

THE PEOPLE MOVING.

GREAT WHIG MEETING OF YOUNG MEN.

At a meeting of the Whig Young Men of the Town of Wilmington, Mr. THOMAS D. MEARES, was called to the Chair, and T. BURR, JR., and A. McTAGGART, were appointed Secretaries. Upon taking his seat, the Chairman explained the object of the meeting in a very appropriate and patriotic address.

On motion of Mr. Robert G. Rankin, a Committee was appointed to draught a series of Resolutions for the consideration of the meeting.

Whereupon, the Chair appointed Messrs. J. P. Brown, John McCae, Jr., Jas. Banks, W. O. Jeffrey, John B. Cummings, as constituting the Committee, who, after retiring for a few moments, reported through their Chairman the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Whig Young Men of the United States, a most important duty to be performed in behalf of their country, by contributing their aid to rescue her from the domination of the 'evil powers that be,' and whereas most respectable and repeated calls have been made upon them to come forward and exert themselves in this patriotic undertaking, we as a part of this numerous class of citizens, entertaining the highest regard for and confidence in the authorized and exalted bodies from which these calls have emanated, and deeply impressed with the responsibility which we have in the ends to be attained, are disposed most cheerfully to respond thereto, and afford our hearty co-operation; and whereas, the affairs of our national government have been and continue to be so grossly mismanaged as to produce almost national bankruptcy, and to waste the daily increase of such wasteful expenditures in the support of a government in the destruction of the public credit; the proscription of honest and faithful men for opinions sake, the manifest disposition of the government to waste the capital stock of the country, consisting in the public land, and prostituting the use of them to the aggrandizement of individual popularity, and the baser purpose of increasing and establishing the power of the Executive by the unconstitutional and paramount authority of the people, the abominable abuse of the Executive patronage in the appointment of irresponsible and unworthy men to important offices, for the sole reason of their collared, partizan practices, regardless of their fitness or inadequacy to the fulfillment of necessary duties, the manifest disposition of the government party to unite the money power of the country with the Executive, for the evident purpose of increasing the patronage of that office, already extended beyond precedent, and to use interference with the mercantile interests of the country, affecting their great embarrassments and almost annihilation, and having recently witnessed the violent tramping upon the constitutional prerogative of a part of the people of this country, in excluding them from participation in the councils of the nation, in opposition to all law, justice and reason. Therefore,

1st. Resolved, That we as a part of the Young Whigs of New Hanover County do hereby respond to the imposing calls made upon us, and that we highly approve all the proceedings of that august Convention of Whigs held in Harrisburg on the 4th of December, 1839, also those of the Convention at Raleigh on the 12th of November, and that we will exert all proper and honorable means that may be accessible to us to relieve our country from the VANDAL BONDAGE, to which she is subjected by a government in the laws and arbitrarily and arbitrarily executed.

2d. Resolved, That our highest admiration is due and accorded to that friend of his country often praised, that man who before all others is entitled to all the gratitude the nation can exhibit, that man who is elevated high above his fellows, that man who would rather be right than be President, the Ashland farmer, HENRY CLAY.

3d. Resolved, That notwithstanding our preference for the illustrious individual named in our second resolution, relying with implicit confidence on the judgment and integrity of the Harrisburg Convention, and satisfied that their determinations were based upon the most satisfactory premises, we unite with them in holding out as the first candidate for the Presidency, under the present circumstances of the country, WILLIAM H. HARRISON, of Ohio; that we view in him the man of stern republican virtue, tried in many arduous and responsible appointments, able and willing to redeem his country, and that we will strenuously exert ourselves to ensure his election to the Presidency.

4th. Resolved, That in JOHN TYLER, of Virginia, our country has a zealous and ardent friend, one who has rendered important services and who is entitled to high consideration; we esteem him a fortunate selection as a candidate for the Vice-Presidency and accord him our warm support.

5th. Resolved, That our fellow-citizen, JOHN M. MOREHEAD, the nominee for the office of Governor of North Carolina, receives our high regard, and will command the best efforts of the Young Whigs of New Hanover to ensure his election.

6th. Resolved, That we have viewed with much and anxious alarm the encroachment of the Federal executive upon powers and prerogatives, that did not nor can ever attach to it, the violent setting aside of the laws, the repeated and open violation of the constitution, that sacred instrument trodden under foot, the base efforts to sacrifice the property of the States in the public lands, and lately a sovereign State shut out from legislation in the Congress of the United States, when she herself was meted out to be a mere appendage to the proceedings of that body, all which meet our total disapprobation and can only be averted by the union of the Whigs.

7th. Resolved, That we would address to the numerous appeals that have already been made to the young Whigs of the Union, and call them out to vigorous and determined action, to rescue their country from corruption and misrule; we would address our brethren in the North, and beseech them to be interested in the proceedings of that body, all which meet our total disapprobation and can only be averted by the union of the Whigs.

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Resolved, That a Committee be appointed whose duty it shall be to prepare for publication, documents and papers best calculated to remove erroneous impressions from the popular mind, and advance the interest of the Whig party; and that a committee of fifteen be appointed to superintend the execution of this resolution. The name of the Committee was ascertained, and a Committee of Whigs.

The Chairman then appointed the following gentlemen to constitute the Committee, viz: Messrs. J. G. Wright, F. C. Hill, A. J. De Rose, Jr., R. Morris, O. G. Parsley, W. A. Allen, A. McTaggart, J. P. Brown, T. Sandford, R. Bradley, G. J. McRee, W. O. Jeffrey, R. G. Rankin, James McCary, John McCae, Jr.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Town papers, with the request that the Whig Journals of the State do copy the same.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to the Chairman and Secretaries for the discharge of their duties.

On motion, the House then adjourned to meet again on Tuesday of the next County Court.

CAMDEN MEETING.

A meeting of the Whigs of Camden County, was held at the Court House on the 4th instant.

The meeting was organized by the appointment of H. S. BELL, Esq., Chairman, and C. G. LAMB, Secretary. The object of the meeting was stated by the Chairman; and C. R. Kinney, Esq., the late representative to the Harrisburg Convention, addressed the meeting upon the subject of that Convention, whereupon John Humphries, Esq., of Currituck County, was nominated as a suitable candidate for the Senate, for the second Senatorial District, and was unanimously accepted.

C. W. Grandy, Dr. E. D. Eberbee, Tully L. Dozier and John Barnard, Esq., were appointed a Committee to inform Mr. Humphries of his nomination.

C. G. Lamb, A. H. Grandy, Jesse Bell, and Charles Taylor, Esqs., were appointed a Committee to draw up Resolutions for the adoption of the meeting.

The Committee reported the following Resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That John Humphries, Esq., of Currituck, shall be the Whig Candidate for the Senate for the 2d Senatorial District in this State.

Resolved, That we cordially approve the nomination of John M. Morehead, Esq., for Governor, and that we will use all honorable means to secure his election.

Resolved, That we view with indignation and contempt, the corruption of the present Administration.

Resolved, That we have unlimited confidence in the patriotism, integrity and talents of Henry Clay, and that he was our first choice for President.

Resolved, That we have entire confidence in the talents, integrity and patriotism of William H. Harrison, and that in the opinion of this meeting he will unite all the strength of the opposition to the present corrupt Administration, and that we approve the conduct of the delegates from this State in agreeing to his nomination, and we pledge ourselves to a hearty support of the Candidates nominated for President and Vice-President, by the Harrisburg Convention.

H. S. BELL, Chairman.
C. G. LAMB, Secretary.

CABARRUS MEETING.

A very large and enthusiastic meeting of the Republican citizens of Cabarrus County was held in the Court House, in Concord, on Tuesday of February Court, for the purpose of responding to the nomination of the Harrisburg Convention for President and Vice-President and for the purpose of sending delegates to join with delegates from Lincoln and Mecklenburg to select an Elector for this District.

On motion, Col. George Barnhardt was called to the Chair, and Col. Jno. Shipcock appointed Secretary.

The meeting was addressed with much force and effect by Col. D. M. Barringer—whose remarks were received with repeated applause. Gen. B. M. Edney, being called on, also addressed the meeting with great spirit and effect.

Col. Barringer presented the following Resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we approve of the nominations of the Harrisburg Convention for President and Vice-President of the United States.

Resolved, That in Gen. William H. Harrison, the patriot Farmer of Ohio, we recognize a veteran Warrior, and eminent Statesman, who has always been found "honest, capable and faithful to the Constitution"—a public servant without blame—a soldier without dishonor—and a man without reproach.

Resolved, That John Tyler, of Virginia, is entitled to our support for the Vice-Presidency. He, whose fair character, the bitterness of party spirit has never dared to assail, need no defence or encomium.

On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed delegates to join others from Mecklenburg and Lincoln, at Charlotte, on Wednesday of the first week of the Superior Court of Mecklenburg, viz: Wm. Barringer, W. A. Long, A. H. Cochran, John Shipcock, John O. Wallace, Edward Pitman, E. C. Corum, George Houston.

On motion of Major Corum, Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Whig papers of this State.

GEORGE BARNHARDT, Chairman.
JOHN SHIPCOCK, Secy.

ON STANLY—ON!

Our distinguished Representative from the Beaufort district, has in an elaborate Speech earned for himself and his State laurels of the richest hue. Again he has heeded the reckless bullies of an infatuate party, and stamped their oft repeated charges, with the seal of falsehood. Mr. Waterson, a Locofoco from Tennessee—endeavored to show that the Whigs as a party, and Northern abolitionists, were identical. He lumbered and thundered, with that senseless bluster, peculiar to the "party champions," asserting that no abolitionists belonged to his party. Stanly boldly and effectively demolished the hero, not with idle assertions of his own, or rhetorical flourishes, or party bravado, but with facts—stubborn facts.

He showed that many of Van Buren's confidential supporters in the House, one of whom even sat by the side of Mr. Waterson, were abolitionists rank open and avowed; and showed it too in their hand writing, to their great discomfiture. This Speech we are compelled to withhold from our readers at present, but promise to treat them the first opportunity.—*Whig Banner.*

DANIEL WEBSTER'S OPINION OF WILLIAM H. HARRISON.—Mr. Webster, when asked in 1835 if he would be placed on the same ticket with General Harrison, replied, "I cannot be guilty of any act that shall in the remotest degree, tend to the elevation of a man to the Presidency, who is justly the scorn and ridicule of his foes, and the pity and contempt of his friends."

The preceding paragraph has been extensively circulated in the administration prints. We are authorized to say, as we now do most emphatically, that there is no foundation whatever for the assertion in the above paragraph respecting Mr. Webster's opinions of General Harrison. The statement is unqualifiedly false.—*Nat. Intell.*

GEN. HARRISON ON SLAVERY.

We copy below from the "Richmond Whig" a Communication which most, forever, put the question of Gen. Harrison's orthodoxy, in respect to Abolition, to rest. How any man can be so blinded by party prejudice, as to urge Abolition against him, after such an exposition as this, we are at a loss to know. By whomsoever done, however, it is done in defiance of truth.

"Will the Editor of the Enquirer now proceed to examine with me, whether Gen. Harrison stands on equal grounds with 'the Little Magician,' upon 'this momentous question?' If I establish this point, he must necessarily admit, that William Henry Harrison is a Southern man with Southern feelings. If I succeed in proving the 'Old General' of 'Tippecanoe' to have been always, and to be now the supporter of the rights of the Southern States—a fortiori, he is better entitled than the present Chief Magistrate, to the confidence of the people of Virginia and of the South.

I will give no weight whatsoever to the fact, that William H. Harrison is a native of Charles City county in Virginia—the son of a slaveholder, Benjamin Harrison, one of the distinguished patriots who pledged 'their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor,' in their country's cause. I will judge him, as I have judged Mr. Van Buren, by his votes, his acts, and his published declarations.

In 1818-19, General Harrison was a member of the House of Representatives of the U. States for the Cincinnati District, in the State of Ohio. In November, 1818, a resolution, declaring the admission of Illinois into the Union, on an equal footing with the original States, was passed by Mr. Tallmadge, 'principally because the Constitution had not sufficiently prohibited Slavery.' The 6th article of the Ordinance for the government of the North Western Territory, which was a species of contract between the United States and the people of that Territory, provided that, in the cession of that Territory accepted by the United States from Virginia, there should neither be Slavery nor involuntary servitude, otherwise than as a punishment for the commission of crimes."

The Constitution of Illinois 'contravened this stipulation, by embracing, as he contended, a complete recognition of existing slavery.' Congress, therefore, was bound to reject the Constitution, or at least this feature of it. Virginia had ceded the Territory, on certain conditions, to the United States, and this was one of them—and it was a monument to the fame of Virginia.—'If Congress voluntarily recognized the feature now submitted for their decision, they would take upon themselves the stigma cast upon our country by the existence of slavery.'

Mr. Poindexter, of Mississippi, (a Virginian) agreed with Mr. T. in his solicitude to get rid of slavery, whenever practicable, tho' the best men amongst us had not been able to devise any plan for doing it, &c.

Mr. Tallmadge "was not prepared to admit that a State was under no restraint with respect to the power to change its Constitution. Would gentlemen admit a State into the Union to-day, under a republican form of government, and permit it to call a Convention, and then to change its form into a Monarchy? That State would, by the very act, cease to be a component part of the Union—so, also, as to violate the condition on which it was admitted into the Union, by permitting Slavery."

General Harrison, "as a Representative of Ohio protested against the doctrine of the gentleman from New York. He could assure the gentleman, that the people of that State were fully aware of their privileges, and would never come to this House, or to the State of New York, for permission so to alter their Constitution as to admit the introduction of Slavery. They had entered into no compact which had shorn the people of their SOVEREIGN AUTHORITY."

The resolution was passed—Gen Harrison voted for it. Among the nays, was Mr. Morton, the Van Buren Abolitionist, and Loco Foco Governor of Massachusetts. (See Niles' Register, v. 15, p. 226.)

I have quoted this debate at so much length, to show that Gen. Harrison vindicated not only Southern rights but also the true States Rights doctrine of the Whig party of Virginia—the Sovereign authority of the people within their State.

We will now contrast the conduct of Gen. H. upon the Missouri Question with what we have shown was Mr. Van Buren's. It was proposed to restrict Missouri from admitting into its Constitution the recognition of the principle of slavery. To the bill "to authorize the People of the Missouri Territory to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the admission of the same into the Union," the following amendment was offered:

"That the further introduction of slavery, or involuntary servitude be prohibited, except for the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been fully convicted." For the amendment, 78; Gov. Morton among them—against it, 76, among whom was the 'old General of Tippecanoe,' who voted throughout in favor of the rights of the States, in opposition to all his colleagues. (Niles' Register, vol. 15, p. 478.) Gen. Harrison's objections to the amendment, were precisely those which Mr. Ritchie himself enumerated in the Enquirer of the 25th February, 1819.

Again—To a bill establishing the Territory of Arkansas, the foregoing amendment was offered, but failed by a vote of 70 to 71, Gen. Harrison voting in the negative. A further amendment prevailed, 75 to 73 as follows:—"And all children born of slaves within the said Territory shall be free, but may be held to service until the age of 25 years." Gen'l H. voting against it. Mr. Bassett of Virginia, invoked the minority to sustain their constitutional rights, which he considered to be assailed in the amendment just adopted. (Niles' Register, vol. 16, p. 94.)

These votes cost Gen. Harrison his seat in the House of Representatives. When elected to Congress, he received a majority of 1300 votes in his own county over two popular candidates. When next a candidate, he was beaten 600 votes by an opponent who was comparatively a stranger. The only charge against him was, that he had given his vote to support the Constitution com-

elled him to sustain the rights of the people of Missouri. This offence might have been pardoned, but he had voted to permit-slavery in Arkansas. His opponents contended, that in this case there was no constitutional obligation. It was urged by Gen. Harrison on the other hand, that as Louisiana had been purchased out of the common fund of the Union, the Southern States had a right to an equal share of its Territory as an outlet for their population; and that the exclusion of slaves from Arkansas would, in effect, exclude emigrants from every Southern State. It was for this, that "the old General" was represented in a caricature, leading a train of negroes in chains."

Let us now enquire, what are Gen. Harrison's recent opinions on the Abolition question?—And if these opinions conform with the above-enumerated acts, not another argument is wanted to establish his claims to the entire confidence of the Southern people upon this subject,—especially of the people of his native State. We will then leave with them the decision, whether they will prefer "the Northern man with Southern feelings," or the Southern man with Southern feelings.

We are left to no vague uncertainty respecting these opinions: They were expressed about five years ago, in a Speech delivered by Gen. Harrison, at Vincennes, in the State of Indiana. Unlike Mr. Van Buren, his previous acts indicated what these opinions were; they are consistent with his whole career; they are founded upon constitutional grounds. Let the public judge without one word of comment, from the following extracts:

"I have now, fellow citizens, a few words more to say on another subject, and which is, in my opinion, of more importance than any other that is now in the course of discussion in any part of the Union. I allude to the societies which have been formed, and the movements of certain individuals in some of the States in relation to a portion of the population in others. I am certain that there is not, in this assembly, one of these deluded men, and that there are few within the bounds of the State. If there are any, I would earnestly entreat them to forbear; to pause in their career, and deliberately consider the consequence of their conduct to the whole Union, to those for whose benefit they profess to act. That the latter will be the victims of the weak, injudicious, presumptuous and unconstitutional efforts to serve them, a thorough examination of the subject must convince them: The struggle and struggle there must be) may commence with horrors such as I have described, but it will end with more firmly riveting the chains or in the utter extirpation of those whose cause they advocate.

"Am I wrong fellow-citizens, in applying the terms weak, presumptuous and unconstitutional to the measures of the emancipator? A slight examination will, I think, show that I am not. In a vindication of the objects of a Convention which was lately held in one of the towns of Ohio, which I saw in a newspaper, it was said that nothing more was intended than to produce a state of public feeling which would lead to an amendment of the Constitution, authorizing the abolition of Slavery in the Southern States? What then is the proposition to be submitted to them? It is this: 'The present provisions of the Constitution secure to you the right (a right which you held before it was made, which you have never given up) to manage your domestic concerns in your own way, but as we are convinced that you do not manage them properly, we want you to put in the hands of the General Government, in the councils of which we have the majority, the control over these matters the effect of which will be virtually to transfer the power from yours into our hands.'" Again in some of the States, and in sections of others, the black population far exceeds that of the white. Some of the emancipators propose an immediate abolition. What is the proposition then, as it regards these States and parts of States, but the alternatives of amalgamation with the blacks, or an exchange of situations with them? Is there any man of common sense, who does not believe that the emancipated blacks, being a majority, will not insist upon a full participation of political rights with the whites; and when possessed of these, they will not contend for a full share of social right also? What but the extremity of weakness and folly could induce any one to think, that such propositions as these could be listened to by a people so intelligent as the Southern States?

"But the course pursued by the emancipators is unconstitutional. Do not say that there are any words in the Constitution which forbid the discussions they are engaged in? I know that there are not. And there is even an article which secures to the citizens the right to express and publish their opinions without restriction. Be in the construction of the Constitution, it is always necessary to refer to the circumstances under which it was framed, and to ascertain its meaning by a comparison of its provisions with each other, and with the previous situation of the several States who were parties to it. In a portion of these, slavery was recognized, and they took care to have it right secured to them, to follow and reclaim such of them as were fugitives to other States. The laws of Congress passed under this power, have provided punishment to any who shall oppose or interrupt the exercise of this right. Now, can any one believe that the instrument which contains a provision of the kind, which authorizes a master to pursue his slave into another State, take him back, and provides a punishment for any citizen, or citizens of that State who should oppose him, should, at the same time, authorize the latter to assemble together, to pass resolutions and adopt addresses—

"In reference to this section, the Richmond Enquirer of 1st November, 1822, copies from the National Intelligencer: "It is affirmed to us that Mr. Gauley is elected in opposition to Gen'l Harrison. A friend informs us, who we are sorry to learn, that Gen'l Harrison was opposed, as a friend to the General Government—(Mr. Monroe was then President)—but particularly on account of his adherence to that principle of the Constitution, which secures to the people of his South their preexisting rights."

In his next paper 5th November, Mr. Ritchie says: "We regret the fate of General Harrison."

not only to encourage the slaves to leave their masters, but to cut their throats before they do so?"

"I insist that if the citizens of the non-slaveholding States can avail themselves of the article of the Constitution, which prohibits the restriction of speech or the press to publish any thing injurious to the rights of the slaveholding States; that they can go to the extreme that I have mentioned, and effect any thing further which writing or speaking could effect. But, fellow-citizens, these are not the principles of the Constitution. Such a construction would defeat one of the great objects of its formation, which was that of securing the peace and harmony of the States, which were parties to it. The liberty of speech and of the press, were given as the most effectual means to preserve to each and every citizen their own rights, and to the States the rights which appertained to them at the time of their adoption. It could never have been expected that it would be used by the citizens of one portion of the States for the purpose of depriving those of another portion, of the rights which they had reserved at the adoption of the Constitution, and in the exercise of which, none but themselves have any concern or interest. If slavery is an evil, the evil is with them. If there is guilt in it, the guilt is theirs, not ours, since neither the States where it does not exist, nor the Government of the United States, can, without usurpation of power, and the violation of a solemn compact, do any thing to remove it without the consent of those who are immediately interested. Every movement which is made by the Abolitionists in the non-slaveholding States is viewed by our southern brethren as an attack upon their rights, and which, if persisted in, must in the end eradicate those feelings of attachment and affection between the citizens of all the States which was produced by a community of interests and dangers in the War of the Revolution, which was the foundation of our happy union, and by a continuance of which, it can alone be preserved. I entreat you then, to frown upon measures which are to produce results so much to be deprecated. The opinion which I have now given, I have omitted no opportunity for the last two years to lay before the people of my own State. I have taken the liberty to express them here, knowing that even if they should unfortunately not accord with yours, that they would be kindly received."

With this array of facts, I leave the intelligent public to draw their own conclusions. The people of Virginia will judge the validity of my claim to their entire confidence in William Henry Harrison.

POWHATAN.

MESSRS. CLAY & CALHOUN.

The following skirmish took place in the Senate of the United States, last week, between the two greatest political gladiators of the day:

Mr. Dixon, of Rhode Island, presented the Resolutions of the Legislature of Rhode Island, asking Congress to divide the proceeds arising from the sales of the Public Lands among the several States of the Union. Mr. D. in presenting these Resolutions, remarked that they were similar to the Resolutions which had been before offered, referring to that subject. No State, Mr. D. remarked, had done more to secure the possession of the public domain for the Union than Rhode Island—the citizens of No State had done more to achieve the independence of the country in her Revolutionary struggles. The Public Lands, Mr. D. contended, belonged to the old States, and was their property in common with the new States.

After the Resolution had been read, Mr. Calhoun remarked that he did not believe that the respected State of Rhode Island had ever seen the bill of which he proposed the cession of the Public Lands among the several States of the Union in which the lands were wanted. He believed that the State of Rhode Island had got their information from letter writers or newspapers which presented fiction for truth. Be that as it may, the Resolutions, said Mr. Calhoun, do not fairly state the character of my bill, which proposes a partial equivalent for the lands ceded to the States.—My bill also, said Mr. Calhoun, is designed to diminish patronage, which gentlemen on the opposite side so much desire.

Mr. Clay said, that in his humble opinion, the Resolutions of Rhode Island pretty nearly, if not altogether, stated the effect of the character of the bill of Mr. Calhoun. The bill proposed to cede all the lands belonging to the United States to the States wherein the lands lie. It was true that one half the receipts were to be returned to the Government, but the States were to be the collectors of this one half, and though they might not like some of our collectors, run away with the one half, yet it would doubtless be very inconvenient for them to meet the demand for the one half of the Government. Many excuses would be made, much time and accommodation asked. He doubted even if some would not ask to be relieved from their debts upon the ground that the land belonged to them or for some other reason.

Mr. Calhoun said he was not to be provoked into a discussion at this time. When the Committee on the Public Lands took up this question, he should go into it, and be ready to meet the Senator from Kentucky or any body else. He should show that his bill was an important measure of public policy, and that it would not result as that Senator supposed, "As for the opinions of the Senator from Kentucky," said Mr. Calhoun, "I have no confidence in them—none whatever."

Mr. Clay—I am equally unwilling to protract debate or throw hindrances in the way of the Senate—but I wish to say to the Senator from South Carolina, that I heartily cooperate all that he has said in regard to the independence he had in my opinions or remarks. I go a little further, said Mr. Clay. I have no respect for his opinions, past, present or to come. Whenever the Senator from South Carolina, rises in his place and with his usual egotism sends out a challenge and one to me, I shall in my poor way make a good defence as I can. The Senator's frequent description of his powers are no doubt equal to his genius. I grant that he has that, but I must say that I am tired of hearing from him these continued exhibitions of his personal powers, morals and intellectual strength.

Mr. Calhoun said—I shall not rise to notice the personalities of the Senator. I have but risen to say that I have not mistated the character of my bill. I scarcely ever speak, continued Mr. C., that he does not rise to answer me. To-day he has come in between me and the Senator from Rhode Island. I consider that my proposition was wrongly stated by the Legislature of Rhode Island, and I have but corrected the mistake. Mr. Clay said—I appeal to the Senate as to who began the personal allusions complained of. He commenced by stating in an unceremonious, unsonal, and unparliamentary way, that he had no confidence in my opinions. He wishes to make an attack upon me and then assume the position of one acting on the defensive. This is his usual and his wily course. What are the facts? The Senator from South Carolina rises to correct the proceedings of the Legislature of Rhode Island. He wishes to say that the Legislature have mistated his bill. My opinion is that they have not, and so believing I have corrected the Senator's errors. Pressed by the sensitiveness of his nature, and his national egotism, continued Mr. Clay, he leaves his own position, uses different language and makes an attack upon me. The Senator and myself are antagonistical to each other. We seek to remain so, if we can. But whenever that Senator wraps himself in his mantle of self-defence, relies upon the sympathy of his

friends, rather than upon the justice of his cause, when he chooses to challenge me to meet him in any honorable way, I will meet him, and in his language retaliate.

From the Charleston Courier.

TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF GENERAL ROBERT Y. HAYNE.

The civil and military procession, yesterday, was an imposing funeral pageant—our community uniting, without distinction of party, in the grateful office of mingling the cypress and the laurel on the tomb of the lamented HAYNE. It was formed at half past 10 o'clock, A. M., at the South Bay Battery, by Col. T. D. Comdy, Maj. T. L. Webb, the Hon. J. S. Elliott, Mr. A. G. Howard, Wm. S. Brisbane, Wm. H. Ingleter, Thos. Corbett, Jr., and James M. Walker, Esquires, acting as Marshals of the Day.—It consisted of the Hon. George McDuffie, the Orator of the occasion, supported, on the right and left respectively, by the Hon. H. L. Pinckney, Mayor of the City, and the Hon. Henry Deas; the City Council, and Officers of the City; the Members of the Legislature; the Committee of Arrangements; the President, Directors and Officers of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road Company, and the South Carolina Canal and Rail Road Company; the Clergy; the Judges; and Members of the Bar; Officers of the United States; Foreign Consuls; the various Charitable and other Civil Societies of the City, with their banners in crape, in the order of their charters; the citizens generally; the Brigadier General, and Staff, and Officers of the Militia; the Fire Masters and Fire Companies of the City and Neck; the Military Escort formed by all the volunteer uniform corps of the City under the command of Col. J. E. B. Finley, and the Cavalry—the Marshals being posted at the head and rear, and on the flanks of the column, and at proper intervals in the body of the procession. Thus formed, it moved in reversed order, to the solemn strains of appropriate music, along East Bay Street to Broad, up Broad-street to Meeting, and up Meeting to the Circular Church in Meeting-street, the doors, windows and balconies of the public buildings and private houses, in the line of the procession, being thronged with the fair and sympathizing daughters of our City and State, uniting with the stern sex in the common demonstration of grief and honor for the beloved and distinguished dead. On arriving at the Church, the procession opened to the right and left, and moved inwards from the rear (which then rested, such was the great length of the column, near the corner of Broad and Church-street,) and thus entered the Church. During the procession, minute guns were fired from the South Bay Battery, the Banks and Stores were closed, and the colors of the shipping in the harbor were displayed at half mast.

The spacious area, aisles as well as pews, of the Circular Church, was crowded with the immense auditory, and the galleries were thronged with ladies, who came to join in the tribute of sorrow and respect, awarded by their husbands, fathers, brothers and sons, to the memory of the deceased.

The ceremonies in the Church commenced with an exceedingly impressive and highly appropriate prayer by the Rev. Dr. R. Post, Pastor of the Church. The following anthem, beautifully adapted to the occasion, was next sung by a tuneful choir, to the rich accompaniment of the organ:

"Thou art gone to the grave—but we will not deplore thee,
Though sorrows and darkness encompass the tomb,
The Saviour has passed through its portals before thee,
And the lamp of his love is thy guide through the gloom.
Thou art gone to the grave—we no longer behold thee,
Nor tread the rough paths of the world by thy side;
But the wide arms of Mercy are spread to unfold thee,
And sinners may hope, since the Saviour hath died.

Thou art gone to the grave—and its mansion forsaking,
Perchance thy weak spirit in doubt lingered for aching,
But the sunshine of Heaven beam'd bright on thy waking,
And the sound thou didst hear, was the Seraphim's song.
Thou art gone to the grave—but we will not deplore thee,
Since God was thy ransom, thy guardian, thy guide,
"He gave thee, he took thee, and he will restore thee."
"And death hath no sting since the Saviour hath died!"

The Orator then rose and pronounced a noble and eloquent Eulogy on the character, virtues, and services of the illustrious deceased, embracing his biography, even from his birth and boyish days, and through his brilliant and unblemished career of manhood, to his sudden and lamented close, in the faithful and zealous discharge of responsible public duties and in the highest and palmy state of his fame and usefulness, in an untimely and stranger grave. The interest of the discourse was greatly enhanced too by occasional anecdotes illustrative of the energy, and industry, the fidelity to private duty, and patriotic devotion to the public good, which marked the character and illuminated the life of one of the purest patriots and most useful citizens our City and State have ever been called on, in life to honor, and in death to mourn.

After the delivery of the Eulogy the following Anthem concluded the ceremonies of the occasion:

"This life's a dream, an empty show;
But the bright world to which I go,
Hath joys substantial and sincere,
When shall I wake and find me there?
"O! glorious hour! O! blest abode!
I shall be near, and like my God!
And flesh and sin no more control
The sacred pleasures of my soul.
"My flesh shall slumber in the ground
Till the last trumpet's joyful sound;
Then burst the chains with sweet surprise,
And in my Saviour's image rise.

FIRST WHIG ELECTOR.

The Whigs of the 11th District of this State, composed of the counties of Lincoln, Mecklenburg, and Cabarrus, at a meeting held at Charlotte on the 19th inst., appointed Mr. RAMSOUR of Lincolnton, Elector for President and Vice President. To our Whig friends of the State, we will say, we, as an earnest of what we will do in November next, have "put the ball in motion," and call on them to be up and at work.—*W. Banner.*