

sponsible station of Vice President of the U. States. Let us look on the other side of the Atlantic, and we will find abundant scenes, which bear a close resemblance to our own condition—look at the poor but patriotic yeomanry of England, Scotland and Ireland, ground almost to the dust by restriction and taxation, by the aristocracy and privileged monied capitalists of the country. Look at North Carolina, South Carolina, &c. and you will behold commerce, agriculture, and the general prosperity of the people on the decline. We have one continued winter, every thing is blocked up, we have neither spring nor summer prosperity, we struggle in vain to maintain even such dull prospects, we linger and droop in sad adversity, whilst new cities and villages are springing up, as by enchantment, on the "banks of the Hudson from its source to the ocean." Here let us pause, and contemplate the pictures; and if we admire oppression and taxation, let us follow in the wake of the Baltimore Convention.

This Jacksonman, in order to "ride on the whirlwind and direct the storm," has presented the public with a triumphant vindication of the political life of Mr. Van Buren, from the time he rose with the splendor of a meteor, amidst the stormy politics of New York, until he bore down, with a gallant bearing, "all opposition," and became "Governor of an empire," with the "facility of a Napoleon or a Julius Cæsar." What a fascinating association of regal pomp is here developed, to the admiring partizans of Mr. Van Buren, and what an awful foreboding of the decline of democracy and republican simplicity Empires and emperors dangle, in brilliant confusion, to our enchanted imaginations. But to be serious, let us descend from such scenes of high wrought panegyric, finished periods, and eloquent flights of creative fancy, and plant ourselves on the ramparts of our Union, and guard with unceasing vigilance those rights given to us by the patriots of '76—and to guard those rights with success, we have only to call into actual service such sentinels as PHILIP P. BARBOUR. Where is the Address of the Baltimore Convention? I have seen none, nor will the American people ever be favored with the correct sentiments of that self constituted body. Composed of discordant and combustible materials, they could not agree on an address, that would take with the people; hence the many little addresses circulated by men who participated in the deliberations of that august assembly. They could not make an address to suit the Tariff States, and to suit the Southern States, and they came to the cunning conclusion, to make an address suitable to the politics of each State. Let us beware of any political aspirant, who can with the "facility of a Napoleon or a Julius Cæsar," become "Governor of an empire" within the boundary of this republic.

The partizans of Mr. Van Buren, in order to throw confusion and distraction in their own ranks, and in the ranks of those who differ with them on the Vice Presidency, are indefatigable in endeavoring to make an impression, that our principle object is to divide the great Jackson party, for the avowed purpose of defeating the re-election of our present Chief Magistrate. This charge can-

not bear the test of scrutiny, nor will the great body of our enlightened fellow citizens be driven into such a belief. Much is said as regards the election going to the Senate. If a result of this kind is grievous to the friends of Mr. Van Buren, let them quietly withdraw their favorite and prevent the evil—the remedy is in their own hands. Should the election in fact, go to the Senate, Mr. Barbour will undoubtedly be elected, as it is generally known, that a majority of that body have no confidence in the political pretensions of Mr. Van Buren. Many support Mr. Van Buren, on the ground that he is a personal favorite of Gen. Jackson; this might do as regards the social relations of man to man, but when our very political existence is at stake, these little personal predilections should be banished from our bosoms. Every American citizen should rally around such political measures as will insure the solidity of the Union, and which will protect their rights from being trampled upon with impunity. On the Missouri question, where was Mr. Van Buren? Did he go with the South? Did the strains of his eloquence echo in unison with our feelings on that subject? The answer is—No. There never was any portion of his political life, devoted to the enlightened citizens of this proscribed region.

#### LOWNDES.

FOR THE FREE PRESS.

At a meeting held in Tarborough, on Thursday, August 9th, for the purpose of selecting delegates to co-operate with those chosen in other counties in the district, to meet at Washington on the 23d inst. to designate a suitable person as Elector on the Jackson and Van Buren ticket—Dr. Phesanton S. Sugg was called to the Chair and John W. Potts appointed Secretary.

The following resolutions, introduced by Gen. Wilson were unanimously adopted:—

*Resolved*, That we have increased confidence in the patriotism, firmness and integrity of Gen. ANDREW JACKSON, and that we will use all honorable means to secure his re-election to the distinguished office he now fills with credit to himself and usefulness to his country.

*Resolved*, That we have the utmost confidence in the democratic republican principles and distinguished abilities of MARTIN VAN BUREN, of New York, and will cordially co-operate with the friends of the Administration in North Carolina, in electing him to the Vice Presidency of the United States.

*Resolved*, That be appointed delegates to represent the county of Edgecombe in the meeting of delegates to be held in Washington on the 23d inst. for the purpose of selecting an Elector, to be placed on the Jackson and Van Buren ticket, for this district.

*Resolved*, That the Chairman of this meeting inform the delegates of their appointment, and in case they cannot attend, that he be authorized to designate some other persons in their stead.

On motion it was resolved, that the blank in the third resolution be filled with the names of John W. Potts, James George, and Josiah R. Horn.

On motion it was resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and be published in the Tarborough "Free Press," & Washington "Union."

P. S. Sugg, Ch'n.  
John W. Potts, Sec'y.

If we contend about trifles, and violently maintain our opinion, we shall gain but few friends.



### TARBOROUGH.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1832.

Since our first page was printed we have received another communication from "A Voter," stating that he has "mistaken the author of Q," and requesting us to "suppress" his remarks in relation to the writer of that article—this is now out of our power, unless we suppress our whole publication. We can only express a hope that the writer referred to, will receive this as the "amende honorable" or "consider the article suppressed." "Paul Pry" in our next.

The propriety of particularly calling the attention of those aged patriots, who served six months or upwards in the revolutionary war, to the new Pension act, has been suggested to us. The act provides that each of the surviving officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, soldiers and Indian spies, who shall have served in the continental line, or State troops, volunteers or militia, at one or more times a period of two years during the war of the revolution, and the officers, non-commissioned officers, marines or mariners, not receiving pensions now, are allowed full pay during life, from the 4th of March, 1831—or those that served six months or upwards are entitled to the same proportion that it bears to two years. Persons having claims under this act, will do well to apply to the next County Court, furnished with such evidence as they can produce, when they will probably be directed what further steps are requisite for obtaining a pension. The evidences required are embodied in the following extracts from the Letter of the Secretary of War, on the subject:—

Every applicant will produce the best proof in his power. This is the original discharge or commission; but if neither of these can be obtained, the party will so state under oath, and will then procure, if possible, the testimony of at least one credible witness, stating in detail, his personal knowledge of the services of the applicant, and such circumstances connected therewith as may have a tendency to throw light upon the transaction.

If such surviving witness cannot be found, the applicant will so state in his declaration, and he will also, whether he produce such evidence or not, proceed to relate all the material facts which be useful in the investigation of his claim, and in the comparison of his narrative with the events of the period of his alleged service, as they are known at the department. A very full account of the services of each person will be indispensable to a favorable action upon his case. The facts stated will afford one of the principal means of corroborating the declaration of the applicant, if true, or of detecting the imposition, if one be attempted; and unless, therefore, these are amply and clearly set forth, no favorable decision can be expected. All applicants will appear before some Court of Record in the county in which they reside, and there subscribe and be sworn to, one of the declarations above provided, according to the nature of his case.

The Court will propound the following interrogatories to all applicants for a pension on account of service in the militia, State troops, or volunteers, except the militia of New Hampshire and the State troops of Virginia:

1. Where, and in what year were you born?

2. Have you any record of your age; and if so, where is it?

3. Where were you living when called into service; where have you lived since the revolutionary war, and where do you now live?

4. How were you called into service; were you drafted, did you volunteer, or were you a substitute? And if a substitute, for whom?

5. State the names of some of the regular officers who were with the troops where you served; such continental and militia regiments as you can recollect, and the general circumstances of your service.

6. To a soldier.—Did you ever receive a discharge from the service; and, if so, by whom was it given and what has become of it? To an Officer.—Did you ever receive a commission; and, if so, by whom was it signed, and what has become of it?

7. State the names of persons to whom you are known in your present neighborhood, and who can testify as to your character for veracity, and their belief of your services as a soldier of the revolution.

The Court will see that the answers to these questions are embodied in the declaration, and they are requested to annex their opinions of the truth of the statement of the applicant.

The applicant will further produce in Court, if the same can be done, in the opinion of Court, without too much expense and inconvenience to him, two respectable persons—one of whom should be the nearest clergyman, if one lives in the immediate vicinity of such applicant, who can testify, from their acquaintance with him, that they believe he is of the age he represents, and that he is reputed and believed in the neighborhood to have been a revolutionary soldier, and that they concur in that opinion. If one of these persons is a clergyman, the Court will so certify, and they will also certify to the character and standing of other persons giving such certificates.

The traditional evidence of service is deemed very important in the absence of any direct proof except the declaration of the party. And the Courts are requested to be very particular in the inquiry whether the belief is general, and whether any doubts have ever existed upon the subject. To require from the applicants positive proof of service from a contemporary survivor, would, after the lapse of so many years, be to deprive many of them of the benefit of the law. And as no presumption is raised against the militia by the existence of rolls in the department, there is no good reason why this requisition should be extended to them. On the other hand, to receive the declaration of the parties, as a sufficient ground for placing them upon the pension roll, without corroborating circumstances, would be to open the Treasury to great frauds. A just medium seems to present the best rule for carrying into effects the objects of Congress.

If the two persons whose certificate is required, cannot be produced in Court, without too much inconvenience and expense to the applicant, then the statement of the facts and opinions abovementioned will be made under oath before some Judge or Justice of the Peace, and the certificate of the Court to the situation and credibility