

Communications.

FOR THE FREE PRESS.

To all CLAY men, wherever to be found, within the jurisdictional limits of the State of North Carolina.

Whereas it having been made fully appear that the principles of your Hero are sinking into a modified compromise, in the Senate of the United States, notwithstanding his masterly exertions; and that the same principles are gaining ground within the limits of this State, as is evident, in the number of strong advocates of the protecting Tariff of 1823, through his worthy coadjutor Martin Van Buren: Know ye, that to the end of concentrating your principles, into a just and equitable force, you and each of you assemble at some convenient place, to be appointed by yourselves, to suit your convenience—say at any public building—or even under the cool spread shade of some venerable oak or wide extended beach, and that you there and then deliberate upon the propriety of forming a ticket, for your worthy and undeviating friends of the Tariff:

HENRY CLAY,

For the Presidency—

MARTIN VAN BUREN,

For the Vice Presidency.

And you are furthermore commanded to draw up a set of resolutions at each of your meetings, founded upon the principles of those worthy patriots and strong friends of the protecting interest; this you should do in the name of and for the benefit of your principles, that a class of men now ranging the country at large, under the inflated name of true friends of Jackson, may know that you will not have your true principles of Clayism filched from you; prove to them and the world from his various votes that Van Buren is one of the strong pillars which supports the protecting interest and no half way man, as these true friends will have it, or one who supported your principles merely to please his Albany friends. Though it must be admitted, that he fully exercised the licensed privilege of politicians of the present time, of acting rather Protean, by holding up anti-Tariff expressions in private conversations, to anti-Tariff men, which compelled him to resort to his Albany speech, to allay suspicion in his Albany friends; yet you must pass that over, and view his acts themselves, and these true principles of the inward man, as displayed by the great shepherd, when he avowed to his Albany friends "that his interest was identified with theirs, that he had 10,000 sheep to be protected by the Tariff, then why should you distrust me." And you are furthermore commanded, not to relax in your exertions in favor of Martin Van Buren, as a man true to the Southern interest, or Tariff principles, for the protecting principle you all know has been a long time since proven as such by Clay, Webster, Adams, and a host of other worthies. You must treat as subterfuges, all assertions that Barbour is the man most suitable for and most popular in North Carolina, notwithstanding fifteen of her presses have declared themselves for him, and only five for Van Buren—Van Buren is still the strongest man, for the Baltimore Convention has fixed him so, and

you should have one resolution at least passed returning your thanks to that august assemblage, for bringing forward so worthy a personage—one so suitable to brace up your interest now sinking—express your approbation fully of the ingenious mode in which this Baltimore Convention could make five votes from North Carolina, from as many counties or captains' districts, express the will of the whole State, by giving fifteen votes in said Convention. Treat as negative testimony those men who may endeavor to palm on you that the public presses are either governed by public sentiment, or govern it. If the true friends of Jackson are determined to hold on to him, think none the less of him on that account, for pure gold will pass for its value though counted out with coppers—and though these true friends may endeavor to pass him for what he is not, know ye that "a rose by any other name will smell as sweet." Given under my hand and seal, at office, &c. June 20th, 1832. VAN BURENISM.

Meeting of Delegates.—At a convention of delegates from the counties of Warren, Nash, Franklin and Halifax, at Henry Sims's in Nash, on the 9th June 1832, for the purpose of appointing an elector for President and Vice President for the Electoral District composed of those counties, the following delegates attended, viz:

From Warren—W. K. Kearney, G. Macon, J. Allen, J. Bragg, and W. Eaton, Esquires.

From Halifax—Col. W. J. Hamblin, Maj. W. M. West, Col. T. Cox, Dr. M. A. Wilcox, Moses Smith and Willie Higgs, Esqrs.

From Nash—P. Arrington, W. Dozier, J. N. Mann, A. Whitfield, Esqrs. and Maj. J. Blount.

From Franklin—Thos. G. Stone, Esq. W. P. Williams, Esq. for himself and as representing Solomon Williams, S. Patterson and P. R. Tunstall, Esqrs. and Nathaniel Tunstall, Esq. in place of Gen. Gatewood.

William P. Williams, Esq. of Franklin, was called to the Chair, and Thomas Cox, of Halifax, appointed Secretary.

After a brief and pertinent address from the Chairman, shewing the objects for which the delegates had assembled and exhorting unanimity of action, the Convention was duly organized.

Mr. Bragg, after some prefatory remarks submitted the following resolution.

Resolved, That Nathaniel Macon, of Warren, be recommended to the citizens of this State as the Elector for this District on the ticket for Andrew Jackson as President and Martin Van Buren as Vice President, of the United States.

Before this resolution was acted on, it was suggested that in consequence of the extreme age of Mr. Macon, and his supposed unwillingness to re-enter the arena of political strife, it might be better to substitute some other gentleman in his place. The delegates from Warren (the friends and neighbors of Mr. Macon) assured the Convention, that that venerable man most cordially concurred in the selection of Andrew Jackson for President and Martin Van Buren for Vice President. In suggesting the substitution of some other person for Elector in place of Mr. Macon, it was distinctly avowed that it resulted only from an unwillingness on the part of the Convention to disturb the repose of age, and a reluctance to ask further public service at the hands of this well-tried-and-always-true political veteran. Mr. Bragg,

yielding to these suggestions, withdrew his resolution:

When Thos. Cox nominated his Honor Joseph John Daniel, of Halifax, as the Elector for the District.

On motion of James N. Mann the name of John Arrington, Esq. of Nash, was added to the nomination.

A balloting then took place, which resulted in the election of Judge Daniel, who was thereupon announced as the Elector for this District.

W. K. Kearney, Esq. submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed of one member from each county to act in concert with the committee appointed for the same purpose at the meeting held at this place on the 28th of April last, to prepare an address to the citizens of this Electoral District on the subject of the approaching election of President and Vice President.

The resolution was adopted, and the Chairman appointed as the Committee on the part of this Convention, Thomas Cox, of Halifax, John Bragg, of Warren, James N. Mann, of Nash, Solomon Williams, of Franklin.

Upon motion of John Bragg, it was resolved that the Secretary cause the proceedings of this Convention to be published in the N. C. Constitutionalist, N. C. Journal, Warrenton Reporter, Tarborough Free Press, Windsor Herald, Milton Spectator, N. C. Advocate, Globe at Washington, and Richmond Enquirer.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to the Chairman and Secretary—after which an adjournment took place sine die.

WM. P. WILLIAMS, Ch'n.
THOMAS COX, Sec'y.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Tuesday, June 12.—The bill from the House to amend the act, entitled "an act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the Revolution," was taken up. The bill relates to the invalid pensions. Mr. Foot moved three amendments to the same; which were agreed to.

Wednesday, 13th.—The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill relative to French spoiliations previous to the year 1800. After some conversation on the subject, finding that there would not be time for acting finally on the subject, the bill was ordered to lie on the table.—The bill to amend the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the Revolution as amended, was read a third time and passed.

Thursday, 14th.—Mr. Tipton called up the bill for enlisting mounted troops. Mr. Benton said, owing to the absence of the Secretary of War, he had not been able to obtain the information which he sought in relation this subject. After some discussion, and striking out the amendment of the House, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business.

Friday, 15th.—Mr. Dickerson, pursuant to notice, called up the bill respecting the public lands, reported by the committee on manufactures; but the chairman of the land committee not being in his place, it was postponed till Tuesday.—The bill in addition to an act for the relief of insolvent debtors was taken up, and ordered to be read a third time.

Saturday, 16th.—The Vice President laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of State in reply to a

resolution, enclosing a statement of the commercial laws and regulations of foreign nations.—The bill in addition to the act for the relief of insolvent debtors of the U. States, was read a third time & passed.

Monday, 13th.—The bill granting lands to the States of Mississippi, Missouri and Louisiana, for the purposes of internal improvement, was taken up—the question being on ordering the bill to a third reading. After a lengthy debate, the bill was laid on the table.—Mr. Benton, agreeably to notice, asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill to carry into effect the treaty of limits between the United States of America and the United Mexican States. Read twice and referred to the committee on finance.

H. OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, June 12.—Mr. Wickliffe reported the bill from the Senate, to prevent the confirmation of illegal and fraudulent French or Spanish grants within the United States.—Mr. Boon submitted a resolution for an adjournment of the two Houses on the 25th inst. which, after some remarks, was ordered to lie on the table.—The bill to renew and modify the charter of the Bank of the U. States, came up, and received its first and second reading.—Mr. Thompson, of Ohio, moved that the further consideration of the bill be postponed till the first Monday in December next. Mr. Ingersoll asked, as this was a bill which had passed the Senate, whether it could be postponed beyond the limits of the present session? The Chair replied it could not—the postponement must be confined to some day within the session. Mr. Spight then moved to lay the bill on the table. After a call of the House the question was taken on this motion and negatived, 111 votes to 88.—The House then entered on the consideration of the Tariff bill. The debate continued till near 7 o'clock, when the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

Wednesday, 13th.—The bill for re-chartering the Bank of the United States, being taken up, Mr. Wayne withdrew his motion to postpone the consideration of the bill to the first Monday in July next. Mr. McDuffie moved that the consideration of the bill be postponed till Monday next. He wished to keep the bill within the control of the House, and he hoped by Monday the Tariff question would be disposed of. After some debate, the motion was agreed to.—Mr. Slade called up his resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for a detailed statement of the allowances made to John Randolph and his Secretary, on their Russian mission. On motion of Mr. Carson, the proposition was laid on the table, 95 votes to 91.—The House then took up the Tariff bill, the discussion on which continued till the House adjourned.

Thursday, 14th.—The House resumed the consideration of the bill from the Senate granting the right of pre-emption to settlers on the public lands. After some discussion, the subject was postponed till tomorrow.—The House then went into a committee on the Tariff bill. After a lengthy discussion, the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

Friday, 15th.—The bill for raising and equipping a corps of mounted volunteers was ta-

ken up and passed.—The House then went into a committee on the Tariff bill; the debate on which continued until the adjournment of the House.

Saturday, 16th.—A long debate arose on a resolution, providing that the order of this House for a subscription for the three first volumes of Gales & Seaton's Register of Debates, be extended to the volume which has since been published, and to the volumes which may hereafter be published, of the aforesaid work. Amendments striking out the latter clause of the resolution, and adding the next volume to the subscription, were agreed to, and the resolution as amended was adopted without a division.—The House then went into a committee upon the Tariff. Several amendments were proposed and discussed until a late hour, when a motion for the committee to rise prevailed, and the House adjourned.

Monday, 18th.—The House went into committee on the bill from the Senate for increasing the number of the Surgeons in the army of the United States; which was subsequently reported without amendment, read a third time and passed.—The House went into committee on the Tariff bill. Several amendments were discussed and disposed of, when the House adjourned.



TARBOROUGH.

TUESDAY, JUNE 26, 1832.

We learn that in consequence of there not appearing a number of delegates from the different Chapters sufficient to form a quorum, the Annual Convocation of the Grand Chapter of N. Carolina was not held in this place on Saturday last, agreeably to appointment. It is said to be in contemplation to call a Convention of the Chapters, in order to locate the Grand Chapter at the seat of government.

Masonic Celebration.—The Anniversary of St. John the Baptist was celebrated in this place on Saturday last, by the members of Concord Lodge, No. 58, and visiting brethren. A Procession was formed at the Masonic Hall, at 11 o'clock, which proceeded to the Old Church, where a large and gay assemblage of ladies and gentlemen awaited their arrival. An eloquent and appropriate Oration was then delivered by William Sutton, Esq. at the close of which, the fraternity returned in Procession to the Hall. The weather proved favorable and nothing occurred, it is said, to mar their proceedings.

The Tariff, &c.—The Legislature of Pennsylvania have unanimously passed resolutions, declaring that the people of that State would never consent to an abandonment of the protecting system—and, that if a reduction of the revenue becomes necessary, they should prefer a prohibition of the introduction of the articles of foreign fabric, &c. to any reduction upon protected articles which we can manufacture ourselves, &c. The Legislature of Rhode Island have adopted similar resolutions—and numerous meetings have been held in different parts of the Northern States, which have deluged Congress with petitions, memorials, and remonstrances, to the same effect. In the meantime several of the leading members of the Tariff party, and some of their most prominent newspapers, are assuming a tone of insult and menace, that augurs nought but ill for the tranquility of the country and the stability of its institutions. Mr. Clay, the head and front of the Tariff party, in his address to the Young National Republicans, at their recent Convention in Washington City, said:

"But what we want is practical, efficient, and powerful Union—one that