

of building up one interest in the country by *extravagant burdens* on any other, which is alike essential to the prosperity and independence of the nation. We are opposed to any policy which tends to depress one section, in order to enrich another. We are not less decidedly opposed to it than some of our friends, whose notions are more extravagant and dangerous about the remedies to be applied. Upon the constitutionality of the Tariff, we differ among ourselves—the advocates of Judge Barbour's election differ among themselves on this point. But as to its inexpediency and injustice, when made to bear unequally, there is but *one mind among us*. But the system is upon us, and the wit of men can devise no remedy, under present circumstances, except it be forcible resistance, compromise, or submission. To carry into effect the first, we must nullify the laws and refuse obedience to the government, or secede from the Union. Are you ready for this? The public voice of the people has already answered—**WE ARE NOT**. To bring about the next alternative, we must fight—but with the weapons of truth and argument. We must bring into the councils of the nation and clothe with public confidence liberal patriots like Mr. Van Buren. The experience of the last eight years, must teach us, that an *uncompromising ultra-opponent* of the Tariff—one whose conscience is to restrain his patriotism from yielding *one cent* of protective duty—does not best suit the times, upon which we have fallen.

Fellow citizens, the attempt to poison the public mind in the South, by creating distrust in the honesty of all those, who advocate a Tariff of protection, is unjust to our country. The charge involves the integrity of many of her purest patriots, and especially of *President Jackson*. The efforts, that are made to denounce the *majority* in Congress, as a corrupt combination against the liberties of the South, are, we think, passionate and dangerous appeals to our prejudices, which will tend to destroy—not this system of duties,—this odious Tariff only,—but the happiest and best government in the world. For, why else are a people to be convinced, that their government is corruptly oppressive, but to reconcile them to its destruction?

Upon the subject of Internal Improvements by the General Government, we had expected to hear no complaint against Mr. Van Buren from those who profess to oppose it. Suffice it then to say, that the opponents of Mr. Van Buren might be safely challenged to produce evidence of any act or declaration which will prove him to be an advocate of the system. His whole public life has exhibited a decided hostility to it, upon *Constitutional grounds*. True it is, he voted for the Cumberland road bill. He did so in connexion with other Senators, whose opinions on this subject were never questioned. Of that vote Mr. Van Buren soon afterwards gave the following explanation.

"Mr. Van Buren is by no means certain, that in this respect, he himself has been altogether without fault. At the very first session, after he came into the Senate, the knowledge of the perpetual drain, that the Cumberland road was destined to prove upon the public treasury, unless some means were taken to prevent it, and a sincere desire to go at all times, as far as he could consistently with the Constitution, to aid in the improvement and promote the prosperity, of the western country, had induced him, without full examination, to vote for a provision, authorizing the collection of toll on this road. The affair of the Cumberland road, in respect to its reference to the constitutional powers of this government, is a matter entirely *sui generis*. It was authorized during the administration of Mr. Jefferson, grew out of the disposition of the territory of the United States, and had the consent of the States through which it passed. He has never heard an explanation of the subject, (although it has been a matter of constant reference,) that has been satisfactory to his mind. All he can say, is, that if the question were again presented to him he would vote against it; and that his regret for having done otherwise, would be greater, had not Mr. Monroe, much to his credit, put his veto upon the bill; and were it not the only vote, in the course of a seven years' service, which the most fastidious critic can torture into an inconsistency with the principles, which Mr. V. B. professed to maintain, and in the justice of which he is every day more and more confirmed."

The authors of this accusation against Mr. Van Buren might be displeased, if we intimated their ignorance of this, and yet what alternative is left, but to tax them with an unfair attempt to misrepresent his real sentiments.

**DICTATION BY THE PRESIDENT.**

6. But we are met with a display of the most patriotic indignation, from our opponents, at the *supposed* dictation of the President, in the nomination of Mr. Van Buren. That Gen. Jackson prefers the election of Mr. Van Buren, we do not doubt. His known confidence in Mr. Van Buren, confirmed by an intimate knowledge of his character, his capacity and his principles, will not permit us to question it. We are yet to learn that this preference should merit censure from us, or cause his friends any just humiliation. Why did a Convention of delegates in North Carolina nominate Judge Barbour, and put forth an address in his favor? Undeniably for the purpose of throwing, into the scales, the weight of their testimony in favor of their candidate. Of this none can complain. But shall the friends of Mr. Van Buren be ungenerously met, with the clamors of a false prejudice, when they use similar means for doing justice to his merits? Shall it be turned to his disadvantage by a senseless cry of "Dictation," when the force of this testimony is increased, by the confidence and preference of Gen. Jackson? And are the friends of the President expected to sanction the interested deception, that his confidence and his favor shall be a brand of reproach and a mark of dishonor? *General Jackson* has not been guilty of any attempt to dictate to you on this point, but if he had so far forgotten his duty and your rights, justice would seem to require that the fault should fall on him, and not on the object of his choice. But this charge has originated with his enemies, and while they are striving to turn it to account, in their opposition to Gen. Jackson, their purposes will be strangely promoted indeed, if his friends can be induced to admit the truth of the imputation for the sake of visiting it on his friend.

Other objections have been started against Mr. Van Buren, which the limits of an address, like this, will not allow us to notice; we leave them (as well as those we have noticed) to the impartial judgment of an intelligent community, with this single remark, that they have all required the aid of an ingenious pen, and at least a little *pre-conceived suspicion*, to give them the character of plausibility.

**MR. VAN BUREN.**

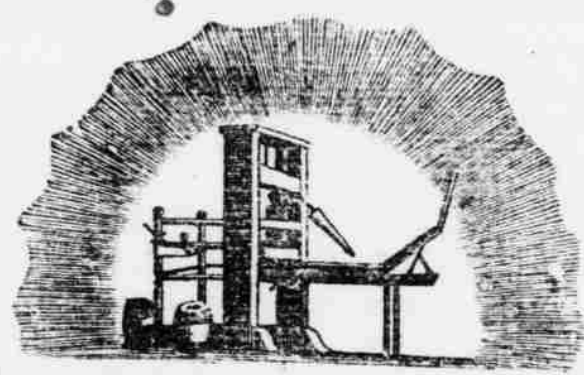
Let us enquire for a moment only who is Mr. Van Buren? You have seen that he is the object of keen and uncharitable censure, and the most industrious opposition. But what are the character and pretensions of that man, who has been nominated by the Baltimore Jackson Convention? The history of his political life is all, that we have opportunity even to glance at. In 1812 and 1813, Mr. Van Buren was elected, by the Republican party, as a Senator in the New York Legislature. It was a time of severe trial to our country. We were engaged in a War with Great Britain, and our own people were unhappily distracted by party fury and a threatened disunion. The Legislature of the great State of New York had not sided with the government, but resisted the existing administration. Yet when Mr. Van Buren took a lead in their deliberations, her co-operation was secured in favor of the war, and its energetic prosecution. Even his enemies will concede to him the merit of having been mainly instrumental in this great and patriotic movement. The appeal to the People of that State, which was attributed to his pen, was, in that day of peril, a "successful plea" for his country. This is of itself a monument to his fame. Soon after peace was restored, Mr. Van Buren was appointed Attorney General in New York, and discharged the duties of that office with eminent ability, until he was removed by a party, which he had fearlessly opposed, although he well knew that his resistance would be followed by the loss of his place. [How like an *Intriquer!*] Again, the People elected him to the Senate of New York, where he served, until his election as a Senator

in the Congress of the U. States. In that body he had few equals, and no superiors, and he remained there, until he was elected Governor of New York, by the people of his native State. This station he resigned in 1829, when the service of our common country called him upon the invitation of Gen. Jackson to a seat in his cabinet, as Secretary of State. The bright results, are yet green in your memories. They did honor to General Jackson's administration;—they will compare with those of any other. He voluntarily retired from this high station, in order that the administration of General Jackson might not be embarrassed by a *divided cabinet*. Soon after this, he was appointed by the President our Minister to England, and he was there engaged in the duties of his appointment with prospects of adding new honors to his name, by fresh success to our foreign negotiations, when the Senate rejected his nomination by a vote in which, (whatever may have been the prevailing motive,) every member of the Senate opposed to General Jackson united against Mr. Van Buren. He has, since and before his return home, been nominated by the Baltimore Jackson Convention, as the candidate for Vice President on the Jackson Ticket.

He is experienced in the history and politics of the country,—he is liberal and patriotic in his views—he is pure and upright in his private character—he has been sincere and consistent in his political principles, and in his support of Gen. Jackson's administration—he has been uniform and untiring in his devotion to the Union, and to Constitutional Liberty,—he has spent his life in the service of the People, and the defence of their rights. What more can we want? Let the Republicans of North Carolina then rally in his support. Let us lay aside the jealousy of a sectional prejudice:—Let us yield all personal feelings and *even make sacrifices* to a cause which may involve the destiny of our Republic. Shall we not endanger the election of Gen. Jackson by our division? If we act as *one man* in this election, we are safe; if not, and defeat shall await our cause, and disasters spring from it to disturb the harmony and peace of the Union, let not the fault rest upon you!

Gen. Jackson and Martin Van Buren have heretofore together conducted the affairs of our beloved country, with eminent success. They have been tried—they have been tried together, and former experience may teach us that in their hands the Republic may prosper; and the Constitution will be kept sacred,—and the Union will be preserved."

WM. H. HAYWOOD, JR. } Jackson  
ROMULUS M. SAUNDERS, } Central  
CHARLES L. HINTON, } Comm'c.  
ALFRED JONES, }  
Raleigh, October, 1832.



**CARBOROUGH;**

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1832.

(P) Any number of either of the Presidential Electoral Tickets for this State, can be procured on application at this office.

To the Polls.—On Thursday next the Polls will be opened in this State, for the purpose of appointing Electors for President and Vice President of the United States. We trust that no minor considerations will deter our citizens from exercising this high prerogative, and that old Edgcombe will again put forth her strength for "Old Hickory."

State Elections.—The official returns of the votes for Governor, in Pennsylvania, give for Wolf (Jackson) 91,240, for Ritner (anti-mason) 88,164—majority for Wolf, 3,076. For Congress, 15 Jacksonians, 8 anti-masons, and 6 national republicans.

In Ohio, the majority for Lucas, the Jackson candidate for Governor, is 8,191—11 Jackson and 8 Opposition members have been elected to Congress.

In New Jersey, Samuel L. Southard, (late Secretary of the Navy) has been elected Governor by the Legislature—the vote stood, for Southard 40, for Vroom (the Jackson candidate) 24.

(P) We have been favored with the following statement of the quantity of Cotton, recently picked out by some negroes belonging to Richard Hines, Esq.

	Oct. 29.	Nov. 1st.
Cherry,	240 lbs.	280 lbs.
Little Austin,	214	271
Ned,	185	250
Lucy,	185	216
Hampshire,	227	229
Big Antony,	212	
Little Antony,	184	207
Penny,	154	
	1601	1453

Averaging, the first day, 200 1-8 lbs. to the hand, and the second day 242 1-6 lbs. to a hand. We are also requested by Mr. Benjamin Harris to state, that if any person doubts the correctness of the above statement, a bet of \$100 can be had, that the six hands that picked on the 1st. Nov. can beat any other six hands belonging to one person in the State—or, that they will pick out 1300 lbs. in one day, in any fair field of Cotton—or, that the girl Cherry will beat any one hand that can be brought against her.

Letter from Judge Barbour.—The last Richmond Enquirer contains the following letter from Judge Barbour to the Chairman of Barbour Corresponding Committee of Virginia. The hopes of the Opposition, as regards Virginia, are thus completely frustrated.

To the Editors of the Richmond Enquirer.

Charlottesville, Oct. 24, 1832.

Sirs:—I have received the following communication from Judge Barbour, which you are requested to publish.

Very respectfully yours,  
THOMAS W. GILMER.

October 14th, 1832.

Sir:—I beg leave through you, as the Chairman of the Corresponding Committee of the Convention, which met in Charlottesville in June last, to make known to my friends in Virginia, my feelings and wishes, in relation to the divided Electoral Ticket lately presented to the people of Virginia. I am aware, that under the circumstances, in which the Committee were placed, and the resolution of the Convention, under which they acted, they could not have acted otherwise, than they did.

Recent events, however, have excited deep solicitude in my bosom, in relation to that subject. Within a very few days, and just upon the eve of the election, I perceive the opposition prints, in various quarters, congratulating themselves, upon this division in our ranks, and exultingly anticipating a triumph from that cause. If as these prints seem to suppose, their anticipated triumph should be realized—if, in consequence of the divided ticket, it should happen, that the vote of Virginia should be lost to the present Chief Magistrate, it would be to me, a source of the deepest regret. From the commencement, I have been opposed to taking any course, which would in any degree, endanger his re-election. In this sentiment, I am persuaded, that my friends concur. Indeed, I know, that some of those, who were most active in the Charlottesville Convention, did concur: I may add, that there, as well as elsewhere, where my name has been presented to the public, the proceedings and resolutions have all been confirmatory of this idea.

Nor, do I consider this new ticket as indispensably necessary to the attainment of the objects which my friends propose. For, if from the course of other States, there should seem to be a reasonable prospect of my election, I think that the Electors nominated by the Legislature would in that event vote for me. If, on the contrary, from the developments in other States, the prospect of my election should appear hopeless, then the electoral vote of Virginia, even if the ticket nominated in my favor should succeed, would be unavailing as it respected me. Under these circumstances, it is my wish that my friends throughout the Commonwealth, should vote for the Legislative ticket.

I do not presume to dictate to them; but, I feel assured, that they will receive these suggestions, in the spirit in which they are made. I indulge the hope, that, in the present posture of political affairs, they will agree with me as to the propri-

Chaswell