

openly denied the right of instruction and bid defiance to the sovereign will—will this champion of Southern interests tell us, that his conduct would have been perfectly blameless? Is he so much of an aristocrat in principle, as to deny that "all political power is vested in and derived from the people?"

But "Lowndes" would remind the Southern people that "in 1827, a Tariff meeting was gotten up in Albany at which Mr. Van Buren delivered his sentiments in regard to the Tariff in full." Very true, Sir, Mr. Van Buren upon that occasion "delivered himself in full," and had you given us his speech in full, we should have very little to fear in a contest with you in regard to that matter. Do you not recollect, Sir, that on that very occasion Mr. Van Buren declared that "if there were any class of men on earth, for whom he would swerve from a course of conscientious legislation, that class were the farmers of America?" Yes, Mr. "Lowndes," that very class about whose interests you manifest so much solicitude and anxiety.

The fact is, Sir, although in the speech alluded to, Mr. Van Buren recognized the protective system as perfectly constitutional, (and I would be glad you would show me that it is not so,) yet he labored chiefly to show the injustice of protecting the manufacturer and not the producer. So far from contending for exclusive monopolies for the manufacturer, he declared that the doctrine of protection should be reciprocal. "He had," he said, "large farms which he had devoted and which he meant to devote to the growing of wool," and he contended that these farms were as much entitled to protection as the wool manufacturer. He deprecated that policy which would tax one portion of the people for the benefit of another. Indeed his whole course of reasoning on that occasion manifested a liberality and magnanimity of feeling towards the South seldom to be met with in politicians whose interests are so little allied with ours.

It is an undeniable fact that the Tariff of '28 is onerous and oppressive on the South—but in regard to Mr. Van Buren's having brought this evil upon us, it was beyond his power to prevent it. Had he possessed the power, by his vote, of preventing the passage of the bill, yet he was so situated that he could exercise no discretion of his own. He had been instructed by those who empowered him to give his vote what to do with it, and having accepted it upon that condition, had he disposed of it otherwise, he would have proved faithless to his trust, and unworthy to be trusted again.

"Lowndes" also tells us that Mr. Van Buren was opposed to Mr. Madison's administration. Very like, very like, Sir, but what does this prove? Do you mean to insinuate that every man who was opposed to Mr. Madison's administration is now opposed to Southern interests? Where, Sir, will you look for a more uncompromising champion of republicanism, a more stern and inflexible advocate for democracy, than the illustrious Randolph, now reposing upon his laurels upon the banks of the Roanoke! He, Sir, opposed Mr. Madison's administration too. Where will you find a more consistent, firm and unwavering advocate for South-

ern interests than Nathaniel Macon? And did he render to Mr. Madison's, or any other administration, a blind and headlong support? And, Sir, where is this adamant pillar of democracy now, in regard to the Vice Presidency? Among the friends of Martin Van Buren.

"On the Missouri question," asks Lowndes, "where was Mr. Van Buren?" Ah! will you have the goodness to tell us? I should be glad to know what Mr. Van Buren had to do with the Missouri question. I should like to know where he was and what course he actually did take in that matter, or whether the fact be that he took none at all!

"Lowndes" gives us a gloomy picture indeed of the Southern country. "We have," says he, "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," &c. Is he in earnest? Are here no wild excursions into the field of fancy? Such language might do well enough "to adorn a tale," but not "to point a moral." This true we are inert, dull and inactive, and consequently we see but little signs of improvement or growing prosperity; but why are these things so? Why, forsooth, the partisans of Mr. Barbour tell us Martin Van Buren, the "Great Magician," is the author of all your evils. He fastened upon you the odious Tariff of '28, and has made you mere vassals and feudatories to the Northern capitalists. What absurdities party excitement will make men run into!

Our author tells us that if we wish to prevent the election's going to the Senate, we have the remedy in our own hands. "Let the friends of Mr. Van Buren," says he, "withdraw their favorite and prevent the evil." Whew! can it be possible that this intelligent writer, entertains the belief that Mr. Barbour could be elected by the people? Has not Mr. Barbour, from the first time he commenced his political career, been always combatting against the settled policy of the country? In regard to the subject of internal improvements, his opposition has been uniformly unavailing. In regard to the Tariff policy, he has always been in a slender minority. In regard to the Bank, it is said of him that "once upon a time," when this measure was before Congress, he dodged the question by putting on his hat and walking out of the house. Mr. Barbour in short has been, (honestly no doubt,) uniformly opposed to Northern, Eastern and Western interests, and on some occasions to the interests of the South itself. When has Mr. Barbour voted for a single measure, calculated materially to benefit the South? The truth is, he has always gone against every thing and for nothing.

Upon what data then is the calculation founded, that Mr. Barbour should be popular, who has always gone against every popular measure? Can he be expected to get a single vote beyond the six plantation States? And so long as Mr. Van Buren is before the people, where is he to get his votes at all? It is conceded on all hands that Alabama and Tennessee are decidedly for Van Buren, Virginia herself and North Carolina doubtful. Wherefore then ask

us to withdraw a candidate who stands a fair chance of success, and take up a hopeless one?

"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." Well said, Mr. "Lowndes"—but what are the "political measures which will insure the solidity of the Union?" Will you nullify, secede, or vote for a man who, with one fell swoop, will entirely abolish the Tariff, ruin a large number of farmers and manufacturers, and throw the country into a state of intestine dissension and civil war? I ask you if it would not be better policy to reduce the taxes gradually, and by that means allow those whose interests would be so seriously affected by the sudden and entire repeal of the Tariff, a fair opportunity of preparing for a different course of policy? Would not conciliation and compromise be the surest means of ensuring tranquility and the "solidity of the Union?" Such a course of policy, the past conduct of Mr. Van Buren induces us to believe would be pursued by him, were he entrusted with the functions of the Chief Magistracy, while at the hands of Mr. Barbour, we could expect nothing but the most rigid and uncompromising anti-Tariff and anti-Internal Improvement policy, which if suddenly adopted could have no other effect than a dissolution of the Union, and perhaps our whole country rendered a "howling wilderness." Then indeed should we have "one continued winter, we should linger and droop in sad adversity"—then would our fields, now laden with plenty, be bleached with the bones of our brethren, and the bleating buzzards of the night hover around the sanguinary plain. Then should we hear the pealing of the curfew and the tolling of the death-knell of human freedom. Is this the high-wrought picture of a phrenzied imagination, or of the approaching dread reality? The high priest of Nullification is stalking through the South—Revolution openly advocated from the rostrum, and proclaimed around the board of festive hilarity—no longer do men hesitate to "calculate the value of the Union," and no longer does the vaulting ambition of the demagogue, hesitate to "cry aloud and spare not," against our holy Union—"Ate, hot from hell, cries havoc, and let slip the dogs of war!" Does "Lowndes" wish to avert these dire calamities? Does he wish to prevent the sad catastrophe? If so, I beseech him to pause and ask himself, if the administration of the Executive branch of this government were to fall into the hands of either Mr. Barbour or Mr. Sergeant, if the course of policy they might be expected to pursue, would not accelerate these evils and hasten the day of our ruin?

#### A JACKSONMAN.

FOR THE FREE PRESS.

Washington, N. C. }  
August 13th, 1832. }

A meeting of a number of citizens of the county of Beaufort, friendly to the re-election of Andrew Jackson to the Presidency of the United States, and of Martin Van Buren to the Vice Presidency, took place at the Court House in this town, this day, when Henry A. Ellison was called to the Chair

and Henry C. Hoyt was appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been stated by Mr. Hinton, a committee were appointed, consisting of Messrs. Hinton, Devine, Hoyt, Pratt and Rainey, to report upon the several matters claiming the attention of the meeting—who soon after reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted—that is to say:—

"Resolved, as the sentiments of this meeting, that we do but exercise a right common to all our fellow citizens, when we peaceably assemble together, to promote in the manner recognized by the Constitution and laws, the election of the man whom we deem best qualified to preside over the destinies of our country: and he, who, while he at his pleasure, claims and exercises this right himself, endeavors to debar others from its exercise, by force, if in his power, or by anonymous menace, abuse, black-guard, or low-bred ridicule, is at heart a despot—and the veriest slave of those base and despicable passions which sink him beneath the dignity of revenge. Let the people watch him: he is an enemy to freedom itself; and every freeman's hand should hold a rod to lash him naked through the world."

Resolved, further, That ANDREW JACKSON has shown himself eminently fitted by Providence, for his country's every emergency; and remarkably possesses the patriotism, moral courage and strength of character, indispensably necessary at the present time to give effect to his own favorite sentiment: "The Union—it must be preserved." We will therefore use all honorable means in our power to promote his re-election to the Presidency of the U. States.

Resolved, furthermore, That while we yield to none, in the strength and purity of our Southern feelings, we deprecate, as too full of danger to our beloved country, the election at this critical time, of any man to the Vice Presidency, whose principles even remotely look towards a disunion of these States, or resistance to the laws of Congress:—and if some of Judge Barbour's partisans are even mistaken when they attribute to him principles very near akin to these, still we are averse to a division of the Jackson Republican party between two candidates, and the more so, as the great body of that party have very properly taken up MARTIN VAN BUREN, of New York, as their candidate. In his attachment to the Union there is nothing left to contingencies: in talents and services to the Republic, and intimate acquaintance with the foreign and domestic relations of the country, he vastly surpasses all of his competitors for the Vice Presidency; and his agency in regaining the British West India trade, of itself, give him claims upon the gratitude and support of the people of North Carolina, and which far outweigh his much abused vote in 1828 upon the Tariff—and which was given too, in obedience to instructions from the Legislature of the State which placed him in Congress. We will therefore use all honorable means in our power to promote his election to the Vice Presidency at the next election.

It was, on motion of Mr. Pratt, furthermore resolved unanimously, that Joseph B. Hinton, Esq. be the delegate of this meeting to attend the district conventional meeting, to assist in the selection of a proper person to be placed on the Jackson and Van Buren Electoral Ticket, as Elector for this district.

It was also further resolved, that the Secretary of this meeting respectfully ask of the Editors of the Newbern Sentinel, Tarborough Free Press, and Raleigh Constitutionalist, a place in their respective papers, for the proceedings of this meeting.

The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the Chairman and Secretary.

Henry A. Ellison, Ch'n.  
H. C. Hoyt, Sec'y.

They who seek wisdom will certainly find her.



## TARBOROUGH.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1832.

This number closes the eighth volume of the "Free Press." We tender our sincere thanks to its patrons for their kindness and liberality, and will endeavor to merit a continuance of their favor.

Our next number will probably be delayed a day or two, in consequence of some improvements we contemplate making in its appearance.

"Young Hickory"—and "A Voter," in reply to "The Campbells are coming," in our next.

Our correspondents must bear with us—we devote as much space to their favors as we dare venture to do, without subjecting our readers to a surfeit.

### ELECTION RETURNS.

**Martin County**—David Latham, Senate. James L. G. Baker and John Cloman, Commons. Samuel S. Shepherd, Sheriff. State of the Poll: Senate—Latham 254, Jesse Cooper 188. Commons—Baker 531, Cloman 496, Joseph Robertson 311, M. M. Gardner 248. Sheriff—Shepherd (not a candidate) 344, Asa Griffin 246, J. A. Smithwick 188, Eugene Burroughs 62.

**Halifax**—Isham Mathews, without opposition, S. Charles Gee and John R. J. Daniel, C. Town of Halifax—Wm. L. Long, without opposition. James Simmons, without opposition, Sh. State of the Poll: Commons—Gee 647, Daniel 612, Elisha H. Eure 570, Wm. M. West 545.

**Nash**—W. W. Boddie, S. Joseph Arrington and George Boddie, C. S. W. W. Vick, Sh'ff.

**Wayne**—James Rhodes, S. John Broadhurst and Patrick Cromwell, C. Wm. Thompson, without opposition, Sh'ff. State of the Poll: Senate—Rhodes 271, G. Sherrard 241. Commons—Broadhurst 639, Cromwell 436, C. R. Blackman 382, D. Warden 275, Sanders Cox 98.

We will probably receive in a few days returns from all the counties, when we will give a complete list of all the persons elected.

A meeting of delegates from the counties of Rowan, Davidson and Montgomery, was held at the Healing Springs on the 4th inst. at which John Giles, Esq. of Rowan, was appointed the Jackson and Barbour Elector for that district.

A meeting of delegates from the counties of Randolph and Guilford, (none attending from Chatham,) was held at Ashborough, on the 27th ult. at which John M. Morehead, of Guilford, was appointed Elector for that district, to vote for Gen. Jackson as President, and to vote for the person, as Vice President, who shall have received a majority of the votes of the freemen of this State—and no other. Resolutions were also passed deprecating the divisions among the friends of Gen. Jackson, in this State, in regard to the Vice Presidency—recommending a compromise to the friends of Barbour and Van Buren—and that "in the opinion of this Convention, it is expedient to form a ticket throughout the State, for Andrew Jackson, without inserting the name of any candidate for the Vice Presidency; that a blank be left in the ticket for the name of a person to fill that office; that each voter in the State fill said blank to suit himself; and that the Electors named on such ticket, be instructed and required to vote for the person as Vice President, who shall thus receive the greatest number of votes from the people," &c.

**The Cholera**.—At Norfolk, on the 10th, there were reported for the preceding 24 hours, 43 new cases and 21 deaths; on the 11th, 38 new cases and 12 deaths; on the 12th, 23 new cases and 14 deaths; on the 13th, 31 new cases and 14 deaths. The Board of Health, on the 13th, ceased reporting new cases, on account of the difficulty of obtaining daily reports from the resident physicians. On the 14th, there were 22 interments, and 19 on the 15th—two-thirds of whom are estimated to have died of the Cholera. The disease is still principally confined to the blacks.

At Portsmouth, from Wednesday, the 8th, 5 P. M. to Saturday, the 11th,