



THE SENTINEL.

NEWBERN:
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1832.

Election, Thursday, 8th November.
REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

Honor and gratitude to the man who has filled the measure of his Country's Glory!

FOR PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JACKSON.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
MARTI VAN BUREN.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS,
Col. William B. Lockhart, of Northampton,
John M. Morehead, Esq. of Guilford,
Thomas Settle, Esq. of Rockingham,
Walter F. Leak, Esq. of Richmond,
Owen Holmes, Esq. of New Hanover,
Dr. Matthias E. Sawyer, of Chowan,
Hon. Joseph J. Daniel, of Halifax,
Hon. Richard Dobbs Spaight, of Craven,
Hon. Leonard Henderson, of Granville,
Col. Robert Love, of Haywood,
Genl. George L. Davidson, of Iredell,
Dr. Josiah C. Watson, of Johnston,
Dr. Francis Ward, of Washington,
Two Districts, Lincoln and Salisbury, have not as yet announced the names of their candidates. We understand however, that COL. JOHN HOKE, of the former, and ARCHIBALD CARTER, Esq. of the latter, have been nominated in their respective districts.

Printed Tickets will be in readiness for distribution in a few days; and orders for any quantity will be furnished at the Office of the Sentinel. As the Election takes place in three weeks, immediate means should be taken to supply every place of election with tickets.

In a very few days the citizens of this State will be called upon to exercise one of the highest privileges guaranteed to them by the Constitution—the privilege of voting for a President and Vice President of the United States. The attachment of our citizens to the Republican doctrines of Jefferson, and the abhorrence which their vote in 1828 expressed for the Coalition which had taken place between Messrs. Clay and Adams, and the latitudinarian doctrines of the former gentleman, now a candidate for the Presidency, preclude entirely the possibility of her vote being given to any other than the *Republican Candidate*—ANDREW JACKSON. It is almost impossible to believe that the citizens of this State, except an occasional handful, can support for the Presidency, such a man as Henry Clay. He must be blind indeed, who does not see and know that the highest possible excitement exists in several of the Southern States upon the subject of the Tariff, and that that state of excitement has been measurably produced by the course pursued by Henry Clay and his friends in Congress, in relation to that subject. Had Mr. Clay, upon his election to the Senate, manifested a disposition to allay the just discontents of the South; had he lent the weight of his acknowledged influence and talents to harmonize the conflicting interests of his country, his claims for our support might have been urged with some show of reason. But has he not throughout shewn an untiring and determined hostility to the South; have we not seen him, with a boyish petulance, getting angry because the duty on woollens was put at 50 instead of 57 per cent. as he desired it; have we not seen him abusing venerable old age, and in fine, in every situation, betraying all the angry passions of the human heart! His warmest admirers cannot deny all this, and yet the free citizens of the South are called upon to support him for the Presidency? Will it be asked what have we to expect should General Jackson be re-elected, as he most assuredly will be—we reply—that the good he has done already is a sufficient earnest of what we may expect in future. Has he not shewn a disposition throughout the whole of his Administration to adhere to the letter of the Constitution? Has he not been the advocate of State sovereignty? Has he not used his best exertions to confine appropriations by Congress to legitimate objects? Has he not risked his popularity, with a devotion worthy of a patriot, in his attempt to control a monied Institution which already shows itself almost too powerful for the Government, and which, if permitted to exist with its present powers, would usurp the liberties of the people? Has he not recently declared in his Veto Message that, it is "time to bring the government back to first principles" to "understand the ground upon which we stand?" Has he not unequivocally expressed his disapprobation of high protecting duties? These are principles deserving our admiration and support, and he will receive both at the hands of his countrymen.

Fellow Citizens, remember the dismay which your efforts in 1828 carried into the ranks of the Coalition. The principles which stimu-

lated you then, are at stake now. Rise, then, in your might in defence of "Liberty, the Constitution, Union." Remember the 8th of November. Go forth in support of the Republican candidates, ANDREW JACKSON and MARTI VAN BUREN.

CONSISTENCY.—There is a party in North Carolina who say they intend voting for Mr. Clay, and who at the same time say they are opposed to the Tariff. Can these men be sincere? Must they not be aware that the Union is already sufficiently in danger, without endeavoring to ensure its dissolution by sustaining Mr. Clay? Will it not require all General Jackson's popularity and exertions to quiet the commotion which now agitates so fearfully a large portion of the South? And is it not as certain, as that the sun is in the heavens, that Mr. Clay's election will increase and inflame the excitement which prevails? Surely, his friends, however much they may be opposed to General Jackson, must know that the Union will be in much greater safety in his hands, than it can be in Mr. Clay's. They cannot seriously desire the destruction of the government, nor can we believe that many will vote for Mr. Clay. Will the citizens of North Carolina sustain him who oppresses their industry—will they rally to his standard who tries to make them vassals to the North? It cannot be. There is too much intelligence, too much of the spirit which animated the patriots of the Revolution, yet alive in the bosoms of our people, to kiss servilely the rod that smites them. The few who are determined to support Mr. Clay, regardless of the interests of the South, may say as much as they please that they are opposed to the Tariff, but they will not be believed. A struggle for principle is at hand, and they who now abandon their fatherland, and throw their votes and influence on the side of the candidate of the manufacturing aristocracy of the North, will not be forgotten by the people.

PENNSYLVANIA.

We are gratified in being able to announce that the indications from this patriotic State are of the most cheering character. The returns of the late election for Governor have been received from upwards of twenty five counties, including the city and county of Philadelphia, the very strong holds of the Bank and Tariff men, and they give a majority of 4214 votes for Wolf, the Jackson candidate. The mountain counties remain to be heard from, (where corruption and bribery have not been so boldly carried on,) and they will no doubt swell the majority much beyond the present amount. The papers speak in the most confident terms that the election for President will give Jackson a majority of at least twenty five thousand. This opinion is also corroborated by a private letter from a distinguished and intelligent gentleman of that State, who writes that the vote of the State will be given beyond all sort of question for Jackson and the Constitution. And it appears to be conceded on all hands that, the election for Governor has turned almost entirely upon local considerations. To show that this contest cannot be regarded as the strength of Jackson in Pennsylvania, we give the following, as one of the means resorted to by the Clayites to injure Gov. Wolf's election, and to show that local matters governed the result. Gov. Wolf has been a warm advocate of the Internal Improvement system of that State, and the people were tampered with in the following manner. We copy from the Pennsylvanian.

"An instance may suffice to show the extent to which fraud may dare to tamper with credit. The uninformed and honest-minded Germans were told in pamphlets and hand-bills, and verbally by hired travelling agents, that the state loans were held by foreigners, to whom the whole state was pledged for payment; and that the English sheriffs might come over at any time and levy upon their lands and stock, and make them and their families beggars."

As a further and certain evidence that Pennsylvania is for Jackson, the Jackson members for Congress and for the Legislature have generally been elected, and by much greater majorities than the election for Governor presents. This we regard as an indication that cannot deceive. Pennsylvania is sound to the core. She will do her duty. We have no room for the numerous indications with which the Philadelphia papers abound, but for confirmation of what we have stated above with regard to the local character of the contest, we insert only the following. Every thing goes bravely on. Victory will again perch upon our banners.

Extract of a letter from Reading.
"We have returns from 24 out of the 28 districts of our county. Wolf's majority at present is about 530—Muhlenberg's 1100. The districts to be heard from will not materially vary the result. Schuylkill county gives about 400 for Wolf.
The question was Jackson and Wolf against Jackson and Ritner. The taxation, state debt, and internal improvement operated extensively against Wolf in this county; as well as in other of the German counties.
The Jackson majority will be nearly the same as in 1828, which was 4000."

NEW YORK.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New York.
DEAR SIR,—Be under no apprehensions about this State. We shall carry Jackson by a handsome majority. The city will give him 5000 majority at the least and in the interior I am satisfied we are gaining ground daily. A large majority of our legislature is opposed to the United States Bank and the Veto Message will gain Jackson thousands—The Anti Masons will not vote for Clay, altho' they may support the National Republican Candidate for Governor. The late Convention at Herkimer of the Republican young men of this State contained much talent and patriotism, and will do much good. Be under no apprehension about us. All will be well.

South Carolina.—The elections in this State, so far as we have seen the returns, show a very large majority for the Nullifiers. Every lover of his country must regard the course that will assuredly be pursued by that State, with intense interest, and ought, we should suppose, to pursue no course that would be calculated to jeopard the Union of the States. We therefore ask the partisans of Mr. Clay, whether they can support the man, who, of all others, would be most likely to bring about the event which every true patriot ought to deprecate,—a dissolution of the Union. Must they not be sensible that Henry Clay, if elected, will by an unrelaxing perseverance in his American System, drive South Carolina to a course, which, Gen. Jackson may have it in his power to avert. We make this appeal to the Claymen for the reasons which we state, not that we have any, the remotest apprehension about their carrying the vote of this State for him, as some have been sanguine enough to suppose might be done. We have too great a respect for the intelligence of the people to believe that five thousand can be raked and scraped together, that will support Mr. Clay in this State. But being convinced that his election would have a greater tendency to dissolve the Confederacy, than any thing that could happen, we have felt it our duty, frankly to express our convictions, hoping that those having at present an intention to sustain him may see their error, and act differently.

The most exciting topic of conversation now is the election; and we are asked almost every hour in the day when the election in this state is held. The following list we believe will be found correct: we recommend our question-asking friends, to cut it out of the paper and put it in their pocket-books—then it will be of easy reference at any moment.

No. of Votes.	When held.	How elected.
Maine, 10	November 5	Gen. Ticket.
New Hampshire, 7	5	do.
Massachusetts, 14	5	do.
Rhode Island, 4	21	do.
Connecticut, 4	3	do.
Vermont, 7	13	do.
New York, 42	5 6 7	do.
New Jersey, 8	5 6	do.
Pennsylvania, 30	2	do.
Delaware, 3		Legislature.
Maryland, 10	12	District.
Virginia, 23	5 6 7	Gen. Ticket.
North Carolina, 15	8	do.
South Carolina, 11		Legislature.
Georgia, 11	5	Gen. Ticket.
Kentucky, 15	6	do.
Tennessee, 15	15 16	do.
Ohio, 21	2	do.
Indiana, 9		do.
Mississippi, 4		do.
Illinois, 5	5	do.
Louisiana, 5	6 7	do.
Missouri, 4	5	do.
Alabama, 7	12	do.

288

The particular attention of the Claymen is requested to an article which we publish to-day on our first page, in relation to the doings of their friends in Philadelphia. We were prepared to hear that almost every effort, however reprehensible, would be made by the Bank and its minions to sustain the father of the American System, but did not think that party magnignty could go the extent to which it has gone, in the case there referred to. Let every American read it, and let the blush of shame mantle the cheeks of him who can do it, without feeling a glow of virtuous indignation at conduct so disgraceful and oppressive. Will Clay men again talk about Jackson persecution?

WALDIE'S CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

The reader is referred to our advertising columns for the Prospectus of the above work; the following appropriate notice of which, we find in the Philadelphia Bulletin:
Our paper to-day contains an advertisement of a periodical perfectly novel in its character, to which we would invite the attention of the literary public. Mr. Waldie proposes to publish a series of the best books in a form which will admit of their being forwarded by mail, a desideratum of great importance to thousands who desire to possess good reading, but who are too distant from the marts of publication to procure them by the usual conveniences at an early date. Mr. Waldie's possesses numerous advantages; but among the number, two will strike every one who reads the prospectus as most remarkable. They are the cheapness of the publication and the facility of obtaining it at a distance. The first number, now before us, contains the first volume of a London book entire, the selling price of which in England was two dollars: it is offered here to the subscribers at less than ten cents! a price which the editor truly remarks could not be afforded at, unless extensively patronised. We have read the two first numbers containing a celebrated novel by a lady, Madam Pichler, who is compared by her countrymen to Sir Walter Scott, and we think very justly, for a more stirring, entertaining book we have never perused. It will reward every reader of historical research, while it will prove to the reader of novels as amusing as anything from the pen of Scott, Cooper or Irving. We should have preferred to see Mr. Waldie set out with something the public previously knew by reputation, for the sake of his subscription list; but if those who receive the specimen number will read it, we are sure they will desire to see the second, which is even more interesting than the first. We are glad to learn that with the conclusion of Madam Pichler's Waldstein, the Circulating Library will commence the Memoirs of Lavellette, a work we have long desired to see republished in this country: it is full of entertaining anecdotes of Bonaparte and his cotemporaries, and in no respect inferior to Bourrien-

ne's work, which has been so popular. The author's life, and his escape from prison, form together as interesting a memoir as we have seen this long time.

THE PRESIDENT.

In passing through a part of Kentucky and Virginia, (which he could not avoid to reach the seat of Government,) Gen. Jackson has been received by the people with the kindest and most cordial greetings. Even in the sight of the Tower of opposition strength, the Bank in Lexington, he was welcomed with acclamations.

A citizen of Lexington writes us, under date of the 1st October, and says—
LEXINGTON, Ky. Oct. 1st, (5 P. M.) 1832.
DEAR SIR: General Jackson left this city at 10, A. M. this morning accompanied by an immense body of citizens to the town limits, and numbers continued to the country line, where he will continue with him to the next county, and so on through the State. The health of the President is very good, and he was able, while he remained here about forty hours to attend to the calls of ladies and gentlemen, and to pay several visits to a few particular friends, of long standing.

To the credit of Lexington, it should be known, that General Jackson was received by from 4 to 5000 citizens, mostly on horse back, beyond and at the city limits, and conducted to his lodgings, remaining all of two nights, one whole day, and part of two others; passing every part of the city attended by crowds, and departing in the midst of thousands, and not a whisper did he hear of the slightest disrespect. On the contrary, every thing at his lodgings and elsewhere, tended to prove the great respect which the people felt for him; and if he had not known, prior to his arrival, to the contrary, he would have supposed that he had arrived in a city and county where there was not the least opposition. The love of consistency and local influence, may prevent General Jackson from receiving the majority of the votes of this county, but nothing can prevent his enjoying the confidence of the great body of the people. The ladies obtained all the looks he had to spare; and if his head had been clothed as beautifully as Absalom's, the son of David, there was a demand for them.

From a letter from a gentleman dated Oct. 3d, we have the following particulars of the President's journey as far as Bath, on the Guanoote Route—

MOUNT STERLING, Ky. Oct. 3d, 1832.

DEAR SIR: We have just had a passing call from our beloved President, on his return to Washington City. Monday being our county court day, the town was unusually crowded, from the general expectation of his arrival on that day; but it was ascertained that we need not expect him until the next day about noon. On Tuesday, about 9 o'clock, without any concert, many of the citizens left town to meet the President at the county line; he arrived there at half past 10, with a numerous escort from Clark county, in his carriage, having taken in Judge French, the elder, a soldier of the revolution, and one of the pioneers to the west, when it was a howling wilderness. He was welcomed to Montgomery county, by Col. James Mason, whose character and worth are too well known to you to require any comment from me. The escort on horseback, by the time we reached Mount Sterling, was perhaps about three hundred. We had frequently to stop, in order that the ladies and old men on the road might be presented to the President. It would be impossible to detail to you the warm hearted expressions used by these different individuals in welcoming the old Hero, patriot and statesman, to Kentucky. Many were so overcome by emotion, that they could only give the spectacle of a brimful eye and an affectionate squeeze of the hand, in testimony of their devotion to the Farmer of Tennessee. It was no uninteresting part of this soul-stirring scene, to witness the presentation of children by their mothers—the one who could see it unmoved, must be dead to all sensibility. When we arrived at Mount Sterling, there was a very large concourse of people, amounting, perhaps to 10 or 1500, no small portion of whom consisted of the grey heads of the country, who testified a great desire to take the veteran by the hand, and assure him of their unbounded love. We had no arrangement—every thing was left to a spontaneous expression, by the people, of their sentiments. Never have I seen such a generous burst of feeling, not tumultuous, but of that kind, betokening its being founded on a deep conviction of its being bestowed on one who had earned and merited the fair fame awarded him by his countrymen. But you know the warmth of feeling manifested by our warm-hearted Kentuckians to those whom they delight to honor. After the President alighted from his carriage, he was conducted to his room and presented to many of the most respectable ladies of the town and vicinity, who waited on him; delighting all by the powers of conversation, which he possesses in so eminent a degree; and convincing them he could shine as well in the drawing-room as in the field and Cabinet. A double line was then formed in the street through which the General proceeded, receiving the salutations of all—a number of whom were soldiers of the revolution, of whom I will enumerate Major Jesse Daniel, for many years a Representative and Senator from this county, and Daniel McCarty, formerly of Loudon county, Virginia, who received a severe sword cut on the top of his head at Buford's defeat, which happened in the neighborhood where General Jackson was raised. Many of the Claymen, nobly disclaiming party feelings, came forward, took him by the hand, conversed with him, and afterwards acknowledged their belief in his capacity, and that they had been erroneously impressed with the opinion that he was an imbecile old man, tottering with age and infirmities. Why, Sir, I believe, although I do not number half his years, and am blessed with health and a good constitution, that he can sustain himself with more ease in his intercourse with his fellow-citizens than I could. His step is elastic and firm, and his rising from his seat and bow is as graceful as a boy's. I was forcibly struck with the exclamation of a war worn veteran, when he inquired who accompanied the General, and the reply was, Mr. Breathitt, his private Secretary. Oh! what a noble commentary on the free institutions of our country! like the illustrious Washington, his life-guard is the affections of the American people. After he had received the salutations of the people, he repaired to the dining room and partook of a sumptuous and plentiful repast, prepared by Mr. Wilkerson. Dinner being over, he set out, receiving the affectionate adieus of an admiring and confiding people. He was received at the Bath line and welcomed by Col. Melhenny, a captain in the revolution, who distinguished himself in his native State of South Carolina, on many occasions. He was numerously escorted to Owingsville, where he was rapturously received by a large concourse of the citizens. As at Mt. Sterling, he was visited by many of the ladies of the town and vicinity. I was present at a very interesting conversation between Gen. Jackson and some of his prominent visitors, respecting the fate of poor unhappy Poland. His views were, that France, as a Government, lost sight of humanity, as well as her own interests; that she should have spared neither blood nor treasure to have secured the independence of Poland. As an independent nation, she would, on that border of the Russian dominions, have presented a barrier to the encroachments of Russia. My limits will not permit me to detail it at length, but it surely evidenced great vigor of mind, both as a soldier and a politician. He passed a deserved compliment on Lafayette, styling him the Apostle of Liberty in France, and praising him for refusing a command from the King when he departed from liberal principles. He remained all night at Owingsville, and departed next morning, 3d of October, at 8 o'clock, accompanied by a considerable number of the citizens. Thus

you see that the prejudices that have been accumulating for years against him, vanish like thin air wherever he has an opportunity of mixing with the people. Instead of a ferocious monster as he has been represented, he is found to be a mild, unassuming gentleman, mingling the most charming courtesies with the great powers he otherwise possesses. It may not be amiss to relate you an anecdote which occurred in Winchester. When the General passed through the double line formed to receive him, a plain but small dressed farmer shook hands cordially with him: expressed his pleasure at seeing him look so well, but added that he had never voted for him. "Well, my friend," said the General, "it is your privilege to vote for whom you please; I fought to aid in securing it to you: may you long live to enjoy it." The farmer turned to his comrades and observed to them, "I have been imposed on; I heard him represented as an overbearing tyrant, but I find him as anxious to preserve my liberties as I am myself." In Lexington I have understood, more than 2,000 went out to receive him; and that it far surpassed the reception of Lafayette, and completely threw into the shade, any demonstration ever made in favor of Mr. Clay. You may set down Kentucky as certain for Jackson.

In all the counties of the State where Ritner's majorities will be greatest, Jackson will have majorities over any candidate that may be opposed to him. The opposition to Wolf is upon "States improvement and taxes" ground. General politics have nothing to do with it. The Germans are to a man immovably attached to the cause of Jackson.—Pennsylvanian.

BETTING

Philadelphia, Oct. 12.

If betting is any evidence of opinion, it was strongly exhibited yesterday here. Offers of two to one, were freely made yesterday to the Bank party, (while in the height of their exultation,) that JACKSON would receive the Electoral vote of Pennsylvania, and very few were found either bold or weak enough to take them.

A Sign.—Within the last few days, United States Bank Stock has fallen from 121 to 119 1/2, and only 15 shares were sold at that price yesterday.—N. Y. Mer. Adv.

The celebrated Rev. Dr. Adam Clark, died at London on the 28th of August, of cholera.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. B. L. Hoskins, Capt. WILLIAM HASKELL of Bath, Maine, to Mrs. SARAH WHITEHEAD, of this place.

DIED.

In Carteret county, on the 27th of September, aged about 90 years, Mr. FREDERICK GIBBLE, one of the worthies of the Revolutionary War.

PORT OF NEWBERN.

ARRIVED.

Schr. Philadelphia, New-York, Casey,
" Mary, " Chadwick,
Schooner Laurel, Burgess, from Boston,—Salt to Henry Dewey.

CLEARED.

Schr. Philadelphia, New-York, Casey,
Rebecca, " Forest.

GEORGE W. DIXON,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public in general, that he has just received from New York, per sch'r Sarah, a choice and very splendid assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS, selected by an experienced merchant in New York, from the latest importations. Having now in employ a number of the very best workmen, (some of whom have just arrived from New York,) and his assortment being complete, he flatters himself that he will be enabled to give entire satisfaction to those who may think proper to patronise him.

Among the articles are the following:

- Superfine olive, green, mulberry, and Adelaide cloths,
- Reform and rifle green, do.
- Blue, black, Russel Brown, and mix'd do.
- 1 piece elegant black Cassimere, superior to any heretofore imported,
- 2 pieces buff/super silken Kerseys, a splendid article for gentlemen's dress pantaloons and vests,
- Superfine black, drab, lavender and Adelaide mix'd Cassimeres,
- A choice selection of super silk velvet Vestings, various colours, figured & plain,
- Super black silk Florentine vesting, Fancy coloured do.
- Valencia and Toilanet do.
- A handsome assortment of Stocks, best quality,
- Gum elastic Suspenders,
- Gentlemen's superior Horseskin Gloves, Together with a variety of other articles.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING

will be made up in the neatest and most fashionable manner, and at the shortest notice. A complete suit of clothes can be made in the best manner, at 12 hours notice. All orders from the country will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. Newbern, 19th October, 1832.

NEW

FALL & WINTER GOODS.
B. L. HOSKINS, & CO.

HAVE received, per late arrivals from New York, an extensive assortment of **Woolen, Cotton, and Silk Goods.** Among which are a few pieces of Carpeting, and a variety of Hearth Rugs.

THEY HAVE ON HAND,

- 1 case Ladies' and Misses Bonnets,
- Fresh Teas and Loaf Sugar,
- Cross cut and Mill Saws,
- And a few copies of the Methodist Discipline and Hymns.

Newbern, Oct. 19, 1832.

ATTENTION!
NEWBERN GRAYS,

YOU will appear on Parade, on Tuesday next, at 10 o'clock A. M., in front of St. John's Lodge, equipped agreeably to the Regulations of the Company. By order of the Captain, Z. SLADE, Orderly Sergeant. Oct. 19, 1832.