

prosperity and happiness, and add lustre to the character of the State.

DAVID L. SWAIN.  
Executive Department, North Carolina, Nov. 16, 1835.

The reading of the Message having been finished by the Clerk, on motion of Mr. Manly, it was ordered to be printed, and the House adjourned.

Wednesday, November 18, 1835.  
SENATE.

Mr. Polk, from the Committee raised for that purpose, reported Rules of Order for the government of the Senate, which, on motion of Mr. Webb, were amended and adopted.

The Speaker laid before the Senate the proceedings of the citizens of Charleston, in reference to the proposed Rail Road from Cincinnati to Charleston, which, on motion of Mr. Edwards, were ordered to be laid on the table.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Graham, from the Select Committee appointed to prepare Rules of Order for the government of this House, reported the same, which were read and adopted without amendment, and ordered to be printed for the use of the members, together with the Constitution of the State and of the United States.

Mr. Graham from the Select Joint Committee appointed to prepare Joint Rules of Order for the government of the two Houses, made a Report, which was adopted and sent to the Senate for concurrence. It was subsequently agreed to in that body, and ordered to be printed.

A motion having been made that the House proceed to the appointment of its Standing Committee, the Speaker left the Chair, and the members in the several Congressional Districts having selected the individuals to compose said Committees, the result was announced to the House as follows, viz:

Committee on Claims.—K. Rayner, A. M. Stude, J. L. Foreman, James Harper, Thomas Horvort, Charles Henry, James McNeill, John Stockard, Blake W. Bransell, J. C. Cotton, Henry Canaler, John L. Smith, and Jonathan Horton.

On Propositions and Grievances.—J. T. Granbury, Rod. Gary, Leon Deberry, John H. Hawkins, Isaac Lane, John B. Kelly, Robert Jones, Caleb H. Matthews, C. Brummett, J. M. Hutchinson, James W. Guinn, and James A. King.

On Education.—John B. Moss, Macon Moyer, Solomon Jeffreys, Peter R. Lilly, L. A. Guinn, Michael Hoke, Thomas L. Chagnan, Robert Boyd, James W. Howard, O. R. Kemp, William A. Graham, John Clowen, and Edward J. Erwin.

On Agriculture.—Whitell Stallings, J. Pippin, Elijah Hester, George Thomas, Stephen Dodson, J. A. Dunn, T. H. Speller, C. Wooten, R. Lyon, John Stockard, J. S. Guthrie, Nathaniel Harrison, and Wm. Horton.

On Privileges and Elections.—Th. S. Hoskins, J. L. Swindell, Samuel Brown, John A. MacRae, Jesse H. Lindsay, Michael Hoke, Wm. M. West, John H. Hammond, Wm. R. Hall, J. M. Williams, Wm. B. Lane, John H. Bedford, and Solomon Lodermill.

On Internal Improvement.—John H. Jacobs, U. W. Swanner, T. J. Judkins, Th. L. Hybart, Ralph Gurrell, Levi Hope, Sterling H. Gee, J. W. Hunt, E. B. Dudley, Allen Rogers, William Chambers, Myr. Jervis, and Mordecai Flemming.

On motion of Mr. Saunders, a message was sent to the Senate to raise a Select Joint Committee on so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the subject of Abolition and the House adjourned.

Thursday, November 19, 1835.  
SENATE.

The Speaker announced to the Senate the following Committees, to wit:

On Finance.—Messrs. Wyche, Marsteller, Moody, Selby, Vann, Fox, Gavin, and Wellborn.

On Education and Literary Fund.—Messrs. McQueen, Gambill, Evans, Alexander, Moore of Stokes, Cowper of Gates, Dowd, and Sharpe.

On Privileges and Elections.—Messrs. Allison, Arrington, Bullock, Brittain, Harrison, McCormick, Reid, and Stephens.

On Propositions and Grievances.—Messrs. Edmonston, Cooper of Martin, Bessly, Kendall, Hussey, Martin, Moyer of Pitt, and Williams of Perdue.

On Claims.—Messrs. Moyer of Greene, Williams of Franklin, Tillett, Houlden, Young, Ballew, Patterson, and Baker.

On Internal Improvement.—Messrs. Hill, Harry, Jinder, Kerr, Lindsay, Selby, Waugh, and Williams of Franklin.

On the Judiciary.—Messrs. Bryan, Edwards, Hogan, Little, Polk, Moore of Rutherford, Morehead, and Wilson.

On Enrolled Bills.—Messrs. Marsteller, and Moore of Stokes.

On the Library.—Messrs. Mebane, Alexander, and Hill.

Mr. Polk presented a series of Resolutions, referring the various subjects contained in the Governor's Message to appropriate Committees.

One of these Resolutions proposed that so much of the Message as relates to the Abolitionists, be referred to a Joint Select Committee, consisting of one member from each Congressional District, on the part of each House.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Speaker announced the appointment of the following Committees:

On the Judiciary.—Messrs. Graham, Carson, Hoke, Hybart, Manly, Williamson, Clark, Hutchison, and Jordan.

On Private Bills.—Messrs. J. W. Guinn, Guthrie, Eaton, J. A. D. McNeill, King, Fitzrandolph, Rayner, Byrno, Housatun, Boush, Hunt, and Strindell.

On motion of Mr. Gary, a Message was sent to the Senate, proposing the reference to a Joint Select Committee of so much of the Governor's Message as relates to changing the periods at which the Courts are required to be held in the 3rd Judicial Circuit. The proposition was agreed to by the Senate.

Mr. Manly submitted a series of Resolutions, which were adopted, referring to appropriate Committees so much of the Executive Communication as relates to Internal Improvement—so much as relates to the Revenue and fiscal system—so much as relates to the exchange of Law Reports with other States, and so much as relates to the Public Printing.

On motion of Mr. Hawkins, a message was sent to the Senate, proposing to raise a Joint Select Committee on Military Affairs.

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire whether any further legis-

lation be necessary more effectually to suppress the vice of Gambling, in this State.

Mr. Carson, presented the petition of sundry citizens of Rutherford and Buncombe, for the incorporation of a Turnpike Company. Laid on the table, on his motion.

Friday, November 20, 1835.  
SENATE.

On motion of Mr. Bryan, ordered that the Judiciary Committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of granting to the Supreme Court power and authority in all cases before said Court, by appeal or otherwise, to send any special matters or issues arising in said cases, to the Courts below, from which any of them were brought, that the fact may be more fully and properly ascertained.

Mr. Cooper, of Martin, presented the following Resolution:

Resolved, That the General Assembly adjourn on the 20th day of December next, sine die; and that the Clerks be directed to make up their estimates to that day; which was read the first and second times and passed—Ayes 29, Noes 29—the speaker voting in the affirmative.

Mr. Edmonston moved that the Resolution lie upon the table, which was negatived by a vote of 32 to 26. It was then read the third time, when Mr. Cooper moved to amend it; on which a discussion arose, in which Messrs. McQueen, Edwards, Wellborn, Cooper, and Hogan took part—the three first against, and the two last named gentlemen in favor of the Resolution; but before the question was taken the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A message was received from the Senate, proposing a reference to so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the right of North-Carolina to a portion of the public domain, and so much as relates to the Abolitionists of the North, to Select Joint Committees. Mr. Guthrie moved that the first branch of the proposition be laid on the table, which was carried. The remainder was agreed to, and the Senate informed thereof.

Mr. Rayner moved for leave of absence from the service of this House, for Mr. Gary, of Northampton, stating that business of importance had called him away, which would detain him until Monday, Grand.

The Speaker announced the following Committees:

Committee on Finance.—Messrs. Slade, McNeill, Hester, Brummett, and Jacobs.

On Military Affairs.—Messrs. Hawkins, Irion, Lodermill, Powell, and Cotton.

On Cherokee Lands.—Messrs. Guinn, of Macon, Erwin, and Harrison, of Buncombe.

On the Library.—Messrs. Collins, Graham, and Canaler.

Mr. Walton presented the petition of the Commissioned Officers of the 64th Regiment of Militia.—Mr. Pickett, the petition of sundry citizens of Buncombe, on the subject of opening a Road, to commence at the North and South Carolina line, and terminate at Howard's Gap, intersecting the Saluda.

Saturday, November 21, 1835.  
SENATE.

The Resolution fixing the day of adjournment of the Legislature was read the third time, and, on motion of Mr. Hogan, ordered to be laid on the table.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Clingman submitted the following Resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the Road Laws.

Mr. C. remarked, that the object of his Resolution was to amend a portion of the Road Laws which were a subject of much complaint with his constituents—that part giving to Overseers of roads the power of calling out "convenient" hands. He wished to make the Law more definite on this point, and to limit the exercise of this power by Overseers.

Mr. Baio submitted the following Resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the Revenue Laws, by increasing the Tax on Pedlars.

Mr. Clark said, that for several years past, if his memory served him, this question, as to the expediency of increasing the Tax on Pedlars, had been referred to a Committee, and they had as uniformly reported against it, thereby precluding the House from any opportunity of expressing its opinion as to the expediency of an increase. At this session, he wished the sense of the House to be ascertained on this point, and should therefore move to amend the Resolution offered, by substituting in its place the following:

Resolved, By the General Assembly of North Carolina, that there is a class of merchants in this State, called Pedlars, the number of whom have rapidly increased within a few years, is still increasing, and ought to be diminished.

Resolved, That the practices of the Pedlars are in a high degree corrupting to the morals of our citizens, fraudulent upon all good and unsuspecting people, and prejudicial to the interest of the regular and stationary Merchants, whose prosperity in any community bespeak the prosperity and growth in wealth of that community.

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to report a bill increasing the tax upon Pedlars' licences, to such an extent, as to make it exceedingly inconvenient for them hereafter to collect in such numbers in the State.

His object, continued Mr. C., was to prevent these Pedlars from visiting our State altogether, if possible, or at least, to throw so many difficulties in the way of their getting here, as greatly to lessen their number. The only objections to an increase of the tax, which he had ever heard suggested, was that the tax raised from this specific source adds a considerable sum to the Revenue of the State; but that if it be increased, the certain effect will be to diminish the Revenue, by lessening the applications for licence. He thought that this branch of the Revenue had better be lopped off altogether, than that the evils which it engenders in the community should be tolerated. In the Eastern part of the State, said Mr. C., these Pedlars have so increased in number, of late years, as to excite complaint, if not alarm. Formerly they were so few, that no objection was made to their passing and reposing on good behavior; but their sudden augmentation, taken in connection with passing events, renders some measures necessary to stop their influx.

True it was, his Resolutions were couched in rather harsh terms, but not undeservedly so. These persons engaged in peddling, are all from the North, for the most part are men of bad character at home,

and are selected by their employers chiefly on account of their dexterity in driving a trade. The fraud and chicanery of a Yankee-Pedlar are proverbial, and the epithets showered upon them show in what estimation they are held. They come to the South, imbued with all the fanatical notions of a Thompson or a Garrison—their calling gives them free access to our slaves, among whom they disseminate notions at war with the best interests both of the master and slave. He spoke from experience of the injurious influence of this class of traders on our colored population, and he trusted that effective measures would now be adopted to nip the evil in the bud.

The Resolutions were read and adopted.



## THE CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY:  
Saturday Morning, November 28, 1835.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

From our account of the proceedings in another column, taken from the Register's Report, it will be seen that as yet but little else has been done than appointing the various Committees, and other preliminary proceedings.

On Thursday, the 19th, Mr. Clingman, of Stry, introduced into the House of Commons, the same Resolutions adopted by that House at the last session on the subject of the Public Lands, and which were defeated in the Senate through the influence of the Van Buren party. On Mr. Clingman's motion, they were ordered to be printed, and made the order of the day for Monday the 23d. The Resolutions are as follows:

Resolved, As the opinion of this General Assembly, that any Act by which the Congress of the United States shall give the Public Lands to the States within which they are situated, or any Act by which the minimum price at which these lands are now sold shall be reduced, would seriously affect the property of all the old States, and do great injustice to those States by which they were originally ceded to the confederacy.

Resolved, further, As the opinion of this General Assembly, that the Public Debt having been extinguished, and the object for which the cession of the respective portions of the public domain by the States which originally held them, having thus been accomplished, that such disposition of the Public Lands, or the proceeds thereof, ought to be made among the States of the Union, as shall be proportional to the respective sacrifices and expenditures incurred by them in support of the United States; or, at least, in proportion to their federal population.

Resolved, That the Governor be, and he is, hereby requested to transmit copies of these Resolutions to the Senators and Representatives from this State in the Congress of the United States.

The Van Burenites have an undoubted majority in both Houses, and we therefore have but little hopes of the passage of these Resolutions. The disposition of them, however, will show one thing—in the language of the Register, "we shall now see who will have the temerity, for the sake of promoting the schemes of Presidential candidates, to vote against a proposition, the object of which is to secure for North Carolina her just proportion of the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands—to which she is as much entitled as she is to the revenue collected from her citizens."

It will also be seen that a Resolution has been offered, fixing the 20th of December for the adjournment of the Legislature. This early adjournment, if the Resolution should pass, will be occasioned by the adoption of the amendments to the Constitution, which might render useless many of the acts of the present body, assembled as it is upon principles at variance with the expressed views of a majority of the People of the State.

There no longer remains any doubt of the ratification of the Amendments to the Constitution. There are 17 Counties yet to be heard from, which we think will increase the majority for Ratification. The following additional returns have been received since our last:

For Rejection,	7,687
For Ratification,	7,417
Majority against Ratification,	270
Subtract this from the majority of 5,293, as given in our last.	270
Leaving a majority still of,	4,923 for Ratification

GOV. SWAIN'S MESSAGE.  
To the Legislature may be found on our first page, it is an able, business-like document, presenting clear and condensed views of the several subjects of which it treats. The Message, as a literary production, possesses great merit, being written in a clear, nervous, and finished style; an excellence for which state papers are not always distinguished.

The Governor has called the attention of the Legislature to the operations of the Abolitionists. As no difference of opinion exists on this subject, we trust that party politics will not be permitted to interrupt the harmony and unanimity which should characterize whatever legislation may be deemed necessary hereon.

For the several subjects treated of in the message we invite the attention of the reader to that document.

Elections by the Legislature.—We learn, verbally from Raleigh, that Richard Dobbs Spaight, Esq., of Craven county, has been elected Governor, by a majority of 17 votes over William B. Mears, Esq., of Sampson county. The vote stood—for Spaight 103 for Mears 86.

On Saturday, the 21st, Philo White, of the Standard, was elected Public Printer by the following vote: White, 103; Thomas J. Lenay, (Editor of the Star), 89; Blank, 1.

On the same day, William Hill, Esq., was re-elected Secretary of State without opposition.

On Friday the 20th Alexander Troy, Esq., was re-elected Solicitor of the 5th Judicial Circuit.

Bacon.—Several hundred head of large hogs would find a ready sale at a fair price in Salisbury.

Menagerie and Circus.—On reference to an advertisement in another column, the reader will see that Messrs. Miller, Yale, Sands, & Co., intend visiting Salisbury with their splendid Menagerie, and unrivalled Circus company, on Thursday and Friday, the 3rd and 4th days of next month. The show going public may expect a rare treat. Their Equestrian number among them some of the first performers in the country.

DANIEL O'CONNELL.—AGAIN.

We have more than once alluded to the Irish Agitator and his columns on the South, not because we care at all for his opinions as an individual, but because he has exerted a controlling influence over the larger portion of his countrymen in America. This influence is by no means to be despised, when we reflect on the immense number of Irish votes given in the Northern States. In the city of New-York alone, there are ten thousand Irish voters, with most of whom O'Connell's word has been law. If they adopt his frequently expressed opinions on Slavery, they form no contemptible accession of strength to the Abolitionists, with whom O'Connell is perfectly identified in opinion. We do not make this assertion rashly—and every remark which we have at any time made respecting Mr. O'Connell has been justified by extracts from his speeches published in the Carolinian. Our attention has been again called to this subject by a communication which we subjoin from a highly esteemed friend, whom we understand to deny that Mr. O'Connell ever uttered such opinions as are contained in the extracts of speeches attributed to him.

We will briefly mention our authority. The senior Editor of the Carolinian was present at the debates in the British Parliament in 1832 on Fowell Buxton's Bill Emancipating the West India Slaves. During the progress of that Bill plundering the West India Planter, he heard Daniel O'Connell in his place in Parliament, denounce the Slavery of the negroes in the Southern U.S. in the most gross and offensive manner; and in the most insolent language, he demanded the immediate abolition of our Slaves. The Editor cannot be mistaken, for so indignant was he that he wrote down with a pencil O'Connell's language at the time. On a subsequent occasion, at a meeting of the Society, for abolishing Capital Punishments—which was then addressed by Mr. Hume, Dr. Lushington, Sir Basil Montagu, Lord Nugent, and Mr. O'Connell, the Editor heard the latter gentleman travel out of record to denounce Slavery in this country.

When a correspondent of the Richmond Equivocal attributed similar expressions to Mr. O'Connell on another occasion, it was indignantly denied by his friends in this country, on their own responsibility. They then promised Mr. O'Connell's denunciation of what they regarded as a slander on him. Not a word from Mr. O'Connell has been made public in denial of these expressions.

Our correspondent refers us to Mr. O'Connell's letter to a London Editor, to correct some errors of his reported speech. Our friend has surely forgotten the contents of that letter, or he would hardly have referred to it. In that letter Mr. O'Connell repeats the insulting language, and corrects the error of this reported speech by applying it to the SLAVE-HOLDERS of the SOUTH, instead of to the American people generally.

Our esteemed correspondent has politely sent us several numbers of the Truth Teller, a VAN BUREN JOBBING newspaper published in New York city, and apparently the O'Connell organ in this country, containing some speeches of this gentleman, and notices of his visit to Scotland. We will take no exception to the authority of a Journal which advocates the election of a practical Abolitionist to the Vice Presidency of our Republic. And what after all does the Truth Teller say? It abuses with great violence and coarseness of language some of our Whig Presses—but it does not deny in any manner whatever, the correctness of the extracts from Mr. O'Connell's speeches, nor, as far as we can discover, does it even allude to the subject.

The extract mentioned by our correspondent was from a speech of O'Connell delivered at Glasgow. We can find in the Truth Teller no notice of any speech having been delivered at Glasgow. Would the Truth Teller while denouncing the Whig Editors have failed to make the charge, had these extracts been false as garbled? No. It carefully avoids even the mention of the Bishop of England thought the evidence of O'Connell's having expressed sentiments insulting to the slave-holders, sufficient to authorize writing to him for a denial of them. Has any answer ever been received to the Bishop's able, spry and patriotic letter? We have heard of none; nor have we ever seen any denial authorized by Mr. O'Connell of the sentiments on the subject of American Slavery, purporting to have been uttered by him on various occasions. Nor have his friends ever claimed for him any denial or recantation whatever on this subject.

What shall we say then? We know from personal knowledge that Mr. O'Connell has asserted base libels on the South. Our testimony is supported by undeniable proof. His organ in New York does not deny the fact. His aspersions of the South are calculated to injure a large class of Irish citizens in the Northern States and to unite them with the Abolitionists. While this is the case, we shall not shrink from exposing the insolent and blasphemous libeller of our institutions, nor will we be won by his patriotic countrymen among us against being seduced by their admiration of this Foreign coadjutor of the Abolition incendiaries.

Of Mr. O'Connell's patriotism, we will only remark that that man's honesty may well be suspected who derives a revenue of \$50,000 to 100,000 per annum from his patriotism. And his republican principles are little worth who speaks of "his pride of the ancient chieftaincy of his family" in the same sentence where he vaunts his democratic love of the People.

Our correspondent has fallen into a very excusable error in his last paragraph. The Carolinian is not alone in its course on this subject. We can name a great number of Southern journals which have expressed the same opinions of the Irish Agitator. But this is matter of indifference. The Carolinian is not in leading strings.

We trust we have done with O'Connell. Our correspondent, Rowan, will bear us witness that we have ever been ready to sympathize with wronged, insulted, and trampled on Ireland, and to do justice to the generosity, the valor, and the patriotism of her noble sons. In our opinion of Mr. O'Connell alone we differ, and we are sorry that we must differ. It gives us no pleasure to witness his high and powerful intellect degraded to the service of the Northern and English Abolitionists in vilifying and traducing American slave-owners.

[FOR THE WESTERN-CAROLINIAN.]  
MESSRS. SMITH & HAMPTON: In looking over your paper of the 21st inst., I observed a paragraph respecting the illustrious Irish liberator, Daniel O'Connell, applying to him, personally, most abusive and scurrilous language, such as Blotted hypocrite, insolent creature, &c., &c., concluding with what you supposed to be an extract from one of his speeches delivered in Scotland, wherein he is made to abuse the American Slave-owners.

In one of your former papers, you gave us an extract of what you called a speech delivered by Mr. O'Connell at an Anti-Slavery Meeting in London, wherein he is again represented as having spoken in a disrespectful manner of the Slave-holders of the United States.

In another number of your late papers, you announced some of your readers, by exhibiting Mr. O'Connell as

exacting from his impoverished countrymen a subsistence for his services.

With respect to your personal abuse of Mr. O'Connell, I have nothing to say; but I have read before me newspapers giving an account of his triumphant progress through England, and Scotland, also containing a correct report from the lowest papers of those countries, of all the speeches he delivered in the Cities and Towns, commencing at Manchester, and ending in Dublin, and cannot find that he has even mentioned these United States, on any occasion—the papers are sent you for perusal.

As to his speech, reported by you to have been delivered at an Anti-Slavery meeting in London—at the very time you were publishing his supposed speech, Mr. O'Connell's letter to the Editor of the London Times was going the rounds of the English, and some of the American papers, contradicting, in the most positive terms, the objectionable part of his speech, which was abundantly garbled, and inaccurately reported by that Tory Editor.

Your next charge, respecting the O'Connell Fund, deserves some notice. The Patriotic agitator, having drawn the affections and support of his grateful countrymen around him, they voluntarily contributed funds in lieu of his lucrative profession, which he had to relinquish for their benefit.

Mr. O'Connell justly says of himself, that he is the best abused man in England. By whom is this illustrious individual abused? On inquiry, you will find, that they are the proud and haughty Aristocracy;—the high Tory Tyrants of the land;—the Blood-thirsty Orangemen, and all the advocates of Intolerance, Tyranny, and Corruption;—the enemies of civil and religious liberty. The determined foes to reform in Church and State; and the upholders of that infamous impost, Tithe. The foregoing are the calumniators of the man who has carried the Reform Bill through the House of Commons, and by his perseverance and untiring eloquence emancipated his beloved country from a bloody code of Penal Laws, under which she groined for centuries, which the united talents of Grattan, Burke, Pitt, and Fox were unable to accomplish. He dissolved the Tory Administration of Wellington and Peel, and is now endeavoring to reform that mass of bigotry, illiberality, and corruption, the British House of Lords.

From those and many other noble deeds, the name of O'Connell is completely identified with the freedom and welfare of his native land, and contributed to give him that wonderful ascendancy over the people's minds, which is without a parallel in modern times. He embraces the cause of the oppressed throughout the British dominions, without regard to creed. Urges on by patriotism, aided by genius of a very high order, he agitates for the wrongs of oppressed Ireland, to obtain redress for her innumerable wrongs. He has been always found waging a war of argument against the enemies of freedom and humanity.

Mr. O'Connell has lately made a triumphant journey through England and Scotland, and was every where received by the people with enthusiastic admiration, respect, and gratitude. In many Cities and Towns, he was hailed by nearly the whole population, and was obliged to accept public festivals, in honor of his exalted worth.

Mr. O'Connell's public entry into Edinburgh, was a triumph of patriotism over aristocracy and corruption, almost unrivaled in the pages of history. Upwards of 150 thousand assembled to testify their admiration of the Patriot, the liberator of his country.

The Tory Editors of England have found it their duty, as well as their interest, to assail Mr. O'Connell with the foulest, and most unjustifiable calumny, because they are supported by the enemies of O'Connell, and all the liberal, and democratic measures he advocates. I am sorry to find that this disposition to slander O'Connell has found its way a cross the Atlantic, and is frequently to be seen in the New York American, Evening Star, and more particularly in the Courier and Enquirer, edited by the notorious slanderer, Webb, the constant and persevering slanderer of O'Connell and his countrymen in America. This course is to be regretted, and unwilling to appropriate O'Connell's exertions in the cause of liberty, or his heroic struggles for his native land, has evinced his lameness by imputing to him, motives of a dishonorable nature.

I have perceived, with regret, for some time back, a disposition in some of our Northern papers, particularly those already mentioned, to slander, and endeavor to poison the minds of the citizens of the United States, against the illustrious O'Connell, and his countrymen in this country. But the intelligent, high-minded Americans are generous, are grateful; therefore, will not credit these unprincipled revilers. They are aware of the devotion, and bravery of Irishmen during the noble struggle for Independence; and that Irishmen were found foremost in the ranks, repelling the enemy during the attachment of Irishmen, for our republican institutions, and democratic principles.

I am sorry to say, that the Western Carolinian is the only Southern journal I am acquainted with, that would venture to take extracts from so doubtful a paper as the New York Courier and Enquirer. I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,  
ROWAN.

November the 25th, 1835.

Great White Festival in Baltimore.—The Whigs of Maryland appear duly to appreciate the importance of the victory which they recently gained over the Van Burenites in that State. The event was celebrated at Baltimore on the 11th inst., with a spirit of patriotic enthusiasm well worthy of the great cause of the Constitution. The most distinguished of the land were invited.—Henry Clay, John C. Calhoun, Daniel Webster, Hugh L. White, William H. Harrison, William J. Duane, and many others less prominent. From the letter of Mr. Clay in reply to the Committee of Invitation, declining to attend we, extract the following concluding sentence and Toast:

"I sincerely hope that the auspicious event which you intend to commemorate, and other similar events, may lead to the defeat of the Baltimore Convention, which you justly so much deprecate. I believe, with you, that the election of Martin Van Buren, under all the circumstances by which it is attempted to be brought about, and with the consequences which would necessarily flow from it, would be fatal to the purity and existence of our institutions. Entertaining, sincerely, this conclusion, I offer as a sentiment at your table—

"Union and concert, and a sacrifice of individual attachment, in the support of a presidential candidate opposed to the Baltimore nomination."

We copy the letter of Mr. Calhoun entire, and deem it unnecessary to say more than that it is worthy of the patriotic and prophetic mind of the man who penned it:

"FORT HILL, November 4, 1835.  
GENTLEMEN: The mail of yesterday brought me your note of the 2nd ultimo, inviting me, in the name of the citizens of Baltimore opposed to the President nominating his successor, to attend a Festival to be given on the 11th inst., in honor of the late triumph in Maryland of those opposed to the Executive nomination. The great distance, and the shortness of the time, puts it out of my power to attend. No one can look with greater alarm than I do, on the attempt of the Chief Magistrate to appoint his successor. Should it succeed, open and undisguised as it is, and resting, as it almost exclusively does, on the avowed subserviency of the nominee to the will of the President, without those high qualifications and services, on his part, calculated to command the regard of the people, or to fit him for the duties of the high office to which he aspires, it would afford conclusive proof of the consummation of executive usurpation, over the other departments of the government, and the Constitution and liberty of the people.

Entertaining these views, I regard with pleasure the decided victory achieved by Maryland in the late election, over the President's nominee, and, of course, over executive dictation. It is the more honorable to the