

MR. O'CONNELL.

From the Richmond Whig.

Whatever relates to this extraordinary man is read with extraordinary interest. He is the reigning lion of the Anglo-Saxon world of Europe and America; the darling of the multitude, the terror of ministers, and a man whose great force of character and enthusiasm and disinterestedness of patriotism, seem to have impressed even his enemies with high respect. The circumstances were working together long before, to produce the effect, and sooner or later must have produced it, yet to Mr. O'Connell is certainly due the glorious honor of having been the immediate instrument of the emancipation of Ireland. The vigorous measures of the Catholic Association, of which he was the life and soul, the bold conception of getting returned to Parliament, and testing at the bar of the House of Commons, the validity of the acts of exclusion, and the high popular excitement which attended these decisive steps, opened the eyes and hastened the conviction of Ministers.

The following vivid sketch, (taken from the New-York Truth Teller) of what passed in the House of Commons, when Mr. O'Connell appeared there, will interest the reader:

The intense curiosity exhibited by all the members of Parliament, Whig and Tory, when O'Connell appeared in the House of Commons for the purpose of attempting to take his seat, as member for Clare, was natural. This individual has filled so large a space in the public mind for some years past, that those who had never seen him were anxious to know how far his appearance accorded with his feats; while those who knew him were anxious to witness that novel exhibition of his animal and moral courage. It was an occasion of great interest. There was no political principle involved in the issue, which merely concerned an individual right, and that too a right that could never be claimed by another.

The house was unusually full. All the benches were crowded, even to those inconvenient angular seats where the sleeping members who arrive late are obliged to perch themselves aloft, completing the amphitheatrical mass of popular representation. The members' galleries were animated by an increased number of strangers, who were deprived of the means of indulging their ordinary custom of stretching their full length on the cushions. To yawn and cross his legs was as much as the most indolent country gentleman could accomplish. When the body of all that is legislative in the people was settled down as closely packed as its physical atoms had been well shaken into their places, O'Connell approached the bar. A universal buzz arose to the roof. Every head was stooped forward; even the speaker became fidgety. We thought we could detect in his features a play of awakened nervousness, as if, although the course to be pursued was clear and pre-arranged, he was agitated by his first collision with the great agitator of Ireland. He was the organ of the house—on him devolved the office and the responsibility of ordering the recusant to withdraw; it was not a pleasant task, and the functionary executed it with a seriousness that was the best screen for the flutter of his spirits.

The person of O'Connell is somewhat remarkable. He is a broad-chested, athletic man, realizing to the full the accoutrements of the old race from which he springs. His whole air is that of a Milesian chief, conscious of his power—hereditary, moral, and political. His strong and well knit frame seems eminently adapted to the toils of an arduous career, and equally able to sustain the fatigue of a warfare in the mountains or in the forum. In his face there are some points of great peculiarity. Upon his expanded and herculean shoulders, a short neck supports a small but expressive head. It presents a full featured countenance in miniature, capable of varied and constantly shifting expression; his eyes are of a light and singularly transparent grey, sunny and good-natured, and rarely severe. His cheeks, slightly collapsed, assist in the formation of a perpetual smile that plays round his mouth, imparting to it a tone of lively ridicule—not of the satirical but of the humorous kind. Although we have heard of his uttering anathemas and denunciations, there is no indication of an evil temperament about his personal appearance. On the contrary there is much natural kindness, and an intellectual naïveté in his whole aspect.

His speech was heard with breathless attention, and frequently cheered. It was exceedingly moderate and subdued, partaking of none of the attributes of coarseness and violence that the fury of party have either wrung from him, or stigmatized him with. The tone of his voice was modulated in a respectful equality, seldom rising to rhetorical boldness, or sinking into artful transitions. The diction is rich upon his tongue; but not that vulgar brogue that clips or swells our language, but a musical cadence singing through the words occasionally in a plaintive, and oftener in a humorous influence. He is a subtle master of popular declamation; his action is free and suitable, his periods full of variety, and his choice of language copious. When he had concluded, the house cheered him, it was felt that the Reformer had deprived him of his stings; and now that he was a petitioner at the bar, instead of an agitator, the most conscientious of ministers bore testimony to his talents.

But the Tuesday night crowned his parliamentary labours. He was called to the bar in order that the obnoxious oath should be tendered to him again. Previously to the order of the day being read, Mr. Peel was to be seen leaning on the elbow of the Speaker's chair in deep conversation; those who know the right honourable gentleman's person, will be able to estimate the gracefulness of his attitude. The private conversation between the minister might have continued much longer, had not the solicitor general whispered something in the right honourable gentleman's ear, that induced him to look up to the gallery; we thought the action was a commentary upon a hint, that the members of the press, who were at the moment busied in arranging their note books, had observed the ministerial confidence. Mr. Peel withdrew to his seat, and O'Connell was called to the bar. The answer of the member for Clare to the question, whether he would take the oath, was short but emphatic, and uttered in a voice of subdued and solemn majesty. "I see in this oath no assertion as to a matter of fact, which I know is not true; and I see in it another assertion, as a matter of opinion, which I believe not true, I therefore refuse to take this oath." When the answer was delivered, Lord John Russell broke in to an interjection, that conveyed an eloquent sneer upon the deep satire of that simple negative which accused the wisdom of Parliament of sanctioning an oath, one part of which was false and another part doubtful. Mr. Spring Rice and Mr. Brougham were the advocates of Mr. O'Connell's privilege. Mr. Rice is a small individual, with rather a debonaire manner, and an exceedingly arithmetical understanding. He clings to details pertinaciously, and does not of ten trouble himself to travel into principles. The irony of his province is much diminished by this alliance to minute perceptions; a wit-detection would render him more conspicuous

as a Speaker, and more available as a practical man. But Brougham, whose gigantic mind embraces all the varieties of science, literature, and law; who is as powerful in the senate as in the court, and as distinguished in the pages of the Edinburgh Review as in the lecture room of his own university, Brougham is a thin meagre-looking person, with a head in which the harmonies of outline are distorted, and a body apparently incapable of fatigue. It is incredible how remote the affinity seems between the physical and the mental powers of this strangely constructed man. At once a Colossus and a Dwarf, nature has compensated his bodily imbecility by associating it with wondrous elasticity & vigour of intellect. His advocacy, however, failed; nor was it urged with a view to the violation of parliamentary usage, but rather that the law, which was intended to give freedom to all his majesty's subjects should not be made a penal statute against one. O'Connell withdrew, leaning on his friend, O'Gorman Mahon. The populace cheered him as they passed along.

STRANGE STORY.

The Story (says the Charleston Mercury) which we copy from the Carolinian, will amuse all and may possibly interest some of our readers. There is hardly any human being who has not some tincture of superstition in his character; and although mankind generally, either through shame or pride, affect to ridicule the appearance or operations of supernatural beings, yet it is unquestionably true that almost all "confess by their fears what they deny by their lips." The story, at all events, is said by the Editors of the Carolinian, who would not jest upon such a grave subject, to be well attested by respectable individuals; and perhaps, although they themselves "are not disposed to believe in a useless violation of the laws of nature," there may be those who neither consider it contrary to the laws of nature, nor believe it to be useless. Let all, therefore, read it, either for the sake of being amused or alarmed—for the purpose of ridiculing nonsense, or of discovering and improving some mysterious and important truth—as may be most consonant to their respective dispositions.

From the Edgefield Carolinian, July 11.

The following statement of facts in relation to a matter which has produced much inquiry and speculation in this district, may be depended upon by the public, as having been carefully compiled by a gentleman of piety and of a strong and well cultivated mind. We are not disposed to think that a breach has been made in the laws of nature, without any useful purpose, but we have not yet heard any satisfactory explanation of the circumstances upon rational principles:

Messrs. Editors—As public curiosity has been greatly excited, and many tales more or less true, have gone out, concerning the mysterious and invisible being that has been heard at Mr. Isaac Burnett's, in this district, for some time, it seems proper that the public should be in possession of the facts relative to this extraordinary circumstance. The voice was first heard in October last, imitating various noises, such as that of the spinning wheel, reel, ducks, hens, &c. It was first heard by Mr. Burnett, about twenty yards from the house, which led him to suppose it was one of his neighbors' children, hiding in the weeds and trying to frighten his children. It was afterwards heard in the loft of the house, and Mr. B. supposing it to be a bird, sent a boy up to drive it out, but nothing could be seen. It thus continued to perplex the minds of the family for some time, until, at length one of the children said he believed that thing could talk and commenced asking questions, which it answered by whistling pretty much like a parrot. This circumstance getting out, many persons came to hear it. Mr. John Shepherd, a pious and worthy citizen who lives in the neighborhood, conversed with it in presence of a number of witnesses. To ascertain the extent of its knowledge, he asked it various questions about most persons in the neighborhood, and their circumstances, which it answered correctly. It told his name and the number of children he had, also the names of most of the persons present. He asked what it came there for. It replied, "because it had no other place to go." It was asked if it came to do the family any harm. It said no—it loved the family. It was asked finally if it loved Jesus Christ, to which it made no reply, nor answered any more questions which Mr. Shepherd asked. The evening after, it answered others, but would not answer him. For the first three months it was heard only once a month, but afterwards quoth oftener. It has been heard at various times, both in the day and at night, but more frequently in the day. Search has been repeatedly made by the family and others, but nothing found from which the voice could proceed. There is no place of concealment about the house. It is a small house with but one room, a loft of boards laid across the joists, and a piazza on one side. The house is not underpinned, so that you can see from one end to the other, underneath. For some time the voice appeared generally to proceed from the further end of the house, opposite the fire-place and the upper part of loft. If any one, except the children, would go to that end of the house, while it was talking, or if any one would steal round ever so softly to that end on the outside of the house when it was dark, and whilst others talked to it, it would instantly stop, and when they returned, it would commence again. This experiment was tried one evening when a number of persons were there, so that both the house and the piazza were full. Some one from the piazza, without the knowledge of those in the house, who were talking to it, went round on the outside to see if it could discover any one, when it instantly stopped. It has been known to whistle almost any tune, either sacred or profane, which any one would tell it. Mr. and Mrs. Burnett appear to be simple hearted, upright

and amiable persons, serious in their dispositions, and as far from encouraging any trick about them to make sport as any one. No one in the neighbourhood, who knows them, believes that they know anything about the matter. They have evidently been much disturbed and alarmed on account of it, but having so far experienced no harm from it, they have resolutely maintained their ground. It manifests a great partiality for a little daughter of the family, who is about 11 years of age. This so alarms her that she generally gets sick whenever she talks to it, and she has been known to quit the house precipitately, when she has heard it alone in the house. Not long since however, she quoted to it a passage of Scripture, which a pious friend pointed out and advised her to memorize for that purpose, (1 Tim. i. xv.) and it bade her hold her jaw, but she persisted in quoting the passage until it hushed, and has not spoken to her since. Since so many persons went to hear it, it has become very shy and is seldom heard when many persons are about, or when any person is in the house except the smaller children. They have never been able to ascertain who, or what it is, or the object of its visit. It has told its name repeatedly, but cannot be understood. It will not answer any serious or religious questions. When asked whether it was a man or a woman, it said it was the foolishest question it ever heard, and appeared to laugh.

The Rev. Mr. Hodges visited the family several times and held meetings, at their request, without hearing any thing. However, on the 25th of May, Mr. H. being in the neighborhood, and calling at the house of Mr. N. Mrs. N. informed Mr. H. she had just been to Mr. Burnett's & heard the voice—Mr. H. immediately rode over in company with Mr. John Shepherd. Mr. S. went up to the house first, to get the children in the house to talk to it, and after it commenced, upon a signal given, Mr. H. went up to the house and seated himself in the piazza. A little boy eight or nine years of age, stood just inside of the door to ask any questions which were suggested to him by the company. It imitated various noises in a whistle, such as the crowing of the cock, clucking of a hen, noise of a partridge, &c. and answered a variety of simple questions. There were but few answers that Mr. H. could understand, but when interpreted by the family, who were more accustomed to hear it, he could then trace out some resemblance. Some words however were pronounced very plain such as kitten, yes, no, goose-quill, &c.—The family say, that it generally spoke much more distinctly and could be much better understood than on this occasion. Mr. Shepherd says the same. It was understood however, to say it knew Mr. H., pronounced his name tolerably distinct, said it got acquainted with him there, and that it did not like him. When Mr. H. spoke and said, "I have come to drive you away," it was understood to reply "Do if you dare." During the conversation with it, which lasted about an hour, no person was present, except Mr. Burnett's wife, Mr. Shepherd and Mr. Hodges, with the small children. The oldest was the little girl above mentioned, who was in the yard with the little children. No one was in the inside of the house except the little boy who asked the questions. The reason why he was put there to ask the question was, because for some time it had ceased to speak to any but the children. There were also in the kitchen, about twenty paces distant a negro woman, and an idiot girl spinning and weaving, who could not have heard what passed in the house. The two older sons were absent at work in the farm. Mr. S. and Mr. H. after the conversation ended, examined the house and found nothing. During the time of the conversation it was asked to sing a song—it said it did not know any. Mr. H. whistled a sacred tune, but it said that would not do. It then whistled Yankee Doodle very distinctly.—When Mr. H. first heard of the circumstance he very naturally was led to suspect that it proceeded from some one in the neighborhood or family who possessed the art of ventriloquism. But against that opinion lie the following objections, viz: 1st. It is certain that it is no one, not of the family, as no such person has been seen thereabouts at the times when it was heard, and no person could be there always without being seen especially in the day. Mr. Burnett and wife, whose word will be taken, by all who know them, state that no one individual of the family, who could possibly be suspected of such a thing, is always present at such times. They state positively, it has been heard when the negro woman (the only servant about the house) was in the field at work. It has been heard when the two older sons, who are nearly grown, were absent, as was the fact when Mr. H. heard it. It has been heard when all the other children were at school, except the two youngest, one of which is about three years old, the other an infant. The idiot girl has not the intelligence which this invisible being manifests, according to the testimony of all who have heard it. Furthermore, even supposing any of the children possessed this faculty, and had the disposition to carry on the deception, for so long a time, to the evident disquietude and distress of the family, is it a rational supposition, that this could be done without being suspected by the parents? Or would not the individual be disposed to try its pranks at school, or among other children to frighten them, as well as at home? There is another circumstance which contradicts this supposition. About two months ago, Mr. Burnett, at the suggestion of some one, put a Testament in the place, whence the voice appeared to proceed. It instantly left the place, came down into the house and said it was going away. They asked why it was going away. It replied, it was obliged to go, it could stay there no longer, and bade them farewell. It was then absent

about two weeks, during which time it was heard at Mr. Rogers', Mr. Dick's, and Mr. Nickoll's, in the same neighborhood, as they believe. They had heard it at Burnett's and believed it to be the same, but did not converse with it. When it returned it was asked and said it had been to those places. None of Mr. Burnett's family were at those places when it was heard. Since its return it has occupied no particular part of the house, but is heard in various parts. It is now seldom heard, as Mr. B. does not allow the children to talk to it—they do not pay much attention to it. These are the most material circumstances connected with this strange affair, for the confirmation of which, and for further information, the public is referred to Mr. J. Shepherd, Dr. E. Andrews, and Mr. G. Slappy, who live in the neighborhood, and who all heard it. Mr. Burnett lives about 12 miles below Cambridge, and about 3 miles west of the road leading to Hamburg, near Mr. Wiley Berry's.

SEVERE STORM.

New-York, July 13.

Yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock, the city was visited by a severe storm of wind, rain and hail. It arose very suddenly from W.S.W. and for a few minutes blew a perfect hurricane—the rain fell in torrents, and the hail unusually large.—The sloop *Guiriere*, Capt. Bergh, of Rhinebeck, in passing down the North River, and when opposite the foot of Barclay street, had her mast and bowsprit carried away, and we regret to state, that Capt. Bergh was struck down by the mast, had his thigh fractured, and was otherwise badly, though not dangerously wounded. We understand that a brother of Capt. B. who formerly commanded the above sloop, lost his life by the falling of a mast some time since.

Several sail-boats were upset in the North River. The Steamboat *Fairy Queen* picked up seven persons from one boat—other boats were assisted by sloops and row boats. There were many rumors afloat of persons being drowned but upon enquiry we did not learn that a life had been lost.

The ship *Concordia*, lying at the foot of Duane-street, slipped her fast, and swung round across the entrance of the basin—she appeared to have sustained no damage. The ship *John Linton*, lying at the foot of Jay street, tore up the post to which she was fastened, and drifted about two hundred yards. A colored man, attached to her, is said to have been blown overboard, but was saved.

The flag staff in the West battery, foot of Hubert street, was blown down.

The tornado only lasted a few minutes, and appears to have spent its fury between the Battery and the State Prison, a space of about two miles. Immediately after the gale, many small boats were engaged in the North river, picking up empty barrels and boards that were blown from the wharf. Most of the awnings along West street were blown away, shutters were blown in, and many panes of glass broken by the hail.

A stable, foot of Liberty-street, was unroofed; two houses were partly blown down in Duane street; the gable end of a new three story brick house in Spring street, opposite Clinton Market, was blown down several small buildings were injured; and fences and trees were blown down in many parts of the city. Several of the trees in St. John's Square had their branches torn off.

The Pyramid or Tower, recently burnt at Hoboken, and one of the finest trees, were blown down, together with much other trifling damage.

The storm was not violent in the Bay below the city, and its influence was scarcely felt by the steamboats from Albany, &c. on their way to the city.—N. Y. D. Adv.

LUCERNE OR FRENCH CLOVER.

FOR THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

Messrs. Editors—As Agricultural topics appear to be (especially in the North) quite the fashion, I beg leave to say "a little" to our Planters and Farmers on this valuable Grass—so great an addendum to the comforts of the Stable and the Cow-shed. I mean to be short. Any Farmer who raises Turnips annually, as most of them do, and who prepares a Cow-pen for them, can have this valuable Grass. Prepare a Cow-pen, then, precisely as you would for Turnips, and purchasing some Lucerne seed, mix and wet them up in a common house-tub, with Rye and Ashes—that is, the Lucerne seed, the Rye seed, and the Ashes all together; and sow them in September, (the 30th day) just as you would sow Turnips—the only difference the time of year. *Rationale*—the Rye after it vegetates, is to act as a screen from the too scorching rays of the summer sun, and the Ashes will draw moisture, (chemically, from the atmosphere,) which the Lucerne is fond of. After the Rye is cut, you will see the young Lucerne flourish for nine years, and you may cut it for your Cows and Horses for nine years in succession. Soon as you have fed away "one cut"—Antæus like, it will be seen putting up from the ground again. Have your Cow-pen near your Stable.

SINCLAIR, Jr.

Rockingham Mineral Springs.

THE Subscriber having settled himself at this place, respectfully informs the Public that he is prepared to receive Company the present season. The Establishment has undergone a thorough repair, and additional Rooms have been provided. In point of Health, pure air and the medicinal properties of the waters, this place will yield to none in the State. Every effort will be made to give satisfaction to those who may visit the Springs; and the charges will be moderate.

THOMAS SCOTT.

Land in Lincoln County, FOR SALE.

A GREATLY to the last will and testament of Abraham Zahardt, dec'd. the undersigned, Executors to said will and testament, on premises, will expose to public sale, several adjoining tracts of LAND, containing nearly 400 acres.

These lands are lying on the waters of Killam's Creek, a mile and a half S. E. of Gen. Grady, Furnace, adjoining lands of Graham, Moody, Love, and Dinkin, and are equal in quality to any lands in the neighborhood.

Formerly there were in operation on the premises, a Saw and Grist mill, and Cotton-machinery, but at present only the Grist-mill is in operation.

The seat is an excellent one for any kind of machinery, having a considerable fall and good water power.

On the premises is a good Apple Orchard, and also a considerable quantity of meadow land.

Conditions—One and two years credit; approved security will be required, and title to pass at the payment of the purchase money.

JACOB FORNEY, ABRAHAM FORNEY, Surviving Exrs.

Lincoln county, July 16th, 1829. 93 4v

NOTICE.

WAS taken up and committed to the Jail of this county, on the 2d of March last, a negro man supposed to be a Slave, who calls himself SAMUEL WILKINS, and says that he was bound an apprentice to Wm. Mosely, of Norfolk, Va. and that he ran away from the said Mosely before his term of apprenticeship had expired. The said negro has been in this county 5 or 6 years, and has passed during that time as a free man; he is about 24 years of age, 5 feet, 4 or 5 inches high, and coal black. The owner of said negro is requested to come forward, prove property and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

JAMES PALMER, Jailor, Windsor, Bertie county, June 9, 1829. Price adv. \$7. 82-6m

State of North-Carolina, Buncombe County.

Superior Court of Law—April Term, 1829. Andrew Presly, } Petition for Divorce.

Eleanor Presly, }

ORDERED by Court, that publication be made for 3 months successively in the Raleigh Register, and the Yadkin and Catawba Journals, that the Defendant be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for Buncombe county, at the Court-house in Asheville, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the Plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard *ex parte*.

Witness, Robert Henry, Clerk of said Court at Office, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday of March, 1829. ROBERT HENRY, C. S. C.

State of North-Carolina, Buncombe County.

Superior Court of Law—April Term, 1829. Ashur Lyon, } Petition for Divorce.

Lucinda Lyon, }

ORDERED by Court, that publication be made for 3 months successively in the Raleigh Register, and the Yadkin and Catawba Journals, that the Defendant be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for Buncombe county, at the Court-house in Asheville, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the Plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard *ex parte*.

Witness, Robert Henry, Clerk of said Court at Office, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday of March, 1829. ROBERT HENRY, C. S. C.

State of North-Carolina, Buncombe County.

Superior Court of Law—April Term, 1829. Jacob Baper, } Petition for Divorce.

Deborah Baper, }

ORDERED by Court, that publication be made for 3 months successively in the Raleigh Register, and the Yadkin and Catawba Journals, that the Defendant be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for Buncombe county, at the Court-house in Asheville, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the Plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard *ex parte*.

Witness, Robert Henry, Clerk of said Court at Office, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday of March, 1829. ROBERT HENRY, C. S. C.

State of North-Carolina, Buncombe County.

Superior Court of Law—April Term, 1829. Polly Buckner, } Petition for Divorce.

Edward Buckner, }

ORDERED by Court, that publication be made for 3 months successively in the Raleigh Register, and the Yadkin and Catawba Journals, that the Defendant be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for Buncombe county, at the Court-house in Asheville, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the Plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard *ex parte*.

Witness, Robert Henry, Clerk of said Court at Office, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday of March, 1829. ROBERT HENRY, C. S. C.

State of North-Carolina, Buncombe County.

Superior Court of Law—April Term, 1829. Thomas Sharpe, } Petition for Divorce.

Susanah Sharpe, }

ORDERED by Court, that publication be made for 3 months successively in the Raleigh Register, and the Yadkin and Catawba Journals, that the Defendant be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for Buncombe county, at the Court-house in Asheville, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the Plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard *ex parte*.

Witness, Robert Henry, Clerk of said Court at Office, the second Monday after the fourth Monday of March, 1829. ROBERT HENRY, C. S. C.

Notice.

THAT on the 2d Monday in August next, I will sell at the Court-house door in Rockford, Surry county, the following tracts of Land, or as much as will be sufficient to satisfy the taxes due thereon, for the year 1827, with costs: to wit—

260 acres given in by Dickson A. Skidmore, lying on Deep creek, adjoining Samuel Speer and others.

330 acres given in by Jesse Brown, lying on Hunting creek, joining W. Talbert.

60 acres not given in, as the property of Lawson Davis, lying on Hunting creek, joining H. Johnson.

THO. B. WRIGHT, Sheriff. May 25, 1829. BLANKS For sale at this Office. 81