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BY GEORGE HOWARD,

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Communications.

FOR THE FREE PRESS.

Just popt in, hope I don't intrude—just come back to tell you I'm not dead yet. Now I wouldn't intrude a question for the world, but still, Mr. Editor, I should like to know who this dogmatical fellow is, (tis impossible to remember one half his name,) who popt into your paper last week and intruded so confoundedly into matters and things which he says, as I said before, was no business of mine, and now I say is no business of his! Indeed no one intrudes now-a-days, but poor Paul Pry. But hark'ee, wot ye not that my name has lately been selected by a lady of distinction, as a suitable cognomen for a literary newspaper? I'd have ye to know, Mr. Philo, (I can't bear to write all your name,) that I am a man of consequence. Indeed my mamma used to tell me I'd be a great man some of these days, and as for intrusion, that was one of the *nine* things I was never to be guilty of.

But jesting apart, now between you and me, Mr. Editor, I would be glad to get a small hint who this impudent fellow is, who pops in, and never even says I hope I don't intrude! Who is this poverty champion, who "comes the noisy herald of a gossip town, news from all corners lumbering at the dandy's back?" He may be forsooth, a would-be London cockney, a Broadway dandy, or a conceited nabob. No intrusion, Mr. Editor, but should I be able, after taking my usual tour all round the town, to see who's got letters from the Post Office, who wears shirt collars, who rubs snuff, who takes a small drop of a morning, who's courting and who's discarded, et cetera, et cetera—(see ye not I am a scholar too!)—that this gentleman really belongs to any class of these reverend seignors, why to be fashionable, (as it is no intrusion to say I'm a fashionable man,) I will for one time, "quail before him that thrift may follow fawning."

But to the point—(I hope I don't intrude)—between you and me, Mr. Editor, is not this the reign of terror? Talk about politics much as you please, cavil about candidates for popular favor much as you will—prate about the learned maxim, "*Principia non homines*," "*Salus populi, suprema lex*," etc. still I say, give me any government, give me any tyranny, give me any scourge, not excepting the diabolic exotic chaotic damno-tic scourge of India, rather

than give me the reign of brainless wealth, or penniless dandyism. Now, between you and me, Sir, could not poor modest Paul Pry do an act of philanthropy without incurring the maledictions of some masked Junius, (*stat nominis umbra*)—Yes, Sir, Junius, for I will do him the justice to say he is a Junius, considering where he lives—but he is nevertheless a downright intruder—a kind of popper in and popper out, and "no man knoweth whence he cometh, nor whither he goeth."

Alas! my Lord, you are too severe, Upon so slight a thing; And since I dare not speak for fear, Oh, give me leave to sing, An humble chip you find in me, That fate I've oft deplored; Yet think not I can angry be With such a noble Lord.

PAUL PRY.

FOR THE FREE PRESS.

The Tariff.

The following articles are nearly all those which enter into the consumption of the Southern planter, except the dearer articles of luxury purchased by the rich. It will be perceived, therefore, that the modification of the Tariff as made at the last session, will result in much benefit to the country, although we have not obtained all we asked for.

Cotton bagging, present rate 5 cents per yard—new tariff, 31.

Coffee, free.

Sugar, reduced from 3 cents per lb. to 24.

Woollens, not exceeding 334 cts. per square yard, from 45 a 54 per cent. ad valorem to 5 per cent.—almost equal to duty free, and this is the article mostly used by the poorer class of people and the South.

Bar iron, hammered, reduced from 100 to 90 per cent.

Blankets, from 33 to 25 per cent.

Worsted stuff goods, including flannels, from 27 to 10 per cent.

Salt, as reduced in 1831, 10 per cent.

Cottons, white and printed, valued at 35 cents per square yard, reduced from 43 to 25 per cent.

Whole amount of revenue from the present Tariff, \$21,714,770—new Tariff, as modified, \$13,963,550—reduction, \$7,746,219. X.

FOR THE FREE PRESS.

"The Vice Presidency—Mr. Van Buren—and the Tariff."

Mr. Howard: Such is the text, upon which your correspondent "Lowndes," has furnished so ample a commentary; and I congratulate him, that his mammoth offspring has at length seen the light, after so tedious and protracted a confinement. I will not disturb the equanimity which "Lowndes" evidently enjoys. It is natural to those who are well pleased with themselves and their efforts. I leave him to the luxury of its indulgence. Mine shall be the more ingenious purpose, of presenting to you what I believe to be the true character of Mr. VAN BUREN, and faithfully to exhibit the high claims he has upon the democracy of this country. With that democracy Mr. Van Buren

through his whole life has been identified. With it he has been associated in its depressions and its triumphs, and from it alone does he expect to meet justice or impartiality.

The first political act of Mr. Van Buren, of which I recollect to have seen an account, was his support of Morgan Lewis as Governor of New York in 1804, in opposition to Aaron Burr. His course in this election was supported by the party opposed to the administration of Mr. Jefferson; and the manly and efficient services he rendered on that occasion, originated some of those bitter antipathies, that have pursued him through his whole subsequent life. During the long period of embarrassment and difficulty that preceded the war, he labored ably and successfully to awaken in the Legislature and people of New York a spirit of indignation and resistance. And although circumstances, entirely local in their character, imposed upon him the necessity of supporting Dewitt Clinton in preference to Mr. Madison, he did not cease to aid every measure of the government, to bring the war to a speedy and successful result. In thus preferring Mr. Clinton, he compromised no principle. They both belonged to the "war party," and Mr. Madison was no farther objectionable than that the hostile measures, then being pursued towards Great Britain, were not prosecuted with sufficient vigor and energy. And now that the distance of time that has intervened enables us properly to contemplate the subject, there are few who doubt that a more efficient Executive would have sooner terminated that struggle, and obviated some at least of those disasters that befel us. No man can believe that had Gen. Jackson at that day been President of the United States, Hampton would have witnessed such atrocities, or that the very seat of "empire" would have been invaded, our proud Capitol destroyed and our national library, like the famed one of Alexandria, made to light the barbarities of our Gothic invaders.

In 1811, the question of the re-charter of the old United States Bank came up, and we find Mr. Van Buren co-operating with George Clinton to defeat that measure. Subsequently a proposition was made to establish a bank in the "empire State," with a capital of \$6,000,000. This was supposed by the republicans of New York to be intended as a substitute for the National Bank, which Congress had recently refused to re-charter, and, through the agency of Mr. Van Buren and the party with whom he was associated, it was lost.

Up to the year 1816, Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Clinton had been politically associated. During that and the succeeding year, events occurred which resulted in their separation, and from that period they may have been regarded as political rivals. Mr. Clinton, as Governor, effected the removal of Mr. Van Buren from the office of Attorney General, which he had held

with distinguished ability, and soon after he was elected by the Legislature to the Senate of the United States.

The opinion of Mr. Van Buren in regard to the relation that properly exists between our Federal and State governments, are to be found in a speech delivered by him in the Senate of the United States in 1828. This speech was quoted in the communication to which "Lowndes" has directed your attention, and in addition, I will append its conclusion.

"The time, he trusted, was not far distant, when the interpolations which had been attempted upon the Constitution, with the wretched sophisms by which they were supported, will be subjects of severe reprehension, and when a great portion of the talents that have been employed in weaving the net will need all its own ingenuity to escape its meshes. The full experiment in peace and in war, which we have now had of the respective operations and efficiency of the Federal and State governments, ought to satisfy every inquirer after truth of the fallacy of opinions once so extensively entertained. Those who thought so ought to abandon them, and all, who are wise enough to be honest, will do so."

Here allusion was had to the "interpolations" which had been made upon the text of the Constitution, and to the unwarrantable exercise of power by the General Government, which rightfully belonged to the States.

We now approach Mr. Van Buren's opinions in relation to the Tariff, and upon this part of the subject the whole force of "Lowndes" invective seems to have been exhausted. And here I would recommend to "Lowndes" to read Mr. Van Buren's "speech at Albany," before he again attempts to draw inferences so perfectly unauthorized by the facts. Upon this "speech" I too rely, and from it will endeavor to show that Mr. Van Buren's views upon this subject were large, comprehensive and statesmanlike.

"He hoped he should be excused if he did not occupy their time in professions of friendship for the domestic manufactures of the country. They had no enemies among our own citizens; it was only when the question was presented, whether that interest, like others, should be left to its own exertions or fostered by legislative aid, that a difference in sentiment arises."

"It was far from his intention to excite any prejudices against the manufacturers. He felt none himself and had no desire to cause any in others. But if he should be driven to make his election, he should have no hesitation in preferring the farmers of America as the objects of his admiration and respect over any other class of men."

"In maintaining temperately the great interests contended for, reason, policy, and justice admonish us to remember that the manufacturers and wool-growers are not the only classes of the community entitled to the protection of a good government. Of the great community in which we live, how small is their number compared with those who pay taxes imposed by way of protecting duties without receiving any immediate advantages from them. If the manufacturers of this country should suffer themselves to be marshalled into a political band—to be attached as a body to this or that party—or to follow the fortunes of this or that individual—and thus expose themselves to the imputation of rendering personal fealty in return for high dividends, they would expose their dearest interests to ultimate and certain destruction."

Such are the evidences upon which "Lowndes" would sus-

tain his broad allegation, that "in supporting Van Buren we support taxation and restriction"—with what success I must leave others to determine.

"Lowndes" complains that "Civis has said that those who were most active in getting up Barbour meetings in this State were the partisans of Mr. Calhoun, or the adherents of the fallen house of Quincy." How far I may have been justified in making the assertion, a reference to the proceedings of these meetings will best shew. I have not said, nor will I, that among the friends of Mr. Barbour there are not many fast friends of the President. My remark, as is obvious, had reference entirely to the "leaders," and until its correctness is questioned, it were needless to specify the proof.

I will close this communication by replying to the interrogatory proposed by "Lowndes."—"On the Missouri question where was Mr. Van Buren?"—"Lowndes" does not directly affirm that Mr. Van Buren sided against the South on this subject, but adopts the more artful course of leaving it to inference and innuendo. The truth is, that Mr. Van Buren had no more to do with the Missouri question than he had with the settlement of the balance of power in Europe.

So far then from regarding the cause of Mr. Van Buren as identified with "taxation and restriction," I regard it as the cause of Jackson—of the Constitution—of the Union. His election, which I regard as morally certain, will furnish another striking and impressive illustration of that wholesome truth, that virtuous integrity, though it may experience occasional depressions, will ultimately receive from an impartial and enlightened people a triumphant vindication. Nor are the effects of this vindication to be disregarded. It will prove an enduring incentive to honest and honorable ambition, and to the factious and designing will hold out this salutary admonition, "that when truth and justice are violated to effect the ruin of an adversary, the very stratagems practised to accomplish this end, are likely to become the means of his advancement."

CIVIS.

FOR THE FREE PRESS.

Mr. Howard: If this were not the era of strange events, and we had not already ceased to be surprised at any thing, I should certainly be considerably astonished at the communication in your last paper under the signature of "Lowndes," in regard to the Vice Presidency.

The communication alluded to, seems to be a labored effort to prove that Mr. Van Buren is not only an advocate for the Tariff, but that to his exertions is principally to be attributed the passage of the Tariff of 1828. But has "Lowndes" had even the magnanimity to tell us under what circumstances he did so? Suppose that, situated as Mr. Van Buren was, he had not done so—suppose he had directly violated the express instructions of his constituents—