

The North Carolinian.

"CHARACTER IS AS IMPORTANT TO STATES AS IT IS TO INDIVIDUALS; AND THE GLORY OF THE STATE IS THE COMMON PROPERTY OF ITS CITIZENS."

H. L. HOLMES, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1839.

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TERMS.

\$2.50 per annum, if paid in advance; \$3 if paid at the end of six months; or \$3.50 at the expiration of the year. Advertisements inserted at the rate of sixty cents per square, for the first, and thirty cents for each subsequent insertion. Letters on business connected with this establishment, must be addressed—H. L. HOLMES, Editor of the North-Carolinian, and in all cases post-paid.

LOTTERIES

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF D. S. GREGORY & CO.

The Bouquet for MAY!

S. J. SYLVESTER,

(OF 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.)
In accordance with the spirit of hilarity and hope which ever prevails in the merry month of May, begs leave to present to his friends and patrons the handsome collection of flowers ever displayed—they being the first of the season, and culled from the choicest plants in Fortune's Court. He trusts that in this instance [as in every other] that the favorite specimens of the Goddess here exhibited, will enable the gatherer to reap a RICH harvest.

As "the Rose by any other name would smell as sweet," he therefore displays it in the shape of

\$50,000!

to be plucked on the 18TH OF MAY—and which he hopes will not
"Waste its sweetness on the desert air," but will rather gladden the heart of some of his best customers. There are several others, all designated below, which are calculated to give heart's-ease to adventurers, both from their magnificence and their odds.

All we recommend is an early application—and be careful to address

S. J. SYLVESTER,

130 Broadway, and 22 Wall-st. N. Y.

DAISY!

100 Prizes of 1000 Dollars!!

Virginia Richmond Lottery,
Class No. 3, for 1839, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va. on the 4th of May, 1839. 75 No. Lottery: 12 drawn ballots.

GRAND CAPITALS.
20,000 dollars. 8,000 dollars. 4,000 dolls.
10,000 dollars. 2,500 dollars. 1,017 dolls.

100 prizes of 1,000 dollars, etc. etc.

Tickets Ten Dollars. A certificate of a package of 25 Tickets will be sent for 130 dollars—shares in proportion.

ROSE!

The holder of the Capital will receive 30,000 dollars

Virginia Petersburg Lottery,
Class 3 for 1839, to be drawn at Alexandria, May 11; 75 nos. 12 drawn.

335,294! 11,765! 6,000, 5,000, 2,500, &c.

Tickets, \$10—Shares in proportion.

ROSE!

Fifty Thousand Dollars!

Alexandria Lottery,
Class 3, for 1839, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. May 18—78 Nos.; 13 ballots.

GRAND CAPITALS:
1 PRIZE OF 50,000 DOLLARS,
1 " 20,000 DOLLARS,
1 " 10,000 DOLLARS,
1 " 5,000 DOLLARS,
1 " 2,477 DOLLARS,
50 " 1,000 DOLLARS,
50 " 300 DOLLARS,

Besides a great variety of other prizes.

Tickets only 10 dollars—Shares in proportion.

A certificate of a package of 26 Tickets will be sent for 140 dollars—Halves and Quarters in proportion.

HYACINTH.

Virginia Leesburg Lottery,
To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. May 25—78 nos. 14 drawn ballots.

Splendid Scheme: 40,000 dolls. 12,000, 5,000, etc.

Tickets, only Ten Dollars—Shares in proportion.

VIOLET.

State of New Jersey Lottery,
Class 18, to be drawn at Jersey City, May 20—75 Nos. 12 drawn ballots.

Capitals—25,000, 6,000, 5,000, &c. &c.

50 prizes of \$1,000, 50 of 300, etc.

Tickets only Eight Dollars.

EVERGREEN.

Maryland State Lottery,
To be drawn at Baltimore, May 8: 66 Nos. 10 Ballots.

Capitals: 10,000, 3,000, 2,000, etc. etc.

Tickets 5 dollars. Shares in proportion.

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

DEMOCRATIC VICTORY IN MOBILE.

A slip from the Mobile Commercial Register, received by express mail, informs us that the election in that city has terminated in the complete success of the Democratic ticket.

The Democratic candidate for Mayor, five Democratic Aldermen, and the entire Democratic ticket for Councilmen, have been elected by large majorities.

Last year the Whig Mayor was chosen by a majority of 333, and this year he has been defeated by a majority of 356.

Causes similar to those which are moving the Democracy of this city have produced this great and sudden change. Augmented expenditure, a profligate administration of the finances, and the corrupt use of money, excited the attention of the people, and induced them to undertake a radical reform.

N. Y. Evening Post.

The citizens of the State of Maine, appear to have taken issue, with Wise & Co. of the humbug investigating Committee.

At a State Convention, among many others, the following resolutions were introduced: "Resolved,—That the Hon. Levi Woodbury, for his able and faithful discharge of the

embarrassing duties of his Department, deserves the thanks and gratitude of every friend of a constitutional currency.

"Resolved,—That the recent "investigating Committee" have violated, in their proceedings, every principle of common justice; and that in their secret sessions, and their arbitrary judgment, they have exhibited the true and undisguised spirit of Federalism."

"Resolved,—That the charges of that Committee, being founded on the testimony of "informers," and men dismissed from office for corruption, should be regarded as the offspring of malice, and are utterly unworthy of credit."—*Argus.*

"HELP CASSIUS, OR I SINK."

The Boston Atlas, after summing up the probabilities of the party character of the next Congress, breaks out into the following very pathetic strain:

"It is apparent from the above statement, which we have prepared with much care, that the Whigs have no strength to throw away. If they secure the next Congress, it can only be done by a vigorous, united, and mighty effort. We are in much more danger than is generally supposed."

Don't be alarmed, Mr. Atlas—the only "danger" your party is ever in, is when it has a prospect of disgracing itself by getting into power! The prospect at present is, that you are as safe for all time to come, as a lunatic in a straight jacket! You can neither hurt yourselves nor other people.

Ohio Statesman.

POETRY.

From the New York American.

TO A CANARY BIRD.

God bless thee and thy joyous throat!

Thy trill, thy chirp, thy piercing note,

My sweet Canary!

Thou gush of song, thou water-brook

Of joy, thou poem, doctrine, book,

Vocabulary;

Thou caged-up treasure of delight!

That know'st to make a wisp of smoke

Through music's mystery;

To swell thy rich notes in full tide;

Anon, the highest reach of sound divide

Like Paganini!

Where did'st thou gain this wondrous lore?

Where, that which I admire yet more,

The glad Philosophy.

That smiles at iron bars and doors,—

In loneliness a spirit pours

Of mirthful minstrelsy.

Wert ever old? or broken hearted?

Haast ever from thy mate been parted,

To meet thereafter?

It cannot be—that gleesome strain

Comes from a breast that ne'er knew pain—

'Tis almost laughter.

Now thou art still—thy chaunt is o'er;

Thou seem'st intent on something, more

Important to thee;

Hast any thing to lose or gain?

What think'st thou of the war in Maine,

And Sir John Harvey?

Would'st Scott or Prescott, rather be?

The Cotton crop—is't aught to thee?

The Crayon papers—

Art rich at heart, or yet to know

That silvery stream again doth flow,

Again in music stir?

Ah rogne! I see thee, have thee now,

That leap from off the transverse bough,

That knowing look inspires:

The sound thou lov'st shall now be heard,

"Fresh seed and water for my bird,

And sugar for his wires!"

[Selected for the North Carolinian.]

DOMESTIC ASIDE,

OR TRUTH IN PARENTHESIS.

I really take it very kind,

This visit, Mrs. Skinner,

I have not seen you such an age—

(The wretch has come to dinner!)

Your daughters, too, what lovely girls;

What heads for painters' easels!

Come here and kiss the baby, dear,

(And give it then the measles!)

Your charming boys, I see, are home

From Rev'rend Mr. Russell's;

'Twas very kind to bring them both.

(What boots for my new Brussels!)

What, little Clara left at home?

Well now I call that shabby;

I should have loved to kiss her so—

(A flabby dabby baby.)

And Mr. S. I hope is well;

Ah! though he lives so hanfily,

He never now drops in to sup—

(The better for our brandy!)

Come take a seat; I long to hear

About Matilda's marriage;

You're come of course to spend the day,

(Thank heaven! I hear the carriage.)

What! must you go? next time I hope

You'll give me longer measure,

Nay, I shall see you down the stair—

(With most uncommon pleasure!)

Good bye, good bye! remember, all

Next time you'll take your dinners.

(Now David, mind, I'm not at home

In future, to the Skinners.)

GENERAL SELECTIONS.

EXTENT OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

The Montreal Herald, speaking of the possessions of Great Britain, says: "On her vast territories the sun never sets. As the evening rays forsake the groves of Honduras, his morning beams strike the spires of Calcutta; and before they disappear from the population of Montreal, they gladden British subjects on the Western shores of New-Holland. The British flag is never struck; and the ships of her navy, hew wooden walls, are floating fortresses, with military stations, dotting all over the globe, in every clime and in every sea."

Mr. Webster, in one of his speeches, describes England as a power to which, for purposes of foreign conquest and subjugation, Rome, in the height of her glory, is not to be compared—a power which has dotted over the surface of the whole globe with her possessions and military posts—whose morning drum-beat, following the sun and accompanying the hours, circles the earth daily with one continuous and unbroken strain of the martial airs of England.

LONDON IN 1838.

This is the name of a little volume, prepared by "An American," containing a very interesting account of what is to be seen, of manners, customs, and wonders in London. It is handsomely published by Coleman of N. York, and for sale in this city by Carey and Hart.—*U. S. Gazette.*

Direct Trade of Mississippi.—This State, under all the depression of her currency, can fall back with security on the solid capital of her great staple. The ship Talleyrand, cleared a few days since at Natchez for Liverpool, with 2160 bales, the largest cargo that ever left there. The cotton is valued at one million two hundred and ninety six thousand dollars, and the freights amount to fourteen thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars.

Another.—The ship Franklin left Gand Gulf the 25th March, with 1886 bales of cotton, and worth one million one hundred and eleven thousand nine hundred and ninety eight dollars.

The mail, by Stonington and Providence, from New York to Boston, has gone through in 13 1-2 hours.

Italian painters lived to an advanced age. Spinello was nearly 100, Carlo Cignani 91, Michael Angelo 90, Leonardo de Vinci 75, Calabresi 86, Claude Lorraine 82, Carlo Maratti 88, Tintoretto 82, Sebastian Ricci 78, Francesco Albano 88, Guido 68, Guercino 76, John Baptist Crespi 76, Giuseppe Crespi 82, Carlo Dolce 70, Andrew Sacchi 74, Zuccharelli 86, Vernet 77, Schidoni 76.

The English papers give the following as the comparative strength of the British navy and those of France, Russia and the United States:

The English snips of the line are stated to be 90; of France, 40; of Russia, 50; of the United States, 15.

The English frigates number 93; French, 60; Russian, 25; American, 55.

The English steamships of war, 12; French, 37; Russian, 8; American 1, building 9.

The Vicksburg Whig of the 13th ult. gives quite a gloomy picture of the monetary affairs of Mississippi. It represents the darkest days of 1837 as presenting but a faint picture of what is now exhibited in every town and county of the State. Goods have been sold at less than half the original cost—and lands and negroes have gone off under the sheriff's hammer, for one fifth of their value.

In the British H. of Commons Mr. O'Connell presented three petitions from Ireland, for the repeal of the union.

Singular Phenomenon.—The little Rock, Arkansas, Gazette of March 6th, says: "At sunset, on Monday last, the sun exhibited a very singular appearance. It was surrounded by a very brilliant and beautiful white Circle, which revolved round it, until it had entirely disappeared below the horizon. The phenomenon was observed by Mr. V. Pepin, Major Peay, and several other citizens, who pronounce the sight of the most beautiful they ever beheld."

Seventh Regiment of U. S. Infantry.—The New Orleans Picayune says this veteran regiment is now in that city on its way to Florida. For the last twenty years it has been stationed in Arkansas, and we have been informed by a gentleman attached, that some of the officers have never left that wild region during the whole time, and have never even seen a railroad or a canal. The regiment was with Gen. Jackson when he put an end to the Seminole war, and we sincerely hope it may be instrumental in bringing about the same result in this campaign.

ISAAC P. VAUGHAN ACQUITTED!

The trial of Dr. Isaac P. Vaughan, before the Chesterfield superior court, charged with the murder of Walter H. Pleasants, terminated on Monday, in his acquittal. The argument in his defence and on behalf of the prosecution, is said to have been very able.

Richmond Compiler.

It is well known, that the above case has excited intense interest. As a jury could not be obtained in this city, where the alleged murder was committed, he was transferred to Chesterfield superior court, where Judge Clifton presided. The trial commenced on Fri-

day, the 29th ultimo, and was not concluded before Monday night—nine days! Some time was occupied in impannelling a jury. A variety of witnesses were examined; and the length of the arguments corresponded with the array of the gentlemen of the bar. The prosecution was conducted by Mr. Flournoy (the Commonwealth's Attorney for Chesterfield) and Mr. James Lytins, of this city.—The defence was conducted by Messrs. John Munford, Robert G. Scott, John W. Jones, John Tyler, and Chapman Johnson: Mr. Johnson closed for the defence on Saturday night, and Mr. Lyons on Monday night.—The jury were out a short time, and returned with a verdict of acquittal. The result has produced much surprise and excitement in this city.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

NEW ORLEANS, April 5.

BURIED ALIVE.—Yesterday, immediately after the remains of Lieutenant Garnier were consigned to the tomb, and the concourse of persons who had assembled to witness the ceremony, were preparing to return to their homes, their attention was attracted by the noise or groans of some person in distress, which appeared to come from a coffin that had just been deposited in the earth. It was immediately opened, and, on examination, found to contain the body of a negro woman, who had, it is supposed, fallen into a lethargic sleep and considered dead, but was awakened by the entrance of water into the coffin. She was taken out and brought to the city in fine spirits; and there is now every prospect of her recovery.—*Louisianian.*

MOBILE, March 20.

Public feeling was shocked yesterday afternoon at the commission of a most extraordinary and heart-rending murder. Mr. Geo. Churchward, a highly respectable and esteemed commission merchant, was instantaneously killed by the discharge of a pistol shot, from the hands of Mr. E. B. Churchill, also a very respectable merchant. The transaction occurred at the residence of the latter, in whose family the former boarded. The parties were in an apartment by themselves, and had but a few moments prior withdrawn from the dinner table. From various indications, it would appear that the deceased was shot from the rear—the ball having entered behind the ear, and penetrated to the brain. We forbear from any comments: the foregoing is the understanding, this morning, that Mr. Churchill has been admitted to bail in the sum of \$5000. On this, also, we forbear remarking.

LATE FROM FLORIDA.

On Wednesday evening last, the dwelling of Capt. James Scott, residing about two miles from Bailey's Mills in Jefferson county, was attacked by a party of 10 or 15 Indians. At the first fire, a Mrs. Perrine, residing in the family was killed, a lad, nephew of Col. Bailey shot in the arm, and a negro woman dangerously wounded. Captain Scott and his overseer, Mr. Skipper, bravely defended the house, drove off the Indians, killed two of their number, and invited the remainder back by their whoops to renew the attack. They did not however return. A few such receptions as the intruders met with at Capt. Scott's, would we think render them somewhat cautious in their future attacks.

It was anticipated that our border for a time at least, would remain unmolested. But with all the regulars and militia in the field, it appears the Indians are enabled to elude their vigilance, and fall upon the settlements whenever it suits their convenience. "The war must be carried into Africa," our troops must go into the nation—ferret out the hiding places of the women and children of the Seminoles—they will then find the warriors, and if they wish it get a fight. Otherwise let a reward be offered of a thousand dollars a head for every Indian captured dead or alive. This would induce our frontier settlers to forego the enjoyments of civilization,—they will live in the hammock, and meet the enemy in his own way and in his own secure retreats. Fifty such men as could be selected in a short time, divided into squads of five or ten each, would render more effectual service than all the troops now in the field. The Indians finding it unsafe to traverse the hammocks in small parties, would either concentrate or retire beyond the Suwannee, or even to the everglades, and leave the frontier quiet.

As things at present remain, our frontier citizens many of them at least must abandon their homes to the firebrand of the enemy, or remain with almost a certainty of the rifle and knife of the savage foe. It is astonishing that so many have the courage to remain in such exposed situations—but the frequent murders and alarms have rendered them callous to all the frequent warnings of danger, while many are unable otherwise to provide for their families, or unwilling to sacrifice their property to certain destruction, with the forlorn hope of remuneration from the general government.

It is however useless to moralize on the subject.—*Floridian.*

A distinguished Pottowattomie warrior presented himself to the Indian agent at Chicago, and observing that he was a very good man, very good indeed, and a good friend to the long-knives, (the Americans,) requested a dram of whiskey. The agent replied that he never gave whiskey to good men; good men never asked for whiskey, and never drank it. It was only bad Indians who asked for whiskey, or liked to drink it. "Then," replied the Indian quickly, in his broken English, "unc damn rascal!"

Proverbs.—If a man cheats the once, shame on him! If he cheats the twice, shame on thee.

If a man deceive thee, trust him not again. If he insults thee, go away from him. If he strikes thee, thrash him like smoke.

If you have lost your property, be industrious and you will gain it.

If you have lost your property, be industrious, honest, and frugal, and you will acquire more.

If people tell lies on thee, regard them not; but have a care to your actions, lest they tell the truth on thee.

If thou art a drunkard, quit thy drunken habits—if you are a sober man, remain such.

If you have a good wife, take care of her; and if you have not, get one immediately.

Cracking Nuts.—It is not generally known, that persons cracking nuts with their teeth, having the husks on, are liable to have their lips envenomed by the poisonous juice contained in the husks. A person in Clitheroe is now suffering severely, in consequence of his ignorance of this fact.

Jonathan outdone.—One of the English papers, brags of a tailor so smart at his trade, that he keeps constantly by him a bowl of water to cool his needle.

DEBATE IN CONGRESS.

Remarks of Mr. Calhoun, OF SOUTH CAROLINA:

In Senate, February 22, 1839.—On the bill to prevent the interference of certain Federal officers with elections.

Mr. CALHOUN said: I belong, Mr. President, to that political school which regards with a jealous eye the patronage of this Government, and believes that the less its patronage the better, consistently with the objects for which the Government was instituted.—Thus thinking, I have made no political move of any importance, for the last twelve or thirteen years, which had not for its object, directly or indirectly, the reduction of patronage. But, notwithstanding this, I cannot bring my mind to support this bill, decided as I approve of its object. Among other difficulties, there is a constitutional objection, which I cannot surmount, and which I shall, without further remarks proceed to state and consider.

This bill proposes to inflict the penalty of deprivation on a large class of officers of this Government, on a charge of electioneering, or of attempting to control or influence the election of public functionaries either of the General or State Governments, without distinguishing between their official and individual character, as citizens, and the question is, has Congress the constitutional right to pass such a law? That, again, involves a prior and still more general question: has this Government the authority to interfere with the electoral rights of the citizens of the States?

In considering this general question, I shall assume, in the first place, what none will deny, that it belongs to the States separately to determine who shall, and who shall not, exercise the right of suffrage; and, in the second, that it belongs to them, in like manner, to regulate that right; that is, to pass all laws that may be necessary to secure its free exercise on the one hand, and to prevent its abuse on the other. I next advance the proposition, which no one, in the least conversant with our institutions, or familiar with the Constitution, will venture to question, that as far as citizens are concerned, this right belongs solely to the States, to the entire exclusion of the General Government, which can in no wise touch or interfere with it, without transcending the limits of the Constitution. Thus far there can be no difference of opinion.

But a citizen may be also an officer of this Government, which brings up the question, has it the right to make it penal for him to use his official power to control or influence elections? Can it, for instance, make it penal in his official character, on a citizen, to threaten to enforce it, if he should refuse to vote for his favorite candidates? I regard this proposition as not less clear than the preceding. Whenever the Government invests an individual with power, which may be used to the injury of others, or the public, it is manifest that it not only has the right, but that it is in duty bound to prevent its abuse, as far as practicable. But it must be borne in mind that a citizen does not cease to be one in becoming a Federal officer. This Government must, accordingly, take special care, in subjecting him to penalties for the abuse of his official powers, that it does not interfere in any wise with his private rights as a citizen, and which care, as has been stated, under the exclusive control of the States. But no such care is taken either in this bill or the substitute proposed by its author. Neither make any distinction whatever between the official and private acts of the officer as a citizen.—The broadest and most comprehensive terms are used, comprehending and subjecting all acts, without discrimination as to character, to the proposed penalty. Under its provisions, if an officer should express an opinion of any candidate, say of a President, who was a candidate for re-election, whether favorable or unfavorable, or to whisper an opinion relating to his administration, whether good or bad, he would subject himself to the penalty of this bill, as certainly as if he had brought the whole of his official power to bear directly on the freedom of election. That a bill, containing such broad and indiscriminate provisions, transcends the powers of Congress, and violates in the officer the celebrated rights of the citizen, held under the authority of his State,

and guaranteed by the provision of the Constitution, which secures the freedom of speech to all, is too clear, after what has been said, to require additional illustration. It cannot pass without the enlarging the power of the Government by the abridgment of the rights of the citizen.

But, it may be replied, that there are instances where the Government has subjected its officers to penalties for acts of a private character, over which the Constitution has given it no control. Such undoubtedly is the fact, and its right to do so, in the instance referred to in the discussion, cannot be denied; but all such cases are distinguished from that under consideration by lines too broad to be mistaken. In all of them the acts prohibited were, in the first place, such as were incompatible with the official duties enjoined; as in the case of the prohibition of commissaries to the purchase or deal in articles similar to those that are made