

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

From the New York Daily Advertiser.

ADDRESS OF THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

We do not perceive in this Address, long and labored as it is, any explanation of the principle which governed that assembly, in the admission of individuals, or at least of one individual to vote, who had no shadow of authority, even upon their own professed principles, from any constituency whatever. We have already alluded to a man from Tennessee, who did not pretend to be elected by any body, but was still suffered to act on behalf of a State, and to give, in the name of that State, fifteen votes for Martin Van Buren as a candidate for the office of President, and the same number for R. M. Johnson, as a candidate for that of Vice President.

After a long, elaborate, and most earnest exhortation to their party, upon the importance, the indispensable necessity of union in the prosecution of the measures leading to the approaching election, the Address finally comes to the point in the case, the ultimate object of the meeting, viz: the selection of candidates for the office of President and Vice-President. These, says the Address, were the views with which the Democratic Party called the Convention, and it was to accomplish these desirable objects that the Convention presented to the country the names of MARTIN VAN BUREN of New York, and Richard M. Johnson of Kentucky, two of her distinguished and patriotic fellow citizens, for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States.

In the course of our lucubrations, from time to time, in this paper, we have not only challenged the intimate, the bosom friends of Mr. Van Buren, to specify, in plain language, the list of his claims, and the nature of his qualifications for the office of chief magistrate of these United States. Nay, we have gone so far as to say, that if Mr. Van Buren himself were called upon to enumerate and describe them, he would, with all his self-complacency and assurance, be perplexed with the most serious embarrassments in making out the catalogue. Here, after several months labour, his intimate friends, the agents of the body by whom he was nominated and recommended, have nothing more to say in his behalf than that they shall offer no adulation to his character, talents, or services; they have nothing more to say, than that he has been long known to the country, and distinguished upon the theatre of public life.

The eyes of the Northern presses are beginning to open to the tendency and progress of the Abolitionists. We beg our readers in the South to pay attention to the following article from the Boston Gazette: "It is indeed too true, that 'women repeat and children live, the incendiaries of the North have succeeded in causing 'the slave-holder to be regarded as a monster, whose cruelties will justly consign him to Tophet, and which are enough to bring down the vengeance of Heaven on the nation that tolerates them.' Some of those who have had an agency in bringing this state of things about, are Clergymen; and the confidence that we too often repose in men to whose hands we entrust the spiritual guidance of our children, has had an effect the most disastrous and melancholy because it has been abused. The remark is not applicable to the whole Clergy, nor is it intended to reach the whole of that useful class of society, but it is intended for those who have been most efficient and active in promoting that state of things which now threatens us with disunion and all the horrors of civil discord. Those individuals, assisted by an infamous British emissary, whose name shall not disgrace the face of this paper, and who is entitled to nothing but the unmitigated reprobation of an outraged people, have insidiously worked their way into society; and, as a silly and a feminine confidence was placed in their self-proclaimed virtue, they have gone onward without opposition, and have at last placed the country on the very parapet of ruin.

Mr. Van Buren has been long before the public; and has been considered, by a very large portion of the community, as more deeply experienced and more fully accomplished, in the arts and the practice of intrigue and electioneering for himself than any other man within the circle of their acquaintance—and they are perfectly aware that he has, as is strongly implied in the language of this Address, no public services to plead, no qualifications for the office of chief magistrate to boast of. On the contrary, it is believed that he has as many traits of character which render him peculiarly unfit for that office, as any person to whom even party spirits ever turned the public attention.

Will the People of the United States, whose highest political interests are involved in this matter, consent—will they be induced by any consideration, when they are perfectly well acquainted with the fact that there are many, very many persons in the country, whose talents, characters, and general qualifications are altogether superior to his, and a mist whom the very serious objections to which we have alluded in his case do not lie—will the People support Martin Van Buren for their Chief Magistrate, merely because a Convention, elected from among the most thorough going partisans, and made up of the most incongruous materials, have thought proper to nominate him?

From the Raleigh Star.

Messrs. Editors: I am opposed to Mr. Van Buren for the following reasons:

1. Not simply because he lives in the North, but because he is supported in that quarter as the Northern candidate. Our brethren at the North have drawn the lines of demarcation, and are responsible for the consequences. They have interests and feelings hostile to those of the South.—They are a non-slave-holding and manufacturing people; we are a slave-holding and agricultural people. They desire to tax our pursuit to uphold their own; and their inveterate prejudices against us, on account of our peculiar relations to a species of property which, through interest, they have renounced, are well known. Their object, therefore, is to elect a President from among themselves, possessing all their sentiments and sympathies, and who will be bound, by the obligations arising from the support they give him, to administer the Government according to their wishes. Their determination to have a candidate of their own choosing nominated, was demonstrated by the overwhelming number of delegates who appeared in the Baltimore Caucus in their behalf. From the official account of the proceedings of that body, there were 469 Northern delegates, to only 149 Southern and Western!

2. Because he is a Federalist at heart, and only tries to pass himself off as a "Democrat" to gain the support of the South. His opposition to the war; his support of De Witt Clinton, the Federal peace-party candidate, in opposition to Mr. Madison; his support of Rufus King, another rank Federalist and enemy of Southern interests; his opposition to General Jackson's election; his vote in favor of the Tariff of 1828; and his twisting, trimming, shuffling course through life, afford ample evidence to substantiate the charge.

3. Because he is the office-holders' and office-hunters' candidate, whose hearts are set upon the "loaves and fishes" of the Government, and not the welfare of the country. If elected, they would have a paramount claim upon him for the "spoils of victory," and he would be bound to satisfy their desires. He would, in fact, be their creature, and not the President of the People; and to what a wretched state of corruption might we not expect to see the Government brought under his administration!

4. Because he is the nominee of a Caucus—a body composed of irresponsible individuals, who are politicians by trade, and who, without the semblance of authority, claimed to have represented the "great Democratic party." Some of them were self-appointed, and the balance deputed by small knots of political jugglers, who have no connexion nor sympathies in common with the yeomenry of the country. If the selection of President be resigned into such hands, the people will not be long allowed the privilege even of voting for the man whom they may please to designate. The day that this suicidal precedent is established will date the downfall of this free and happy Republic. That noble bird, who now spreads his bold and majestic pinions to the sublimities of American Liberty, will then no longer soar over these lands in the pride of his glory; he will wing his way to some more congenial clime, and leave the dark ravens to hover over the melancholy ruins of Freedom's desecrated and prostrate temple!

JEFFERSON REPUBLICAN.

From the United States Telegraph.

THE ABOLITIONISTS.

The eyes of the Northern presses are beginning to open to the tendency and progress of the Abolitionists. We beg our readers in the South to pay attention to the following article from the Boston Gazette:

"It is indeed too true, that 'women repeat and children live, the incendiaries of the North have succeeded in causing 'the slave-holder to be regarded as a monster, whose cruelties will justly consign him to Tophet, and which are enough to bring down the vengeance of Heaven on the nation that tolerates them.' Some of those who have had an agency in bringing this state of things about, are Clergymen; and the confidence that we too often repose in men to whose hands we entrust the spiritual guidance of our children, has had an effect the most disastrous and melancholy because it has been abused. The remark is not applicable to the whole Clergy, nor is it intended to reach the whole of that useful class of society, but it is intended for those who have been most efficient and active in promoting that state of things which now threatens us with disunion and all the horrors of civil discord. Those individuals, assisted by an infamous British emissary, whose name shall not disgrace the face of this paper, and who is entitled to nothing but the unmitigated reprobation of an outraged people, have insidiously worked their way into society; and, as a silly and a feminine confidence was placed in their self-proclaimed virtue, they have gone onward without opposition, and have at last placed the country on the very parapet of ruin.

In the furtherance of their designs, they have mingled with all the discordant materials of the country; and, as the public press has heretofore regarded them with contempt, or considered them too harmless to be noticed, they have spread their power far and wide; and it has at last become so deeply rooted, that its eradication may not be accomplished in a moment. Never did a fiction operate more insidiously than this. Possessing a theme for an undeviating and discussion, of all others the most provoking and irritating to the human passions, calculated in all its departments to awaken and influence the sympathies, they have added to their engines of address the influence of the pulpit and the forum, and with a mock-devotion, at the recollection of which religion recoils, they have resorted to all the outward show of piety to gull the imbecile, influence the passionate, and prepare for the introduction of those scenes of bloodshed, and rapine, and plunder, which it is but too evident they hold in busy contemplation.

In proof of this, and of the undisguised iniquity of the cabal, it is only necessary to refer the reader to those presses which communicate their notices and advertisements, in which it will be seen that they make a parade of their prayers, and supplications, and adjurations for the slave. Artful, designing, thirsting for political power, they strain every nerve to accomplish the ends they contemplate; and when they cannot persuade, they attempt to drive. Those worthy and intelligent clergymen, who have the good of the human family at heart, and who have refused to join the noisy ranks of those modern crusaders, have been ostracised and denounced as unworthy of the notice or confidence of the "Lord's anointed," and the faithful

followers of a British emissary have been taught, that it is both righteous and necessary to treat them with obloquy and reproach.

Already have these artful schemes introduced discord and confusion into churches and families—arrayed friend against friend, and brother against brother; in one word, they have produced a state of things disgraceful to the enlightened spirit of the age.

If all this originated in the misguided zeal of domestic fanaticism; if it were propagated by furious and deluded zealots of our own country, some pity, some apology might be pleaded in its behalf; but, what shall be said, what shall be done, when we see the emissaries of England; the disciples of Daniel O'Connell, taking the lead in this business of blood! Shall we quietly look on, and not spurn the wretch who dares assail the integrity and the fame of this country! Shall we play the spaniel, and copy the truckling of the degraded slave, and suffer imported emissaries to seduce our affections; and, imposing on our natures, lead us to the disruption of the freest country that the Almighty has ever blessed with his smiles and benedictions!—Shall we not rather be men, and exercising the rights of freemen, make good our obligations to the South, and gallantly and gloriously spare her from the approach of the worthless invaders of her honor and her fame! Did she not, in common with us, participate in the glorious and immortal combat for "freedom or the grave;" and shall we now listen to the voice of foreign cut-throats that invites us to riot amid her ruins? among her smouldering towns and bleeding carcasses! Shall we, to gratify the spirit of the incendiary who thirsts for power, and the prostration of all our hopes, adopt the agrarian and levelling system which he preaches, and yield our daughters and our wives to that corroding and indiscriminate negro lust and amalgamation which he advocates!

We are on the eve of revolution; and although its approach, so far as New England is concerned, has hitherto been bloodless, the time has arrived when every man is required to do his duty; and it is to be hoped that the citizens of Boston will immediately call a meeting to adopt some steps to avert the calamity with which we are threatened, and at the same time assure our friends of the South that we are true to them and to the Union.

*We are informed, by the Albany Daily Advertiser, that one of the Presbyters of New York has resolved that it will not countenance any man who is a slaveholder, and has denounced every clergyman who is opposed to Anti-Slavery.

From the Richmond Compiler & Courier, Aug. 14.

AN ABOLITIONIST ARRESTED.

Extract of a letter from Washington, dated

August, 11—Half-past 3, P. M.

"I never saw such a state of excitement as prevails here at present. The person alluded to in our last, is Dr. Crandall, brother to the famous Patience Crandall, of Rhode Island, and was arrested yesterday evening, and conveyed to the city jail here, along a private street, to prevent his being taken by the mob. He is a steam doctor, and has been pretending to deliver lectures on Botany.—They found on him 245 pamphlets, the most inflammatory that ever was seen, many of them with cuts and engravings on them, representing the master with a whip in his hand, and the slave on his knees, &c. This is certainly so, as I heard it from the police officer, who had seen and counted them. About the time it was supposed his trial would come on, to-day, between 11 and 12 o'clock, the mob assembled at the jail, and was so great, that it was thought imprudent to bring him out, and it was postponed until this evening. I have just returned from the jail, where many persons were seen, and heard some of them express as much.—Mr. Key, the district attorney, and Mr. Bryce, addressed the people, and told them he should be punished, if they would let the trial proceed."

The writer further states that the mob is so great that he does not think the trial will come on to-morrow. "I have no doubt the mob will be ten times as great as it was to-day."

"I think he will be taken from jail before 9 o'clock, unless it is guarded by armed men."

"One of the men who seemed most anxious and most resolute in raising the mob, said they only intend to cut off both his ears, and give him a good coat of tar and feathers, but I don't think any thing short of his life will satisfy them."

"Four stages have just left here with armed marines for Baltimore, and four or five more will start soon. Mr. Adie, who stayed in Baltimore last night, informs me that the mob has been quelled, and that about 3,000 men were under arms all last night."

6 o'clock, P. M.—The writer says he had just returned from the jail, the trial having taken place there with locked doors. "After the trial was over, Mr. Bryce addressed the people, and advised them to await his final trial, and gave very good reasons for the advice; and after he finished, the crowd dispersed, but many said he should come out of jail before morning. I heard one man say, that several hundred would come over from Georgetown for the purpose of breaking into the jail. A company of Marines have been ordered there to guard it. But, if the mob assemble, they will be of little or no account, as there would doubtless, from all I could learn, be more than a thousand; but I think there will be no mob. 559 Marines have gone to Baltimore."

The Albany Argus, the Van Buren organ of the State of New York, denies that the Abolitionists are in fellowship with the Van Buren party; and says they belong to the Whigs.

But what says the Emancipator? It says "The Whigs wish to sacrifice the Abolitionists and their objects, to the Nullifiers of the South."

And what says the Bangor (Maine) Republican, a fervent Van Buren organ? Why, it congratulates the party on the prospect of having "all the pulpits, and the Anti-Slavery Society presses employed on the side of Mr. VAN BUREN, and doing our electioneering for us, because Col. Johnson practices what they (the Amalgamationists) teach."

And what says the Argus itself, when the party to which it belongs is appealed to to use the power which they possess, to put down the incendiaries by the strong arm of the law within the limits of New York? Why, it seems, they dare not risk it, for the Argus, as much opposed as its professions are to the Fanatics and their plans—objects, forsooth, to "fettering and restricting the freedom of opinion!" Now, if the Argus party refuse to separate themselves clearly and decidedly from the Abolitionists—but they think that the good easy South will take the trouble to separate and distin-

guish between them, and forget, for their benefit, the maxim of "noscitur a sociis." The dominant party in each Northern State has now to act upon the matter, and prove whether or not they are allies of the Abolitionists.—Charleston Mercury.

From the New York Courier and Enquirer.

We would inform "A Southerner," that our course has been too conspicuous on the subject of the Abolitionists, too consistent, and too well known to the Southern country, to render it necessary to adopt his suggestion of publishing a Card tendering our columns to our southern brethren. That portion of our readers who are any ways familiar with the subject, are well aware that we have stood almost alone in combatting the madmen whose infamous conduct is but too soon producing the consequences we predicted—they know, that in consequence of our defence of the rights of the South, we have been slandered and persecuted by many of the very persons which now espouse our cause—they know that, in this holy warfare against fanaticism, we have lost hundreds upon hundreds of subscribers, without its having any other effect upon us than to increase our zeal in that cause which has now emphatically become a question of a union or disunion of the States. Those and they are not a few, who thought we gave an unnecessary space in our columns to the exposure of their dangerous doctrines, now admit the necessity which existed for doing so, and only wonder that they could so long have remained blind to the threatened danger.

Most cordially do we rejoice in the discovery, that at length the whole press in the country has been roused to the necessity of bringing public opinion to operate with force against the vile incendiaries who would rashly endanger the lives of our Southern brethren, and the very existence of our confederacy; though they have perhaps delayed too long in coming to the rescue, they are still in time, we most firmly believe, to arrest by the force of public opinion the threatened danger, and the Abolitionists already tremble at the denunciations which are showered upon them from every quarter by the press of the Union.

Our correspondent states, that if we would publish "a card," as he suggests, it would be republished by all the "Southern Editors." No doubt; but as the "Southern Editors" are familiar with our uniform course on this exciting question, they can do us justice, if they are so disposed, which we never doubted, without any card from us, which would in fact imply that we are but now awakened to the importance of putting down the fanatics. There would be as much propriety in our giving notice that we publish a Newspaper, as that its columns are, and always have been, open to communications from our Southern readers on the subject of their vested rights. The latter fact is, or at least should be, as well known as the former; and if it be not, let this be considered our card, and re-published accordingly.

From the New York Evening Star.

A CARD.

During twenty-five years that I have been directly and indirectly connected with the public press, I have invariably sustained the rights, and supported the principles of the Southern States—have always protested against any interference with their constitutional privileges, and decried every attempt to create excitement, or produce unhappy difficulties on the Slave question.

Recent events, in several parts of the Southern and Western States, satisfy me, that there is a fixed determination among a body of men residing north of the potomac, to agitate and pursue the discussion of immediate emancipation for the rights, comfort, and happiness of our fellow citizens residing in the Slave States.

With the view of affording to those residing in that section of the Union, and also here, a channel in the North, through which they can be fully heard in defence of their principles, their rights, their attachment to our happy confederacy, and, in particular, their sentiments on this important and delicate question, I cheerfully open to them the columns of the EVENING STAR, in which not only those rights shall be firmly sustained, but shall be happy to make the paper the medium of a communication, through which their sentiments can be heard, and their wishes made known to the people of the United States.

M. M. NOAH.

Who that is familiar with the state of society, both of the South and the North, but will acknowledge the full force of the following brief paragraph from the pen of Major Noxon?

"Talk of the Slavery of the South! Would that our free negroes were half as well off—as comfortably clothed and fed—as well taken care of, and provided for in sickness and calamity. It is the name of slavery, not the reality. Here we have slavery, whites and blacks—there is liberty under the name of slavery. A field negro has his cottage, his wife and children, his easy task, his little patch of corn and potatoes, his garden and fruit, which are his revenue and property. The house servant has handsome clothing, his luxurious meals, his adroit privileges, a kind master, and indulgent mistress. In the South we see nothing of the poverty, crime, and abandonment of the blacks that we have at the North. Let fanatics rave—let false philosophy have sway—this is the truth of the picture, and men of sense must admit it."—Evening Star.

The story goes, that an old Quakeress once expressed her surprise that the young men should be so foolish as to run after the girls, for she was satisfied that, if they would refrain from doing so, the girls would run after them. It appears that the old lady was right. It is well known, that in New-England there is a great excess of females, ("miles of girls,") and that in the State of Massachusetts alone, the majority of women over the men is more than fourteen thousand. Such being the case, and news having come from the West that females are so scarce in certain sections of the country that men have been known to ride half a day's journey merely to look at an empty petticoat, the girls of Northampton have determined to emigrate, and quite a large company of them is just on the eve of departing for the West. Fine, industrious, capable young women, they are said to be. They will be welcome. New England wives are the best in the world; and they are quite as excellent mothers. If the example should be followed, "the wilderness will soon blossom like the rose."—Ohio Paper.

According to Nature's laws, causes always produce effects; but, in human law, a single cause may deprive us of all our effects.



THE CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY: Saturday Morning, August 29, 1835.

HEALTH OF OUR TOWN.

We learn with regret, that a report has been started abroad stating, that the Small-Pox and Scarlet Fever are raging to an alarming extent in Salisbury—that the place is literally inundated with these scourges! We are sorry that any ill-disposed persons (if done through design) could not find better employment in their business than propagating a falsehood so injurious to our town. We positively assert, from our personal knowledge, and on the authority of those informed upon the subject, that the report is totally unfounded; there does not exist at this time a single case of Scarlet Fever in the place, nor has there existed any case in the last twelve months. And as to the Small-Pox, if it is, or has been in our village lately, its presence, as yet, has been "unseen, unheard of."

We believe that we may venture the assertion, that there is now, and has been for the last two years, a less amount of sickness, and fewer deaths in Salisbury than any town, containing as large a population, in the State. Instead of a state of pestilential desolation, as report would have it, our town exhibits a more lively state of business, and improvements more numerous than for many years past.

[FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.]

Messrs. Editors: You will very much oblige many of your town readers by giving them information upon the following questions:—Have we any such a body as a Town Council—a Magistrate of Police and Commissioners? If so, do they reside in a situation which can enable them to be spectators of the passing scenes in our streets after 12 o'clock at night? Have we any regular night Patrol? If not, upon whom does the duty of appointing one devolve? The present crisis, in relation to a portion of our population, who are now permitted to go at large, after night, with little or no restraint upon them, I think certainly demands the vigilant attention of those in power. If the Town Authorities (that is, if we have any) will not act, the citizens should. The annoyance arising from this evil is very great; but the dangers which may result from a neglect to correct it are incalculable. A CITIZEN.

[We answer the first question of "A CITIZEN," by respectfully referring him, and all others interested, to our paper of the 14th of February last, where the announcement of the election of Town Officers will be found; a knowledge of the first will answer the second, as to whether the Officers live in a convenient situation to be "spectators of the passing scenes in the streets" after night. As to what he calls a "regular night Patrol," so far as our information extends, no such body of dignitaries has existed in this corporation for a considerable length of time. The appointing power, we believe, is vested in the Town Council.—Editors.]

ELECTIONS.

We have received returns from all the Counties in the State but four. The Raleigh Register classes the members elect—For White 94; for Van Buren 95. The Counties to be heard from are Ashe, Haywood, Tyrrel, and Yancey. We are of opinion that these Counties will not alter the result. The result of the election will be, and so we may as well give up at once that, for the present, the Whites are probably out-numbered, though not beaten. Let the friends of liberty look at the state of parties in the last Legislature and at the members just elected to the next: last winter, the Caucus party had a majority of from 20 to 30; now their majority is reduced to one, probably they will not have that. Here is a change of nearly thirty in the short space of twelve months. This should stimulate the Whigs to action; they should remember that the cause of the Constitution and of liberty may be fought over again. Such another victory would ruin our enemies, and establish the principles of the Whig Party in North Carolina upon a firm basis.

Tennessee.—The Knoxville Register, of the 19th instant, gives returns from all but seven counties, which places Cannon (White) 6,675 votes ahead of his competitors, Carroll (V. B.) and Humphreys (W.)

The following is a list of the members elect to Congress, the Van Buren men in italics: Win. B. Carter, Samuel Bunch, Luke Lea, James Standifer, J. B. Forester, Balie Peyton, J. Bell, A. Murry, J. K. Polk, E. J. Shields, C. Johnston, A. Huntsman, and W. C. Dunlap. The two Van Burens had no opposition, or they would have been beaten. Davy Crockett was beaten "all hollow." Of the members elect to the Legislature, the Register says, not more than five are Van Buren men.

Alabama.—Sufficient returns have been received to render the election of C. C. Clay, for Governor, as certain. We last week stated that this gentleman was the Van Buren candidate, and we see that the Globe claims him as such; but it's all a mistake. Seeing that the "thing wouldn't go" in Alabama, Mr. Clay came out in a long address, just before the election, in which he avowed his preference for Judge White. It is probable that the Whigs have gained one member to Congress from this State. The state of parties in the Legislature not known.

Kentucky.—The Whigs have carried their cause in Kentucky. Out of thirteen Members to Congress they have elected ten. The Whigs had a majority in the last Legislature, which has not been changed. So Col. Johnson, with all his yellow coin, could not revolutionize old Kentucky.

Indiana.—The elections in this State have also taken place. There has been a gain in Congress to one or the other party. The Globe says to the Van Burenites, and numerous Whig papers says it in favor of the Whigs. We are inclined to the latter belief, in the absence of all official news, as we believe just as much as we please of what we see in the Globe—that paper being habitually given to fibbing.

Missouri.—The Vax-dals have heretofore held the power in this State, and—they hold it still. Mr. Ashley, Van Buren, is re-elected to Congress. No other returns.

INCENDIARIES TAKEN.

The Southern and South-Western country is literally overrun with abolition incendiaries. At Duville, Va., a Dentist, by the name of Pugh, was recently detected in circulating seditious pamphlets and papers; he was taken up and committed to Jail.