

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE FREE PRESS.

Washington, N. C. 29th Aug. 1832.

Sir:—I am at this moment informed that some of Mr. Van Buren's friends are of opinion that the electoral honor should have been given to some other part of this district, and that it would add strength to the ticket were it so given. With this information before me, my duty is a plain one—and that is to decline the appointment of Elector conferred upon me by the late Jackson and Van Buren district convention—and I hereby withdraw my name from said ticket. I suggested to the Convention the propriety of making the appointment elsewhere, and expressly stated my wish to be only known in that election as a private citizen. As I reluctantly yielded to the wishes of that body, because they thought the use of my name would increase Mr. Van Buren's vote in the district, so I gladly retire, in the hope that it will add to the harmony and strength of the friends of Jackson and Van Buren. You will please make this public.

JOS. B. HINTON.

Mr. HENRY DEVINE, Secretary to the Convention.

FOR THE FREE PRESS.

Mr. Howard: I decline any further controversy with 'A Voter,' as I consider his style of writing undignified, unchaste, &c. in the extreme.

The Campbells are coming.

FOR THE FREE PRESS.

Just popt in—hark'ee, Mr. Philo, will ye be after waiting a bit? It's no business of mine, ye know, but then I should like to know if ye be not in a small bit of a difficulty? P' the faith, Philo, how comes it that eight poetic lines, when they appeared originally as the production of the facetious and erudite Fielding, claimed every body's respect and admiration, should, when they appear as the offspring of the pericranium of poor Paul Pry, upon the elements and composition of which you have with so much dignity sat in judgment, appear so much like ribaldry and balderdash? Ah, ha! thus we go—no man intrudes but Paul Pry, and no man is a rogue but Van Buren.

Take care, take care, Sir—if ye would be after being a critic, you will have, I assure you, occasion to pop into many a work of the literati, the humorous and the experienced. But how now, Philo? Will ye just tell us what all this rigmale has to do with that miserable, weather-beaten, tempest-tost, shattered and squalid concern that weekly arrives here from Plymouth? To the point, Sir, to the point—if you in fact mean to appear here as attorney for this coach, enter your pleas, Sir, let us join issue, and argue the merits of the cause. Now, Philo, if you will only say, you believe that this shabby affair is just what it ought to be, and appears just as it ought to appear, why then say so, and as Farmer Ashfield says, let us "argufy the topic." Now I do contend that I never intrude, I wouldn't intrude for the world, but perchance the arrow has stuck—at any rate the pigeon has fluttered. Aye, tell us what ye be! A brainless nabob, a penniless dandy, a would-be London cockney, or some "goblin damned?" "Hands to," as the devil said when he fought the wild cat. Out upon you, out upon you, Sir, for as arrant a dandy as ever strutted Pall Mall. Yes, "thou art the man"—you are the "thing." Between you and me, fearful odds against me—what, I, a paltry scribbler, a just merely plain, modest, decent man, possessed too, as Philo says, with that contemptible and vulgar quality of some intellectual ability, it seems must contend against a swarm of dandies and "things." Yes, Sir, a full swarm of them, for where they are as thick as blackberries what can I expect but that when one is in limbo, the whole will flock to his assistance? Done, Sir, done—my pen and my pericranium shall now repose. Like the man in bedlam, "the world say I am mad, and I say the world is mad, and outvoted I must be." Good night,

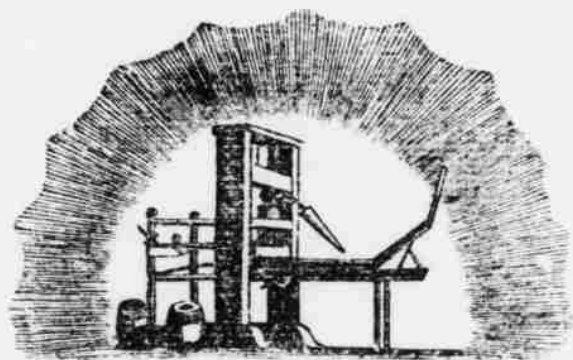
Mr. Philo, good night—my time can be better spent, in giving receipts to my debtors for what they owe, or perchance in popping my vision through a quizzing glass, at some pretty lassie, and yours no doubt in stitching up the cushions and harness, currying the barber-shaved horse, administering aliment, like the good Samaritan, to the unfortunate driver, or in shortening some two or three feet, the shafts attached to the Plymouth U. S. mail coach.

Philo, Philo, say, Mr. Philo,
What did make ye sarve me so?
What did make ye criticise us,
With such disgraceful enterprizes?

What did make ye interfere, my boy,
With such a paltry toy?
Have I disturbed, have I perplexed ye?
Pray tell me, what has vexed ye?

Fielding writes and so do I,
But one writes well, the other dry;
But Philo knows not one from t'other,
So I beg him hush his silly pother.

PAUL PRY.



TARBOROUGH.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1832.

☞ We expect to be enabled to insert the communication of "Lowndes" in our next.

The Cholera.—We are truly gratified to announce, that this dreadful scourge is rapidly ceasing its ravages every where in this country, with the exception of a few places. In Elizabeth City, the only place in this State where any well authenticated cases of Cholera have occurred, since our last advices there have been 25 additional cases, but only 4 deaths.

At Norfolk, for the 24 hours ending on Saturday, 25th ult. there were reported 6 interments—on the 26th, 9—on the 27th, 7—on the 28th, 7—on the 29th, 3—on the 30th, 9, (2 Cholera)—on the 31st, 2, neither of whom died of Cholera.

At Portsmouth and Suffolk the disease has almost totally disappeared.

A letter in the Richmond Compiler states that 6 cases of Cholera occurred on the 20th, and 2 on the 24th ult. among the soldiers at Old Point Comfort, 4 of whom have died—10 cases had also occurred among the black laborers without the Fort.

At Washington City, on the 28th, there were reported 2 new cases and 1 death by Cholera.

At Baltimore, on the 27th, 23 deaths—the report for the week ending the 27th, gave 121 deaths by Cholera—the preceding week, 51.

At Philadelphia, on the 26th, 30 new cases and 6 deaths.

At New York, on the 26th, 50 new cases and 23 deaths.

We hear of solitary cases occurring in many of the northern and eastern cities and towns, but in no place to any considerable extent.

☞ The opponents of Gen. Jackson in this State are exerting themselves to the utmost, in the endeavor to get up an Electoral Ticket for Clay and Sergeant, and will probably succeed—not in obtaining the vote of the State for their candidates, but in exhibiting their weakness. At the last Presidential election, Gen. Jackson received about three-fourths of our votes—and we much mistake public sentiment if his popularity has not increased considerably. The unhappy divisions among the friends of the administration, in regard to the Vice Presidency, are truly somewhat encouraging to the opposition, but they are unable to profit by them.

☞ On our first page will be found the Address to the people of South Carolina, issued by the two Senators and six of the Representatives of that State, at the close of the recent session of Congress. From subsequent movements it is undoubtedly the intention of the majority of the citizens of South Carolina to resist the operation of the Tariff law, at all hazards. In Georgia, the people are also much agitated on this subject—large public meetings have been held at Athens, Lexington, &c. and a General Committee appointed of which Judge Berrien is Chairman, who have issued a Circular Address to the citizens of the Southern States, stating that it is their purpose to recommend meetings to be called in the several counties in Georgia, to appoint delegates to a State Convention, with a view to obtain a general expression of public opinion—advising a similar proceeding in the other States for the purpose of "convincing their northern brethren of their united determination to resist the protective system"—and remarking that it is "important that the Conventions in the Southern States should commence their sittings with a knowledge of the views and intentions of

each State, which may enable them so to regulate their deliberations as to secure perfect concert and harmony of action." Conventions will unquestionably be held in South Carolina and Georgia—Alabama is beginning to move, and it is confidently anticipated that Mississippi will also unite with them. North Carolina and Virginia so far appear calm and unshaken—what effect the movements in the other Southern States may have upon them, time only can determine. Unhappily our Southern brethren are so much divided as to the "mode and measure of redress," that we fear any action upon the subject, whether by Convention or Nullification, will be rendered abortive by the powerful opposition which either mode will meet with among themselves. We hope and trust that amid the strife of contending parties the Union may be preserved, and that we may soon meet with "a safe deliverance" from the unjust exactions of the Tariff.

From the Richmond Whig.

South Carolina.—The strife waxes warmer and warmer. Innumerable public meetings are held throughout the State, denoting the highest excitement, breathing the most determined spirit, and leaving no doubt whatever, that Nullification will be enforced. We annex an interesting letter from Mr. Calhoun, in reply to an invitation to attend a public meeting at Colleton, and an article from a Charleston paper. Col. Drayton has addressed the State in explanation of the late change in the Tariff, and its inculcation of moderation and acquiescence in that change for the present. It will produce no effect. We will however present it to our readers as deserving their respectful attention.

Fort Hill, 30th July, 1832.

Gentlemen:—I have been honored by your note of the 24th inst. inviting me in behalf of the Free Trade and State Rights Party of St. Johns', Colleton, to partake of a public dinner to be given on the 15th of next month, on Edisto island, in honor of State Rights and constitutional liberty.

Devoted as I am, to those great objects, I sincerely regret that my engagements, and the season of the year, prevent me from accepting your invitation. Had it been in my power to attend, I assure you, that it would have afforded me great gratification to join on the occasion, the citizens of your parish, who have so distinguished themselves by their early and enlightened zeal, in the great struggle which this State has maintained for so many years, and under such adverse circumstances, in favor of constitutional liberty. Never was a cause so pure and patriotic, more grossly misrepresented, or more unjustly assailed; nor has one, under so many difficulties, ever been more firmly and successfully sustained. With a powerful opposition within; with the discountenance of surrounding States; with the whole promise and patronage of the General Government against us; assailed alike by its partisans and its opponents, charged with the design of disunion and revolution; against all we have firmly maintained our stand. It is in the order of Providence, that a good cause, worthily sustained, never fails in the end to prosper; and we accordingly find, that ours has advanced in spite of every difficulty, till it is now so well understood and so firmly established as to be placed beyond the reach of contingencies, if we but persevere, as we have begun. In the short space of four years, our doctrine has overspread our own State, and is rapidly taking roots beyond our own limits; and we may confidently anticipate, that in a few years, it will be the established political faith. I feel myself authorized in speaking thus, not only from the rapid advances which our cause has already made, but from a deep conviction that it is founded in truth, and that the cause of truth, supported as it ought to be, will, in the end, prevail. Of one thing we may be assured, that without the recognition of our doctrine, our political system must end, and that speedily, in corruption and despotism. Our danger is the loss of liberty, and not disunion, as is honestly supposed by many opposed to us. So obvious and great are the blessings of Union, that all see and appreciate them, while the encroachments of power and the necessity of resisting it early, are less clearly perceived and felt. Hence any efficient effort against arbitrary and despotic power, however patriotic and constitutional, will be opposed by the cry of disunion, and the dread of so great a disaster, however unfounded, will operate more powerful on many, than the still greater, but less perceptible danger of despotism; the

truth of which we daily witness in our present struggle, in favor of liberty. But as great as have been the difficulties encountered from that quarter, they are now, in a great measure, surmounted. Our cause and our motives are now much better understood, than at the commencement of the struggle. The ungrounded fear, that the right of a State to interpose in order to protect her reserved powers, against the encroachments of the General Government, would lead to disunion, is rapidly vanishing; and as it disappears, it will be seen, that so far from endangering, the right is essential to the preservation of our system—as essential, as the right of suffrage itself. If the latter be necessary to protect us, against the abuse of power on the part of our rulers, the former is no less necessary to protect the weaker instruments of the community against the stronger. A provision, to compel the parties to be just to one another, is as indispensable, as one to compel the representative to be faithful to his constituents; and it would be quite as natural to expect to preserve liberty without the one, as without the other—without the right of interposition, or something analogous, as without the right of suffrage. We accordingly find, that no State has been able to defend its freedom, whose government has not been so organized as to secure, by some device, to each great interest of the community, the power of self-protection.

Thus thinking, I have entire confidence, that the time will come, when our doctrine, which has been so freely denounced, as traitorous and rebellious, will be hailed, as being the great conservative principle of our admirable system of government, and when those who have so firmly maintained it under so many trials, will be ranked among the great benefactors of the country.

With great respect, I am, &c.

J. C. CALHOUN.

Raleigh, Aug. 31.—It is stated in the last Fayetteville Observer, that the office of Governor of the State is at present vacant, in consequence of the acceptance by Governor Stokes of the appointment recently conferred on him by the President of the United States, and of the refusal of David F. Caldwell, Esq. the Speaker of the Senate, to act in his stead. We think it proper to mention that the statement is premature. Gov. Stokes continues in this city, in the discharge of his Executive functions, and will we understand, hold the office till near the time of the meeting of the approaching General Assembly.—Register.

☞ We learn that the schooner Frances Ann, Capt. Bissell, of and from this port, bound to the West Indies, foundered at sea on the 19th June. Two of the crew lost—the captain, and remainder of the crew were taken off the wreck by a vessel bound to Madeira.—Edenton Mis.

Salt.—Advices from Nassau, of July 23, state that the salt season at Turks Island has commenced prosperously, and the prices had risen to 20 cents the bushel.

Appeal from the Poles to the U. States.—The Boston Courier publishes a document signed by the Polish National Committee, addressed to President Jackson, to enquire whether, if the Poles should be forced to leave Europe, by the persecution of their enemies, they would be afforded an asylum in the United States. After speaking in high terms of the sympathy expressed for them by our countrymen in Paris, and acknowledging the contributions made in this country for their relief, besides retracing the history of their late heroic struggle against Russia, and the sufferings they have since endured, the Committee conclude in these words:—

"So much sympathy shown to the Polish cause, emboldens us to hope that the government of the United States will not deny us its assistance. If it should happen through a fatality without example in the records of the world, that the Poles, persecuted in Europe, should be under the hard and cruel necessity of directing their last course towards a transatlantic shore, they would demand friendship from the United States, in whose country they know misfortune is ever sure to find a refuge. Nevertheless, as the number of our countrymen might amount to between 3 and 4000 men, destitute of arms