first principle of Democracy. They will not ratify the bargain to go for Clay.

Extract of a letter from an eminent citizen of Philadelphia, dated 22d Sept. 1832.

"Our electoral vote in the State will be stronger than ever."

Extract of a letter from a Member of Congress in the interior of Pennsylvania, dated Sept. 23d, 1832.

"I have great pleasure in stating, that the prospects are all favorable in Pennsylvania, for the Presidential Election.

Prospects of Mr. Clay.—Any one at a distance might suppose, from the number and tone of the Clay newspapers, and the parade of public meetings, that Mr. Clay had a strong party in North Carolina. How stand the facts? At the last election, Mr. Adams received little more than one-fourth of the votes polled. As an evidence of Mr. Clay's falling off, we will state that Adams received, in Granville county, upwards of 160 votes, and we shall be deceived if Mr. Clay receives THIRTY!—Oxford (N. C.) Examiner.

The Duke of Reichstadt died in the same place—in the same palace in the same apartment—in which Napoleon, when in the zenith of his fortunes, signed the most remarkable decrees, and in which his marriage with the Arch-Duchess Maria Louise was arranged.

AMERICAN TURF REGISTER.

The September Number, being the first number of the fourth volume of the AMERICAN TURF REGISTER AND SPORTING MAGAZINE, published by J. S. Skinner, Postmaster, Baltimore, at \$5 per annum, has made its appearance. In the high finish of its engravings, the beauty of its typography, and the variety of its contents, it maintains its well established character. This number is embellished with a fine portraiture of the celebrated CAROLINIAN, engraved on copper. The following is the table of contents of the September number, which consists of fifty-six pages.

Memoirs of Carolinian—Horses of olden times—Lee Boo—Performances of Florida—Chorister's dam—American Wild Horses—Match against time—A visit to A. Taylor—Letter from Eclipse at Callons to his son, King Pergus in Yorkshire—Fetters—Turkish cure for Founder in Horses—Care of Lockjaw in Horses—Sketch of a true Sportsman—Anecdotes of Quarter Racing—Foxhounds—Detaining or Percussion Lock system—Prognostics of the Weather.—Poetry—Song, Washington Colt Club, sung at their anniversary dinner—Great leap avis in terris—Trap to catch vermin, (with a cut.)—Change of plumage in game fowls.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.—List of winning horses, for 1831 and 2.—Challenge—Bertrand, Jr. and Little Venus, against Andrew and Bonnets of Blue—A flash in the pan—the great trotting match no match at all.—Races in England—scale of betting, &c.—Sales of blooded stock—Broadrock races, corrected—Tallahassee Jockey Club, Officers, &c.—Fall races over Central Course—notice of. Racing Calendar.—Races at Georgetown, Ken.—Turf Register.—American speed, bottom and blood.—No better.—Piedgraves—of celebrated stallions imported before the Revolution—of do. since the Revolution—of distinguished imported nags—of Medley and Shark in full—of Dioned and Citizen, in full—of Sir Archy and Sir Harry, in full—of the most distinguished of Sir Charles's get—of American Eclipse, in full—of Sir Charles, in full—of thirty stallions advertised in 1832, with their prices, &c.—of twelve stallions advertised in England, 1829, with their prices—of several horses of the olden time, selected from the Maryland Gazette.

EMBELLISHMENT.—Portraiture of CAROLINIAN, engraved by Bannerman from an original painting. Persons desirous of seeing the work may be gratified by calling at the Office of the Sentinel.

Robert Arnold, late Collector of the Customs at Amboy, New Jersey, who was removed from office by President Jackson, and who was a defaulter to the amount of more than eighty thousand dollars, took refuge, our readers may be aware, in Canada, where he remained until lately. On the night of the 16th inst. he arrived in New Rochelle. On the 19th, he was arrested by Mr. Rapelye, Deputy Marshall of this District, and is now in custody. In the midst of the clamor which our adversaries are making for removals from office, it might be well to consider for what causes these removals were made. The President certainly is to be thanked for ejecting from office those who unlawfully appropriate the funds of government, as well as for taking effectual measures for securing the person of the defaulter.—N. Y. Evening Post.

SYLVESTERS, 130 Broadway, N. Y.

MORE GLORIOUS THAN EVER!

ANOTHER \$30,000, SOLD BY SYLVESTER!!! The new New York Lottery, drawn the 29th of August, Combination 23, 28, 63, the capital prize of \$30,000, was sold in a whole ticket, by the "all lucky Sylvester!" this is as it should be; and Sylvester begs to assure his Country Friends and Patrons, that he waits but their orders, to sell the Capitals in many of the brilliant schemes which are drawn weekly in the City of New York, and he would particularly call their attention to the brilliant affair, to be drawn on the 17th of October next. Capitals, \$50,000, \$25,000, \$10,000, \$5,000, &c. Tickets only \$10. This is beyond comparison, the greatest scheme ever issued by the Managers. And in addition to the great variety of tickets, which Sylvester has for sale, either by the package, single ticket, or share, he, the "all lucky Sylvester," has formed a club of 1000 whole tickets, in order that all his friends may have an opportunity of participating in the extraordinary good fortune which attends his office.

Persons remitting \$60, can have a certificate fully guaranteed by the Managers, and thus obtain a very excellent share of every Capital in the Wheel! All who are in the practice of purchasing, will at once appreciate the great superiority of this mode of venturing. All orders must be addressed to

S. J. SYLVESTER, 130 Broadway.

And are then sure to meet with prompt attention.

New York, Sept. 14, 1832. 1017

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 Tarboro'ough. 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 fetters. 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.