

SMALL COMFORT.

The Coalition must have been in great distress for a little comfort, otherwise they would not be so immoderately elated at getting a few votes more this year than they did at the last charter election in this city. They know full well that considerations not at all connected with politics, influenced the votes of many of our citizens. After all, what mighty causes have the piebald coalition for triumph? Let us look at them.

MAINE, which at the last presidential election gave a majority of seven thousand for the Adams and Clay electors, has just elected a Jackson Governor, by a majority of four thousand, over a Clay candidate, and will, as surely as the polls are open in that state, choose TEN JACKSON ELECTORS.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE, which gave three thousand three hundred majority for the Adams and Clay electors, has given this year ten thousand majority for a Jackson Governor, and no one is so fool-hardy as to question the choice of SEVEN JACKSON ELECTORS by an equally large majority.

INDIANA, which has heretofore had a governor and legislature in favor of Mr. Clay, has now a Governor and a majority of both branches of the legislature in favor of Gen. Jackson.

MISSOURI, which was to be influenced (we use a mild term) by the Bank to go for Clay, has resisted the assault that was made on her character, and sustains her fidelity, undiminished, to the Hero and Patriot who now occupies the presidential chair.

KENTUCKY, which, just previous to the last presidential election, chose a Clay governor, has recently elected a fast friend of the President, and thereby more than indicated that her electors will be in favor of Jackson.

ILLINOIS, has proved, by her late election, that she maintains her attachment and will give her support to the present administration.

MISSISSIPPI has recently given renewed and decisive evidence of her abhorrence of Clayism, and her unwavering attachment to the man who has shed his blood in defence of her soil.

Even in CONNECTICUT, Mr. Granger's mission to get up a coalition, wholly failed. The Anti-masons there had the sagacity to discover the Ass under the Lion's skin.

LITTLE DELAWARE, which never fails in trying times to be true to federalism is reported to stand firm for Clay; but RHODE ISLAND is doubtful.

Such is the aspect which the recent elections have put on Mr. Clay's prospect. What mighty cause for triumph!—*Albany Argus.*

THE CLAYMEN AND THE TARIFF.

Can any man who votes for Clay for the next Presidency, really and truly wish to have the Tariff reduced? Is it not an inconsistency in any man to say he wishes the Tariff reduced, and in the next breath, turn round and vote for the man, who will, as surely as he is elected, prevent any reduction? Who at the last session of Congress, actually quarrelled with Mr. Wilkins, and Mr. Dickerson two Tariff men, for wishing to concede a little to the South, whose policy is to carry the protecting system so far as to prohibit all foreign importations of such things as come in competition with northern manufactures?

Can the man who votes for Henry Clay, wish the Tariff reduced? We do not wish to doubt any man's sincerity, yet it is a glaring inconsistency for any Clay man to say he wishes the Tariff reduced.—*Western Carolinian.*

STATE RIGHTS.

What did the General Assembly of N. Carolina think of the Tariff of 1827?

In the session of 1827, on motion of Governor Owen, a joint select committee was raised for the purpose of taking under consideration the Tariff bill then pending before Congress; Gov. Owen, being in the Senate was made Chairman of the joint select committee. He drew up a memorial to Congress, which was accordingly sent on and presented to that body. The following is an extract from that memorial.

"It is conceded that Congress have the express power to lay imports, but it is maintained, that that power was given for the purpose of revenue, and revenue alone, and that every other use of the power is usurpation on the part of Congress."

CONNECTICUT and RHODE ISLAND.—Strange movements are going on in these two States. Even in the "land of steady habits," there is reaction; and the Jackson party is putting on its armour! The "Windham county Advertiser" has abandoned Clay and come out for Jackson and Van Buren. It gives us the proceedings of a Republican Convention of more than 200 citizens of that county, of which a majority had been Clay men; and among them, David Keyes, an old soldier, and an Adams Elector, Judge Lester, Col. Cleaveland and others. They declare in their Address as "a conceded point, that under existing circumstances, there is not the least chance for the election of Mr. Clay. His great name is only used in Connecticut for other purposes. By giving our votes to him the republicans of this State can gain nothing except federal dominion. We are then frank to state, that in the coming contest, those of us who have heretofore supported Mr. Clay's election, will unite with the republican friends of Gen. Jackson, and give to his administration a generous support."

They speak with "pride and pleasure of the principles of the Veto Message on the Bank Bill, and confidently hope those independent and sound doctrines may become the guide of future Legislators."—The Democrats of Fairfield county friendly to A. Jackson, are also to meet at Bridgeport on the 11th "for the purpose of adopting measures preparatory to the approaching Presidential election."—But a Correspondent of the Albany Argus from Hartford lets us into a new chapter of intrigue. It appears that on the 18th ult. an Anti-Masonic Convention met there, and decided unanimously to adhere to their own electoral ticket, made

out some months since, and pledged to vote for Wirt and Ellmaker:

"The United States' Circuit Court was in session, and most of the National leaders from all parts of the state were here. No expedient was left untried to prevent the Antimasons from taking the stand they have, but all their efforts in persuading, bargaining, coaxing and threatening were in vain.

"The decision of the convention produced confusion and consternation in the Clay ranks. They begin to tremble even for the votes of Connecticut, which they fear may be lost to their favorite. A last and desperate effort was made to bring about a reconciliation with the anti-masons. A meeting was held last evening, composed principally of the federal leaders, to which certain anti-masons, who it was thought could be trusted, were invited; but the friendly conference had no better effect than all preceding measures to inveigle the anti-masons into the support of Mr. Clay. After a protracted, and as is said, noisy discussion, the meeting broke up without accomplishing anything, except irritating the minds of the two parties against each other.—The Clay men now openly denounce the Anti-Masons as ignorant and unprincipled."—*Richmond Enq.*

QUALIFICATIONS OF GEN. JACKSON.

Such is the habitual system of deception practised by the Clay presses that many persons have been led to believe from their gross misrepresentations, that General Jackson was merely a military man, and that he had not received the necessary education to fit him for a civil station. Now we appeal to the following facts to disprove their assertions, and beg an attentive perusal of them by our readers.

1. Gen. Jackson received a classical education: was this no advantage? Some of your associates think it an indispensable requisite for public trust or private station.

2. He had, like Franklin, to establish his name without the patronage of a single relative or friend; if he had not talents and virtues, would he not have remained in obscurity? Could he have arrived at his present eminence without them? how many in half a century could have risen over all impediments as he has done? how many of his assailants could imitate his example?

3. In his twentieth year he was admitted to the bar, and leaving his native state, South Carolina, went to Nashville, to establish a character, and earn an independence amongst strangers. Did this not evince strength of mind and talents?

4. Such was the reputation which he established, that upon the organization of the territory of the United States south of the Ohio, (now called Tennessee) in May 1790, Washington appointed him district attorney, a station which Andrew Jackson held until elected to serve in 1796 in the convention for forming a constitution for Tennessee.—Was this no proof of fitness for civil trusts?

5. In his 30th year he was chosen a member of the convention for forming a constitution for Tennessee. What stronger token could a people give of their sense of his integrity and abilities?

6. At the same age he was elected a member of Congress of the United States. Was not this an evidence of good character and qualification for civil stations?

7. In his 31st year, he was elected to represent Tennessee in the Senate of the United States, the most distinguished body perhaps in any country. What could more clearly show a fitness for high trusts?

8. The next station he filled was that of Judge of the Supreme court of Tennessee: he held it for several years. Did this evince no civil qualifications?

9. Having acquired a moderate estate, he retired from public life and became a Tennessee farmer. What a contrast with his rival!

10. When Congress authorised the employment of volunteers to defend their country in the late war, Andrew Jackson left his farm and appealed to his neighbors and countrymen; two thousand and five of them placed themselves under his command.—What stronger proof of his patriotism—what higher evidence of the attachment of his countrymen need be given?

11. After he had vanquished the confederated Indians and their more savage allies, he concluded several important treaties with the former, under the direction of the government, not only to its satisfaction, but in a manner that commanded the gratitude of the conquered tribes. Are these no tokens of merit?

12. He was appointed Governor of Florida—a station requiring the exercise of civil as well as military qualifications. Was not this a proof that he possessed them?

13. He was offered by Mr. Monroe a seat in the Cabinet, as Secretary of War, but he declined it. Was this no evidence of his talents—no proof of his being free from selfish or ambitious views?

14. Mr. Monroe asked him to proceed to Mexico as Ambassador of the United States. Was this no proof of his having qualifications of a statesman? He refused to accept the station, because he thought this Republic ought not to sanction the military usurpation of Iturbide, by sending a minister to this court. Was this such conduct as would distinguish a man disposed to become himself an usurper?

15. President WASHINGTON appointed Andrew Jackson to a great trust, which he held for nearly six years.

16. President JOHN ADAMS, in 1820, declared that he had been attentive to the character and actions of Gen. Jackson—that he considered him one of the greatest military characters that America had produced—that he was a GREAT MAN, to whom we were all deeply indebted, and whose bust he would preserve as a precious monument for the woutemplation of his, Mr. Adams' posterity.

17. President JEFFERSON declared, that Andrew Jackson was an undeviating PATRIOT, whom he ranked with Washington, Franklin, &c.—That he was a clear-headed, strong-minded man, with more of the Roman in him than any man living.

18. President MADISON refused to interfere in the pending election, "from a recollection of the relation in which he stood to Gen. Jackson whilst President, and of the proofs

given him of the estimation in which he was held."

19. President MONROE said "my friendship for Gen. Jackson, and the strong proofs of confidence and regard I have given him, whilst President, forbid my taking any part against him at the ensuing election."

20. President J. Q. ADAMS said, General Jackson "justly enjoys in an eminent degree, the public favor: of his WORTH, TALENTS, and SERVICES, no one entertains a higher, or more respectful opinion than myself"—HIS WHOLE CAREER has been signalized by THE PUREST INTENTIONS, and the MOST ELEVATED PURPOSES, and his services to the nation entitle him to ITS HIGHEST REWARDS."

THE PRESIDENT IN KENTUCKY.

GREENSBURG, (Ky.) Sept. 28.—The President, accompanied by Mr. Breathitt, his private Secretary, arrived in this place on Wednesday evening last, on his return to Washington, by way of Lexington, Guyandotte, &c. He took lodgings at the house of Mr. Wm. D. Barret, where a large number of our citizens both of town and country, had an opportunity of seeing and conversing with him. We were gratified to observe a number of his political opponents unite in paying this tribute of respect to the venerable Patriot.

His determination to pass through our town was not known until a few minutes before he arrived—notwithstanding a very numerous assemblage were in attendance at his lodgings at the moment of his arrival, giving him a cordial shake of the hand, and in the manner of their greetings manifesting the most lively sensations of esteem. Although he was somewhat fatigued by the day's journey, he passed through the whole company with the utmost ease and elegance, giving each individual a friendly salutation.

After supper he conversed very freely upon some of the important topics of the day, much to the satisfaction of his friends, as well as his political opponents. It would be too tedious to give even a general outline of the subjects he touched on—suffice it to say, that his remarks were strong, lucid and conclusive. Every honest and impartial man who heard him, must acknowledge, that every thing he said flowed warm from the heart of the man whose purity and patriotism cannot be doubted—the heroic man who has dared all dangers to save his country and maintain her honor.

It would be doing injustice to omit an occurrence which took place, which was truly affecting to all who witnessed it. Col. William Barnett, a soldier of the revolution, between 70 and 80 years old, rode several miles through a heavy rain to see the man who had been his schoolmate while boys, and his fellow soldier in the revolution.—Their meeting was most affecting—when the Colonel was able to give utterance, he said, "thank the Lord that I have seen you once more before I die."—They conversed a short time most affectionately, when the time arrived for the President to take his leave of us; the parting farewell of these two old soldiers was of the most impressive character. The President then took leave of the company and proceeded on his journey.—*Republican.*

Office of the Commissioners under the Act to carry into effect the Convention with France.

WASHINGTON CITY, 18th Sept. 1832.

ORDERED, That all persons having claims under the Convention between the United States and his Majesty the King of the French, concluded on the 4th of July, 1831, do file memorials of the same with the Secretary of the Board. Every memorial so filed, must be addressed to the Commissioners; it must set forth minutely and particularly the facts and circumstances whence the right to prefer such claim is derived to the claimant, and it must be verified by his affidavit.

And in order that claimants may be apprised of what the Board now considers necessary to be averred in every such memorial, before the same will be received and acted on, it is further

Ordered, That in every such memorial it shall be set forth,

1. For and in behalf of whom the claim is preferred.

2. Whether the claimant is a citizen of the United States of America; and if so, whether he is a native or naturalized, and where is now his domicile; if he claims in his own right, then whether he was a citizen when the claim had its origin, and where was then his domicile; or if he claims in the right of another, then whether such other was a citizen when the claim had its origin, and where was then, and where is now, his domicile.

3. Whether the entire amount of the claim does now, and did at the time when the claim had its origin, belong solely and absolutely to the claimant; and if any other person is or has been interested therein, or in any part thereof, then who is such other person, and what is, or was, the nature and extent of his interest; and how, when, by what means, and for what consideration the transfer of rights or interest, if any such were, took place between the parties.

4. Whether the claimant, or any other who may at any time have been entitled to the amount claimed, or any part thereof, hath ever received any, and if any, what sum of money or other equivalent as indemnification for the whole or any part of the loss or injury upon which the claim is founded; and if so, when and from whom, the same was received.

And that time may be allowed to the claimants to prepare and file the memorials above mentioned, it is further

Ordered, That when this Board shall close the present session, it will adjourn to meet again on the third Monday of December next, at which time it will proceed to decide whether the memorials which may have been filed with the Secretary are in conformity to the foregoing orders, and proper to be received for examination, and to transact any other business that may come before it; and that the Secretary cause public notice hereof to be given in the journals authorized to publish the laws of the United States.

By order of the Board,

J. E. FROST, Sec.

A New, Cheap, & Popular Periodical,

ENTITLED

THE SELECT CIRCULATING LIBRARY, Containing equal to FIFTY VOLUMES, for FIVE DOLLARS!

PROSPECTUS.

In presenting to the public a periodical entirely new in its character, it will be expected that the publisher should describe his plan, and the objects he hopes to accomplish.

There is growing up in the United States a numerous population, with literary tastes, who are scattered over a large space, and who, distant from the localities whence books and literary information emanate, feel themselves at a great loss for that mental food which education has fitted them to enjoy. Books are cheap in our principal cities, but in the interior they cannot be procured as soon as published, nor without considerable expense. To supply this desideratum is the design of the present undertaking, the chief object of which emphatically is, to make good reading cheaper, and to put it in a form that will bring it to every man's door.

Books cannot be sent by mail, while "The Select Circulating Library" may be received at the most distant post office in the Union in from fifteen to twenty-five days after it is published, at the trifling expense of two and a half cents; or in other words, before a book could be bound in Philadelphia, our subscribers in Ohio or Vermont may be perusing it in their parlours.

To elucidate the advantages of "The Select Circulating Library" such as we propose, it is only necessary to compare it to some other publications. Take the Waverly novels for example; the Chronicles of the Cannongate occupy two volumes, which are sold at \$1.25 to \$1.50. The whole would be readily contained in three numbers of this periodical, at an expense of thirty-seven cents, postage included! So that more than three times the quantity of literary matter can be supplied for the same money by adopting the newspaper form. But we conceive transmission by mail, and the early receipt of a new book, as a most distinguishing feature of the publication. Distant subscribers will be placed on a footing with those nearer at hand, and will be supplied at their own homes with equal to about Fifty Volumes of the common London novel size for Five Dollars. This may not take fifty-two weeks to accomplish; for, though not longer than one week will elapse between the issuing of each number, yet, when there is a press of very interesting matter, or when two or more numbers are required to contain a whole work, the proprietor will feel himself at liberty to publish at shorter intervals—fifty-two numbers being the equivalent for five dollars.

Arrangements have been made to receive from London an early copy of every new book printed either in that mart of talent, or in Edinburgh together with the periodical literature of Great Britain. From the former we shall select the best Novels, Memoirs, Tales, Travels, Sketches, Biography, &c. and publish them with as much rapidity and accuracy as an extensive printing office will admit. From the latter, such literary intelligence will occasionally be culled, as will prove interesting and entertaining to the lover of knowledge, and science, literature, and novelty. Good standard novels, and other works, now out of print, may also occasionally be re-produced in our columns.

The publisher confidently assures the heads of families, that they need have no dread of introducing the "Select Circulating Library" into their domestic circle, as the gentleman who has undertaken the editorial duties, to literary tastes and habits, adds a due sense of the responsibility he assumes in catering for an extended and moral community, and of the consequences, detrimental or otherwise, that will follow the dissemination of noxious or wholesome mental aliment. His situation and engagements afford him peculiar advantages and facilities for the selection of books. These, with the additional channels created by agencies at London, Liverpool, and Edinburgh, warrant the proprietor in guaranteeing a faithful execution of the literary department.

It would be supererogatory to dilate on the general advantages and conveniences which such a publication presents to people of literary pursuits wherever located, but more particularly to those who reside in retired situations—they are so obvious that the first glance cannot fail to flash conviction of its eligibility.

TERMS.—"The Select Circulating Library" will be printed weekly on a double medium sheet of fine paper in octavo form, with three columns on a page, and mailed with great care so as to carry safely to the most distant post office.

It will be printed and finished with the same care and accuracy as book work. The whole fifty-two numbers will form a volume, well worth preservation, of 532 pages, equal in quantity to 1200 pages, or three volumes, of Rees's Cyclopaedia. Each volume will be accompanied with a Title page and Index.

The price is Five Dollars for fifty-two numbers of sixteen pages each,—a price at which it cannot be afforded unless extensively patronised. Payment at all times in advance.

Agents who procure five subscribers, shall have a receipt in full by remitting the publisher \$20 and a proportionate compensation for a larger number. This arrangement is made to increase the circulation to an extent which will make it an object to pay agents liberally. Clubs of five individuals may thus procure the work for \$4, by uniting in their remittances.

Subscribers living near agents, may pay their subscription to them; those otherwise situated may remit the amount to the subscriber at his expense. Our arrangements are all made for the fulfilment of our part of the contract.

Subscribers' names should be immediately forwarded, in order that the publisher may know how many to print of the future numbers.

ADAM WALDIE, Philadelphia, October, 1832.

Subscriptions received at the Office of the Sentinel.

ATTENTION!

The First Town Company of Militia will appear on parade, on the Academy Green, on Tuesday the 23d inst. at ten o'clock A. M. equipped agreeably to law.

Delinquents are reminded that the fines of persons living in town are double, and will assuredly be collected.

By order of the Captain, WM. H. MORNING, Orderly Sergt. October 10th, 1832.

TAILORING.

R. B. BERRY, TAILOR AND HAT MAKER, NEWBERN.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has commenced the tailoring business, on Middle Street, two doors South of Dr. Boyd's office, where he intends carrying it on in all its various branches. He has made arrangements to receive regularly the latest fashions from New York and Philadelphia, and will spare no pains to render satisfaction to all who may please to favor him with their custom. He has acquired the most approved mode of cutting, and he pledges himself to execute all orders in his line with neatness, ability and despatch. His prices will be moderate. Orders from a distance will be promptly and faithfully executed.—NEWBERN, OCT. 1832.

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 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.

New Cheap Dry Goods.

The subscriber has just arrived from New York with a new and well selected assortment of

FRESH GOODS,

AMONG WHICH WILL BE FOUND

Blue, black, and mix'd Cloths, Cassimere and Sattinets, Red, white, green, and yellow Flannels, Col'd, black, and blue black Gro de Naps, Figur'd, changeable and watered, do. do. Black Sarsnets, Levantine & Sattin Levantine, Cashmere, Merino, & Thibet wool Shawls, Printed Merino, Gauze, & W. B. Hkfs, Lace & Muslin Capes & Chemizettes, Ladies' Cravats & Tippets, Bobinet Laces, Insertings & Footings, Thread Laces, Edgings & Insertings, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4 & 12-4 plain Bobinets, Linen Cambric, and Cambric Hkfs, Irish Linen, Lawns & Diapers, English & French Merino Cloths, Merino Circasians, Bombazettes, Very superior black Italian Silks, Cambric, Jaconet & Mull Muslin, Plain and figur'd Swiss and Book do. French Calico & Merino Gingham, Calicoes, Gingham, Vestings, &c. Color'd Cambrics, Camblet Plaid, Bleached and brown Shirtings, Checks, Bedticking,

And a variety of other articles—all of which will be sold at the lowest cash prices, at his Store nearly opposite the Bank of Newbern.

J. VAN SICKLE.

Newbern, Oct. 10, 1832.

LETTERS

Remaining in the Newbern Post-Office Oct. 1, 1832.

G. W. Avant, Amos Amyett, Mrs. Eunice Archbell.  
B.—W. H. Bowne, Silvester Brown, Abner Brickhouse, Wm. A. Baker, Mrs. Mary Backes, Jacob Burch, Joseph Berry, Mrs. Nancy Burnham, Stephen Butler, Nelson Brown, E. C. Bellame, Briece Battle.  
C.—H. B. Croom, Rebecca Cadet, John Carnall, John Collins, George Cooper, Moses Canaday, Miss Harriet Caswell, John Carroll.  
D.—Dr. Runkholf Dick, Mrs. Rhoda Davis, Wm. Dove, Wm. Dunn.  
E.—Miss Sally Ellia, Mrs. Ascenith Edmondson.  
F.—Stephen B. Forbes, 2, Bennett Planner, John Franklin.  
H.—James Hamontree, Shadrach Hataway, George A. Hall, Fredrick Handcock, Mrs. E. Holiday, Row Howard, John D. Howe & Co., R. Halsey, Wm. J. Hutchins, John Hayward, Juno Hamilton, B. B. Hawks, Mrs. Eunice Hunt, David Harrison.  
J.—John T. Jancau.  
K.—John G. Kinney.  
M.—Wm. Muse, Rich'd McInnaise, John Merritt, H. M. Miller, Alex'r Miller, Mrs. Lydia Moore, Wm. Moore, Mrs. T. Manning, Wm. McCloud, Benjamin Mason, Ephraim Milson, Wm. S. Morris.  
N.—Miss Susan F. Nelson, Thos. H. Nelson, H. O. Newton, R. N. Nailor.  
O.—Mrs. A. Ormsbee, John Oliver, John M. Oliver, John J. Oliver, Joseph Oliver 5, Miss Caroline Oliver.  
P.—Levi Porter.  
R.—Mrs. Eliz. Richardson, John H. Richardson, James P. Ryall, James G. Rowe, Isaac C. Rue, Henry Rains, George Reid.  
S.—Joseph Shute, Jeremiah Mastin, or Samuel Fisher, Sheriff of Craven County, John C. Smith, Fred'k Smith, Sec'y. St. John's Lodge, R. Stewart & Co., Wm. Stephens, C. V. Swan, James Shaw, T.—R. Treadway, James Taylor, Miss Eliz. Turner, James B. Turner.  
W.—Rev. Sam'l. Wait, John S. Whitehead, Stephen Willis, Levi Wright, Jas. Weddell, Ephraim Willis, Rigdon Wilson, Nelson B. White.  
THOMAS WATSON, P.