

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE FREE PRESS.

Letter from JOSEPH B. HINTON, Esq. to JOHN B. BEASLEY, Esq.

Washington, N. C. 22d Sept. 1832.

SIR:—A word with you, as the only individual named in the proceedings of the famous meeting held on the 4th inst. in Tyrrell county, with whom I have the honor of a personal acquaintance. That meeting has associated our names in print; yours, as one of the "Committee of Vigilance"—and mine, in the way of disapprobation for the electoral appointment; although I had, a week previously to said meeting, in the most public manner notified the district, that I must not be considered a candidate for that honor, and had withdrawn my name from the ticket, expressly to leave Mr. Van Buren's friends at liberty to make some other selection which might be satisfactory to themselves!—and this I did the moment I heard that Edgecombe would not be united in his support, unless the appointment was given elsewhere. Keeping these facts in view, the disapprobatory Resolution of your meeting is ludicrous enough, and so entirely unique, that it is admirably calculated to cure low spirits, and so extravagantly superfluous and so surpassingly ridiculous that no one can read it without emotions, who has a heart in his bosom. Even thick-lip'd musing melancholy itself puckers up its mouth into a smile, as it beholds the grave seniors—the most wise and learned judges of Gum-neck and Alligator make their furious onset, pell-mell upon me—as Elector! like Don Quixote upon the windmill. Pray, that Major Noah would, when he takes the little State of Delaware out of his breeches pocket, just slip into its place, that little fraction of the little county of Tyrrell inhabited by the men of Lilliput—the grumbletonians of your meeting.

If there had been no individual in the district, with hidden purposes to subserve, very different from the success of Mr. Van Buren, or the union and effect of his friends in the pending election, no such Resolution as that in which my name appears, would have been thought of much less proposed at your meeting. To call it a novel method of adjusting the question among friends, would be to abuse all speech by the mildness of the phrase, and be vexatiously unjust to its murderous design. The proceeding was well calculated to strengthen the enemies of Mr. Van Buren—and to distract, divide, and defeat his friends; and accordingly the shout of triumph is already heard in the Barbour ranks. Who that looks at it, and compares it with letters written to Pitt and Beaufort, by a leading Barbour man, a few days previous to your meeting—and then takes a peep at the actors in said meeting, but will discover confirmation strong, of the truth of the rumor—that your meeting and its work was planned by those managers at a distance from Tyrrell, who have played a deep, and let me tell them, a hazardous game in the district! Let them beware! there are more stones in heaven than serve for thunder. So remarkably silent and indifferent to every thing relating to Mr. Van Buren's election, were the people of Tyrrell, that no response whatever was given from that county to the Conventional call!—nor any reply to the private letters, written by myself and others to its citizens, soliciting their assistance in making the electoral appointment! and only a few days before your meeting, an intelligent and prominent citizen of your county wrote to his friend here—that "nothing had been said in that county in favor of Van Buren—but much for Barbour!" and hence, he "did not know certainly, any one in favor of Van Buren!!" Compare all this with the boastings of the aforesaid leaders, of their success, in managing to get my name off the ticket—(which is now heard in the Barbour camp) and a blind man might see whence the Tyrrell movement came: he might read apprehension stamped upon it. Perhaps my name was considered a host too formidable in itself for the safety of the opposition in this district; perhaps too,

the dreams of greatness of some of our would-be-masters, may be disturbed and vanish into thin air, unless I can be kept in check;—perchance other honors might be within my reach. Sir, this whole manoeuvre is doubtless cousin german to that, which sought, two weeks before the last Congressional election, to make me the competitor of Dr. Hall in that contest.

I grant you, that the favor of your associates in the Tyrrell meeting—is formidable—when given: their frown, is formidable too—but I am so reckless, that whenever I believe that my services can be useful to the district and beneficial to my country, I shall fearlessly make a tender of them—not in the least despairing of a very satisfactory support—even in the county of Tyrrell itself. The unkind feelings exhibited towards me by your meeting, are not—cannot be those common among the people of your county;—for I have given them no provocation for such feelings. On the contrary I am entitled to their respect, because I have been their fast friend in matters of deep concernment to the whole county. I was so, upon your favorite measure—the entry of the vacant swamp and marsh lands of the State: I was so, upon that great question, the opening of a ship channel direct from Albemarle Sound to the ocean; and can appeal to you for my earnestness in support of both measures. Since then, I have personally pressed the latter one upon some of the leading members of the Administration, and am confident, that by so doing I have made some useful friends for the whole Albemarle country. Nor is this all—Tyrrell and Hyde are indebted to me, for the conception and maturity of the plan now in successful operation, after so many ineffectual attempts and for many years together, to effect it—whereby the waters of Mattamuskeet Lake will be assuaged and an intercommunication by land and by water, be made easy and direct between the two counties.

But as it respects the electoral appointment, I must again say, it was conferred on me against my wish, by those who believed the use of my name would assist in strengthening the cause of Mr. Van Buren in this district. My desire was to remain and only be known as a private citizen in the Presidential election. I told the Convention so—and myself presented the names of deservedly honored citizens of Tyrrell, Hyde and Washington counties; but no member of that body could say certainly whether either of the gentlemen alluded to—or who in those counties were friendly to Jackson and Van Buren. One thing however was considered to be certain—and that was—that any person chosen as Elector, who had opposed the Mattamuskeet and Roanoke Inlet improvements, would be unacceptable to the people of Hyde, Washington and Tyrrell.

If those who attended your meeting, are sincere friends of Jackson and Van Buren—so am I—with this difference;—I have done more, through the medium of the press and otherwise—and in the State and out of it, to sustain the administration of Gen. Jackson and check the rising fortunes of those opposed to it—and to enthrone Mr. Van Buren in the affections of the people, than all—all of your meeting put together. In 1824, Gen. Jackson had my vote—in 1828 he did not, because I was content that Mr. Adams should enjoy the customary honor—a re-election: but Gen. Jackson's administration commanded my approbation, and from its commencement, I yielded it my support; I did more—when his more prominent friends in the Senate, were overreached and struck dumb by the opposition, and at a time when an expression of approbation by the Legislature of North Carolina and a wish for his re-election, must have been singularly gratifying to him and to his friends all over the Union—I dared the anger of his foes, and in my place proposed both. Unlike some however, I did not toast MARTIN VAN BUREN in prospect of his advancement to power, and then—desert him in his utmost need: no, I was his friend then—I am so still: and long since, both himself and some of his friends have known that he has been my first choice

for the Presidency itself, in the event of Gen. Jackson's retirement in 1833.

I submit Sir, upon these facts, whether I was not entitled to—at least—common civility, at the hands of every man in Tyrrell county? For once in their lives, let the persons who favored the said offensive Resolution, consult their own understandings, and they will there find a cutting rebuke.

I now dismiss the subject and refer you to the subjoined letter from Marshal Dickinson, Esq. of Pitt—a gentleman whose word is evidence. The circumstances in which I am placed will apologise to him for my making it public. But I cannot forbear saying, that I am gratified at the selection of Dr. Ward, of Washington county, for Elector. If any one could have assured the Convention that he was friendly to Jackson and Van Buren, the honor would have been offered to him, by that body, in the first instance.

With much respect for you individually,

I am your ob't servant,

JOSEPH B. HINTON.

To JOHN B. BEASLEY, Esq.
of Tyrrell County.

Mr. Dickinson's letter to Mr. Hinton.

GREENVILLE, Sept. 10th, 1832.

DEAR SIR:—Your favor, communicating the proceedings of the Jackson and Van Buren meeting, I did not receive until Monday evening last; and that was the first information I had of my being on the Committee. I had previously heard, of your nomination as Elector by a letter from Tarboro', which also informed me that some of the citizens of Edgecombe were dissatisfied with it. The next day, at evening, I saw your renunciation, and soon after heard that Dr. Ward was appointed to fill the vacancy. Of your being at Greenville I did not hear until you had left it. The complaint of the citizens of Edgecombe, wherever they were, must have originated in some disappointment. I regret it exceedingly, as I am confident it was the best selection that could have been made, taking every thing into consideration, and I have reason to believe that the objection made above, would have been entirely overcome.

I am sorry I did not see you while here, as I am so much engaged in a variety of avocations that I cannot attend to the duty required of me on the committee, and I wished to get your assistance in my place. I have written to Dr. Horne, acquainting him with my engagements and hope he will save me any further attention than a concurrence in whatever may be approved by the Committee. In the meantime I shall be glad to hear your views at length on the topics that may be most expedient to touch on. You are better acquainted with the sentiments and the prejudices of the people at large than I am. For I have, for nearly two years, been confined to my own county, and cannot know so well as you, what may be necessary to the cause. I hope to hear from Dr. Horne soon, and also from you.

Yours, respectfully,

M. DICKINSON.

FOR THE FREE PRESS.

If some Preacher of the Gospel will furnish satisfactory answers to the following queries, his kindness will much oblige a sincere seeker for the truth.

1. Moses declares that it repented the Lord that he had made man on the earth, and that it grieved him at his heart. Are we to believe that the Deity, who is immutable, all powerful, perfectly wise and perfectly happy, did actually repent and grieve—or must we believe that Moses has blasphemed?

2. If God did actually repent and grieve, can it properly be said that he is or was immutable, and perfectly happy?

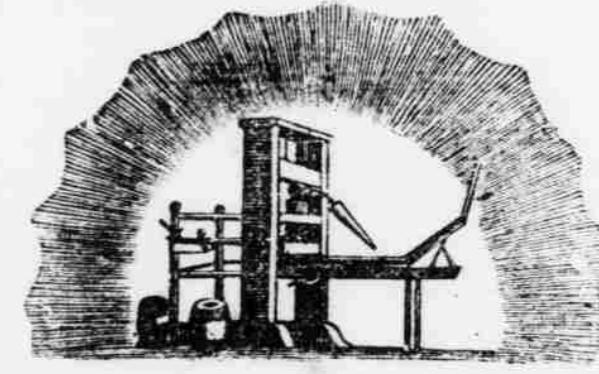
3. Moses states that the Lord informed him that he had hardened Pharaoh's heart—and that because he had done this, Pharaoh was compelled to refuse permission to the Israelites to depart. And are we to believe that the Deity did actually punish Pharaoh for not doing that which the Deity had made impossible to be done? Or must we not believe that Moses has blasphemed?

4. Because the Lord would not allow Pharaoh to permit the Israelites to depart, Moses states that he himself was vexed, and most cruelly exercised the power of bringing curses on the people of Egypt. Is there any rational being who can believe that the conduct, which Moses assigns to the Lord in this matter, is consistent with infinite goodness and justice?

5. Moses informs us that God had taken from Pharaoh the power to let the Israelites go, and because Pharaoh did not let them go—Moses says, that God bro'

the most cruel curses not only on the people of Egypt, but that he slew the innocent infants who had never offended; and that God even poured out his wrath upon the harmless beasts of the field who were incapable of sin, and who were punished and tortured by God, because Pharaoh did not do that which God would not allow him to do. Is it within the power of any one to believe that God did act as Moses asserts? From what the Bible tells us of the goodness and justice of God, are we not fully sustained in the belief that Moses' account cannot by any possibility be true?

6. After God gave Pharaoh the power to let the Israelites depart, Moses says that God told him to advise the Israelites to borrow all the jewelry, &c. they could from the Egyptians. Are we to believe that God did direct such a fraud to be committed?—Or, is not Moses a blasphemer?



TARBOROUGH;

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1832.

We understand that a bale of Cotton, weighing 444 lbs. of good quality and of the new crop, raised by Stephen Robbins, Sen. of this county, was sold to Messrs. Evans & Andrews, at Sparta, yesterday week, at 84 cents per lb.

From what we can learn, the Cotton crop in this vicinity, as well as elsewhere generally, is not only very backward but also very indifferent. The Corn crop will probably be an average one. Peas better than usual.

The Cholera.—The Windsor Herald, of last Friday, says: We understand the Cholera has broken out at Edenton, in this State. Our informant, who left that place on Monday last, does not know how many cases had occurred, but there had been three deaths within the two preceding days. [The Edenton Miscellany, of last Wednesday, makes no mention of any cases of Cholera having occurred at that place.]

The Elizabeth City Advocate, of the 22d ult. states that during the past week the spasmodic Cholera manifested its malignity, among our colored people, to more than a usual extent. Since noon, last Saturday, there have been 9 deaths—3 white and 5 colored persons.

The Norfolk Herald estimates the deaths by Cholera, in that place, from 24th July to 11th Sept. at 400—100 white and 300 colored persons. For the week ending 23d ult. there were 12 deaths reported—4 whites, and 8 colored.

In Petersburg, the disease makes no progress. In Richmond, it is slowly on the increase. In Washington City, Baltimore, and Philadelphia, it is gradually subsiding.

In New York, the deaths for the week ending 15th ult. amounted to 291; of which number 128 were from Cholera.

Several cases of Cholera had occurred at Boston, and other places in New England.

The deaths in Montreal for the last three months, have amounted to upwards of 2800, or about 1 in 10, of the entire population.

State Elections.—In Maine, the Jackson candidate for Governor has been re-elected, but by a diminished majority.

In Vermont, the result of the elections exhibits a decided and increased majority for the anti-masonic party.

In Massachusetts, the anti-masons have held a Convention and nominated their candidates.

In Rhode Island, a fourth attempt was recently made to elect a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Senators, but without success. Arnold, the Clay candidate for Governor, received 2907 votes; Fenner, the Jackson candidate, 2520; and Sprague, the anti-masonic candidate, 957.

In New York, the Herkimer Convention assembled on the 19th ult. and nominated William L. Marcy and John Tracy, as candidates for Governor and Lieut. Governor. A Jackson Electoral Ticket was also organized, and an Address adopted.

In Ohio, Gen. McArthur, the Governor of the State, having declined being a candidate for re-election, it is conjectured the Clay party will support Mr. Lyman, the anti-masonic candidate for Governor.

In Pennsylvania, powerful efforts are also making to effect a union between the Clay and anti-masonic parties. Sanguine hopes are entertained by the Opposition, that a union of these parties in New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, will defeat the re-election of Gen. Jackson—but we doubt not, they will again be "electrified" on seeing the old Hero re-elected by an overwhelming and increased majority.