

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, SEPTEMBER 28, 1839.

VOL. 1.—NO. 31.

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.

12 Hhds. Prime Porto Rico Sugar,
5 Hhds. N. O. do
50 Casks fresh Thomaston Linn, do
30 Hhds. Molasses, do
5 Barrels N. O. do
20 Boxes Bar Soap, do
100 Sacks Blown Salt, do
20 Boxes Fayetteville Mould Candles, do
10 Boxes Smoked Herring, do

For Sale by GEO. MCNEILL,
June 15, 1839.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The plantation on the Cape Fear River, recently owned and cultivated by John M. Dobbin, Dec'd, better known as the "Northampton Ferry plantation". Embracing in all about 2260 acres—much of it in a high state of cultivation, and well fenced, the balance well timbered with Oak, Hickory and Pine. It has on it two comfortable dwelling Houses and other convenient out buildings, fine water, streams on which are now standing a mill and Gin House. The Ferry is also included and being on the best road to Chapel Hill and Hillsborough, with but little attention might be profitable property. Distance from Fayetteville about 32 miles. Capital sites for Cotton Factories. The plantation is susceptible of a division into two or three parts, which would be made to suit purchasers. If the above property cannot be sold at private sale before the ensuing Fall it will then on further notice be disposed of at public sale. Persons residing in the low country and others desirous of purchasing a healthy situation and valuable plantation would do well to examine it. For further particulars apply to JAMES C. DOBBIN, *Exr.*

Fayetteville Female SEMINARY.

MR. BAILEY respectfully gives notice that, in order to meet the increasing patronage of this School, and advance its interests, he has associated with himself in copartnership, Mr. GERRARD SPENCER, who, with his lady, will commence their labors at the opening of the next Academic year, Oct. 15. Mr. S. is an experienced Teacher, and has charge, for the past year, of the Female Seminary at Charlotte, in this State.

Mrs. Spencer will take the special charge of the Elementary Department, in a room entirely separate from the general School Room.

Seven rooms in the commodious building hitherto occupied, will be devoted to the use of the School, and the classes divided according to their ages, and separated as much as possible from each other.

The commodious arrangements for Boarding will be continued as last year, and Mr. BEACH will be prepared to take 10 or 12 young Ladies in the Seminary Buildings, where they will have the benefit of constant intercourse with all the Teachers.

Messrs. Bailey and Spencer will seek to furnish able instruction in every department, and considerable expense has been incurred to increase the advantages of the Pupils in this School.

The Academic year will commence on the 15th of October and close on the 15th of July following.

The year is divided into two Sessions of twenty weeks each. Parents and guardians are reminded that it is very important to Pupils that they should enter early, and begin with their respective Classes. Every week they delay, they lose in effect two weeks.

TERMS—In Advance:

| | |
|--|-------|
| Elementary Department or 21 Classes, \$5 per Session, First Class, | 16 do |
| French Language, | 10 do |
| Drawing and Painting, | 10 do |
| Music on Piano Forte, | 25 do |
| Music on Guitar, | 25 do |
| Use of Piano, | 3 do |
| Incidentals and Stationary, | 1 do |
| July 13, 1839, | 20-4f |

PIANO FORTES.

An Agency is appointed in Fayetteville for the sale of the most approved New York Piano Fortes. They will be sold at the lowest New York prices, with expense of transportation, and warranted. If not satisfactory, they may be returned. They may be packed for safe transportation to any part of the State. They may be seen at the Female Seminary, where purchasers are invited to call, or on Col. S. T. Hawley.

PARLOR ORGAN.

The Parlor Organ, or Seraphine, which has been used and generally admired at the Seminary for the past winter, is now offered for sale at cost.

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having been satisfactorily engaged for more than three years in attending to a Boarding House, feels encouraged to say to the public, that her ROOMS and STABLES are well furnished for the reception and accommodation of those who may be pleased to call.

All the STAGES arrive at, and depart from my house, where seats are secured, and no exertions are made to give general satisfaction to passengers. My residence is on the corner of Gillespie street, formerly occupied by Mrs. Barge, convenient to the market, and near the State Bank.

REMOVED.
LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

Fayetteville, North Carolina. THIS ESTABLISHMENT will be open after the 1st of August, under the management and direction of the Subscriber. The House has been thoroughly repaired, and will, in a few days, be well furnished, and every effort will be made to render it worthy of patronage.

TRUST SALE.

IN conformity to the provisions contained in a Deed of Trust, made by WILLIAM S. LATTI to me, I will expose at public sale, on Tuesday the 12th day of November next, at the Market House, in the Town of Fayetteville:

- 3 Negroes.
- 10 to 14 head of Horses and Mules.
- 30 head of Cattle.
- 60 head of Hogs.
- 1 Sulkey, Buggy & Harness.
- 2 Waggon & Gear.

ALL the FURNITURE belonging to the said W. S. Latta, now in his possession. TERMS liberal, and made known on the day of sale. H. BRANSON, Trustee.

S. W. TILLINGHAST, Auctioneer. August 28th, 1839. 27-4ds

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having at September Term, of Cumberland County Court, qualified as Executor to the last Will and Testament, of HENRY W. AYER, deceased; hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, to make immediate payment. And all persons having claims against the said estate, are required to present them within the time prescribed by law, duly attested, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery. HENRY McLEAN, Executor, of HENRY W. AYER, dec'd.

Further Notice.

THE Subscriber will sell at public Auction on Monday the 23rd of September next, the personal property, belonging to the estate of Henry W. Ayer, dec'd; consisting of Household & Kitchen Furniture, Horses, Carriage, Cart, Carpenter's Tools, Patent Bances, Rifle Gun, Pistols, &c. &c.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, Malcom Monroe and Robert Monroe, of the County of Cumberland, and State of North Carolina, have obtained letters of Administration, on all and singular, the goods and chattels, rights and credits, within the State of North Carolina, of the said Malcom Monroe, late of North Carolina, of Laurence McKAY, dec'd. late of the State of Mississippi, which appointment, hath since been affirmed by the Superior Court, we do therefore hereby give notice thereof, to all whom it may concern; calling upon all persons who may be indebted to the estate of the said Laurence McKAY, to come forward and make payment; and desiring all having claims against the same, to present them in due time, otherwise, the Act of Assembly, under which this notice is given, will be plead in bar of their recovery. MALCOM MONROE, ROBERT MONROE, Administrators. September 3, 1839. 28-3f

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber having purchased Land on the West side of Cape Fear River, adjoining his residence, offers for sale his Plantation lying on the East side, containing 255 acres, about 125 acres of which are cleared, & the balance wood land. Said Plantation is capable of producing 3,000 bushels of corn in the season. The Land is as good as any on the River, and but three or four acres of it is subject to inundation, and that only in the highest freshets.

Said Plantation lies about two miles above the Clarendon Bridge, on the Lands of Wm. S. Latta, (formerly owned by Judge Toomer), and Sampson Bonn, and was formerly known as the "Seawall Place."

To a person disposed to embark in the brick-making business, the Plantation affords a strong inducement, as a Kiln is already erected, and there is no better clay in this neighborhood than can be found on this Plantation. For further particulars apply to H. B. BEATTY.

DIVISION ORDERS.

THE several Regiments composing the second Division of North Carolina Militia, will assemble at the usual places of Regimental muster in their respective counties for Review and Inspection, as follows: The 12nd or Sampson Regiment on Saturday October 19th; the 41st or Bladen Regiment on Tuesday Oct. 22nd; the 5th or Columbus Regiment on Wednesday Oct. 23d; the 42d or Robeson Lower Regiment on Thursday Oct. 24th; the 43d or Robeson Upper Regiment on Friday October 25th; the 51st or Richmond 2nd Regiment on Saturday October 26th; the 53d or Anson Lower Regiment on Monday October 28th; the 54th or Anson Upper Regiment on Tuesday October 29th; the 51st or Richmond 1st Regiment on Thursday October 31st; the 44th or Moore Regiment, on Saturday Nov. 2d; the 34th or Cumberland Upper Regiment on Monday November 4th; the 33d or Cumberland Lower Regiment on Wednesday November 6th.

REMOVED.
DR. Thomas J. Jordan has removed to Liberty Point, on the north side of Person street, a few doors above Mr. John M. Stedman's store. mar 9-24f

POETICAL.

Selected for the North Carolinian. THE FEAST OF ROSES. Now day light dies, and over The valley reigns delight, And happy is the lover Who wanders there to-night. For every heart uncloses And young and old arise, To hail the feast of roses, And bless it as it flies.

No sound is heard but pleasure, No echo on the gale, But music's varied measure, Along that happy vale. And all that sense can covet, Each joy earth can bestow, Is lavished there to prove it The brightest spot below.

'Tis said the world above us, Is one continued flow, Of joy with those that love us, Perhaps it may be so. But if the world discloses One joy unknown elsewhere, 'Tis at the feast of roses, Within thy vale Cashmere.

GENERAL SELECTIONS.

ROME.

The following notices of life, manners, and opinions in "the eternal city," are found in a letter to the editor of the New York Evening Star:—

I told you, in my last, what I thought of the Roman clergy. The monks are the filthiest creatures in the world—so much so, that I think cleanliness would be a very severe penance to them—and the regular clergy are exactly the reverse; well dressed, easy mannered, and usually good looking; they have a very easy life of it. They cannot well avoid being favorites with the Roman ladies. The supply of priests is so much in excess over the demand, that nine-tenths of these young priests must have a life of sheer idleness after ordination. Herd then is a herd of idle priests, and there are crowds of pretty women—you may guess the result. The clergy are, de facto, the nobles of Rome—hence the attraction, just as in families in Ireland, that one out of each household shall become a priest—if possible. The very attire is a mark of gentility, and therefore the civil officers assume it when they can.

The society—the Italian society of Rome—is considered very licentious, unless rumor be grossly in error—and there is usually some foundation for what he garrulity says. It is remarked that wherever there are beautiful women in a family, there the *Monsignori* (or higher clergy) are constant visitors. Now I do not vouch for all this. I give it as the general belief of Protestants in Rome—a belief stated by the better class of Romans, and avowed by them in company where they think they may safely speak.

From the incongruous state of society in Rome, and the known laxity of the females, temptation must be great. Besides, there is not that great check in Rome which a free press and the presence of rival sects affords. In Great Britain and Ireland, on the other hand, I believe that the Catholic priests are distinguished for moral conduct.

Every large tenement in Rome has a bust or portrait of the Virgin stuck upon one corner of it at the second story, with a lamp in front at night, and an ornamental plaster moulding round it, into which are usually brought some figures of saints and angels.—The design of this is to propitiate the higher powers, to bring good health to the house by placing it under the special protection of the Virgin. They think that while her image is stuck up in this manner, she will ward off contagion and other calamities. This reminds one of the amulets worn in the East as surety against the plague. When Tippeco Saib's body was found, such an amulet was found upon his left arm. Ignorance causes superstition. Formerly, it was of use, for the lamps attached to each image, were the only street lights in Rome, until the French introduced the "reverberers," used in Paris.

The Romans reckon time in an odd way—yet a way that indicates the spirit and character of the Papal Government. They do not count the day from noon to midnight, and again from midnight to noon. They count it from the time of saying vespers, which varies from week to week according to the length of the sun's shining, and instead of stopping at the 12th hour, and then beginning again, they "go ahead" to twenty-four o'clock. Thus, the first evening I came here, I found it was 6 o'clock, P. M. I found it one o'clock by Roman time; at present my six o'clock has become their two, and in a few weeks, when I am 6, their hour will be 3. To a Roman, true or astronomical time does not exist. He has no idea of it. He cannot think what it means. He smiles at it. He only knows how many hours it is since last vespers, and how many hours it wants until there will be vespers again. I cannot learn the relation between true time and Roman time, and there are Englishmen who have been here twenty years and have not learned it. The Roman clocks have bells which ring the hours by the time to and from vespers, and you may hear a Roman speak of 23 o'clock. Just fancy the business of actual life, and all commercial relations regulated by the hour of vespers!

This shows (what I have been striving to bring you to) the spirit of the Roman Government. It is a government administered by monks, who apply the rules of a Convent to conduct the affairs of a State—by monks, who apply the narrow maxims of the dark ages to the business of the present age.

For instance. When vaccination was spreading over Christendom, some years ago, the Pope and the Cardinal held a solemn *concilio* of their own to decide whether the Romans should or should not have their infants vaccinated, and their faces marked and scarred, *more majorum*. They applied the rules of the 12th century to the emergency of the 19th, and sagaciously decided, that vaccination should not be allowed in Rome. *Non* is it.

Thus, too, about ten days ago, the case of St. Peter was thronged with thousands—to see four or five old monks canonized, who had died in the odour of sanctity. Aye, they were regularly canonized, and they are now on the calendar.

Thus the Bankers Tortonia (men of rank and spirit) whose great wealth is equalled only by their enterprise, recently undertook to introduce steam navigation on the Tiber—their plan was to establish a port at its mouth—to extend steam navigation from it to Naples, Leghorn, and all the adjacent coasts, and run omnibuses up to Rome from that port.—The Steamboats and the omnibuses were not only contracted for, but nearly ready, when the Solons of the Vatican; alarmed at a deviation from the jog-trot they were used to, put an interdiction upon the daring innovation!

The same cause keeps every thing in Rome rather going backward than forward. There is no gas light, though it is in the smallest town in England, and many second rate towns in France. The idea of a rail road across the Papal States would frighten the Sacred College into fits. The press is in *duress*. The best works on mental philosophy are prohibited. There is not one man in Rome eminent for science. If she had a Cuvier, a Silliman, or a Herschell, he dare not lecture or publish his discoveries to the world until some ignorant censor had docked them with his pruning-knife. The grand truths of Geology are as little known to the people of Rome as are the sayings and doings of the man in the moon; and if the science be taught at all, it is only in a mutilated form, and to none but churchmen. Unadulterated science is contraband.

Nor is it difficult to explain why the Papal Government are apathetic and indifferent, and afraid of free thoughts and free inquiries. As I have already said, its dogmas, its manner, its principle of action, were framed in accordance with the spirit of the 12th century, when Papacy was mighty and aristocratic.—Some few changes it may make silently, by dropping a few untenable pretensions, but it cannot make any marked change—it cannot admit the sunshine of Reform and Improvement—without an abandonment of its professed character as the immutable depository of infallible truth. Hence the rulers of Rome, finding themselves unable to raise up their old institutions to the level of modern knowledge, aim at keeping down this knowledge to the level of those institutions. The props and stays of their system are dropping off one by one,—one source of influence fails after another, and they try to shut out, as far as they can, the light which must show on what weak foundations their authority rests; and they look with suspicion upon even the harmless innovations. They have one maxim over all—to shun occasions of collision, to proceed as much in the old way as possible, in a word, to keep things as they are.

Nor is this peculiar to the government because it is a Catholic one. Wherever the Church has the ascendancy the same principles of action prevail. Progressive knowledge is fatal to fixed creeds and systems, and all who derive power from such systems and creeds are sure to discover this, by instinct, as it were. Happy for America in possessing religion without the incubus of a State Church.

The morals of Rome are indifferent. On the slight provocation the common people stab with the knife. At the hospitals, on the average, there are five or six cases of stabbing every day. In the courts of law the quantity of evidence depends mainly on the amount of money expended to procure it. All classes are said to be adepts at cheating, and if they do it cleverly and with success, chuckle in the narrative of the knavery. The judges and the civil functionaries have the name of being extremely corrupt. The higher classes yield to indolent pleasures and vanity—the lower, to the meanest superstition.

The higher classes are well looking—some of the females very beautiful. The working and middle classes have the men strong and handsome, and the women heavily made, with large eyes, large mouths, and large noses. When they get thin, their features become so prominent as to be haggard.

From the Charleston Courier. Extract of a letter written by the Roman Catholic Bishop of Charleston.

"Neither Chancery, nor Penitentiary nor Datery has ever interfered with this tribunal. Each Bishop, in his Diocese, ordains priests, and whilst he believes them qualified, he gives them jurisdiction to hear the penitent sinner, to teach him his obligation according to this law, and to carry it into execution.—Neither the Bishop nor the Pope, nor any tribunal, can require any information of what the penitent has told, and was it required by either of them, the Priest is bound rather to die than to communicate it. In the performance of his duty, the law of God, and not the acts of external tribunals, is to be his guide. It is here, and only here, that absolution for sin is given, and no priest could be guilty of worse simony than to accept of money, if the penitent should be so silly as to offer it, for this absolution; because, the members of the Church are all taught that all the forms are useless, unless they have the disposition of true repentance, and that God will not ratify an absolution given to one that does not truly repent. Thus no division of Christians requires a more perfect repentance and abandonment of sin than we do, and we require more, for we require confession and satisfaction.

Now all this was done in the sixth session of the Council, on the 13th of January, 1547, that is, 14 years and 11 months before the protest of the Protestant Princes was delivered at Frankfort;—of course they knew that this was the Catholic doctrine.

It is then our doctrine that the guilt of sin is remitted only by the power of God, through the merits of Christ, and upon the conditions which he requires; amongst which are true repentance and the ministry of the priest.—As soon as the guilt is remitted, the liability to eternal punishment ceases; but it is a doctrine of ours, that God frequently, for his own wise purpose, subjects the repentant and pardoned sinner to a temporary punishment. I shall illustrate it by reference to a scriptural fact.

When Nathan had announced to David upon his repentance, that God had taken away his sin, the guilt was removed and the penalty of eternal death was remitted, but the temporal punishment of the death of his child was announced. I could multiply instances, but this will suffice. We believe, also, that by what the explanation, above given, calls "satisfaction," God will frequently be moved to extend still further his mercy, and to diminish, or altogether to remove this temporal punishment. Thus we read, that David kept a fast and lay upon the ground during the sickness of the child; but when its death was announced to him he arose and ate, and in explanation, he said, "while the child was living I fasted and wept for him: for I said who knoweth whether the Lord may not yet give him to me." Had the child been given, it would have been what we call an "Indulgence," and thus it is not a remission of sin, nor leave to commit sin, nor the remission of the eternal punishment due to sin, nor an absolution from an excommunication, nor is it a dispensation from the observance of a law: but an indulgence is the "remission of the whole, or of a part of the temporal punishment which sometimes, remains due to the penitent and pardoned sinner, after his guilt and the eternal punishment have been removed." And thus no person can profit of an Indulgence except after he shall have repented and been pardoned by the Almighty God through the merits of Jesus Christ. Whether God gave power to the Apostles to grant indulgences upon certain conditions, whether that power still exists in the Church, and where it is lodged, if it does, are questions which would open a new field of controversy, and from which I proposed to abstain.

Our readers will now perceive why in examining the truth of your assertion, that the Roman Chancery passed a statute licensing the commission of crimes for certain sums of money, I stated that the use or abuse of indulgences had no bearing on the question.

I shall, in my next, endeavor to wind up my explanation, by showing the nature of dispensations, and their abuse, as also the nature of censure and the abuses in granting absolution from them, and the manner in which the grant of Indulgences was long and extensively abused. I have the honor to remain, Reversed Sir, Your ob't. humble serv't.

JOHN, Bishop of Charleston. Charleston, S. C. Sept. 7, 1839.

ITEMS FROM AN OLD PAPER CALLED THE "WAR"—1812-'13 AND '14.

"The War."—To refreshen the memory of some, and amuse others of our readers we give some items from this paper published in New York, in 1812, '13 and '14.

On the 19 of August, 1812, a tornado occurred in this city, N. Y. during which 100 persons were drowned by the rising waters.

Gen. Hull after his disgraceful surrender of Fort Detroit, was exchanged for thirty soldiers.

A dinner was given by the corporation of the city of New York on the 7th of January, 1812, to the "Jack Tars," who were on board the frigate United States, when she captured the Macedonian. They were addressed in a spirited speech by Alderman Vanderbilt, to which they returned the response of three hearty cheers.

The papers of that period abound with instances of the generosity and bravery of our noble sailors.

They had a paper in Philadelphia called "The Tickler"—it was opposed to the war.

The amount of ammunition expended by the frigate Constitution in her action with the Guerriere which lasted twenty-five minutes, was:

| |
|--------------------------|
| 300 24 lb. shot. |
| 230 32 lb. shot. |
| 10 18 lb. shot. |
| 150 32 lb. Grape. |
| 120 25 lb. Grape. |
| 40 24 lb. Canister. |
| 60 32 lb. Canister. |
| 40 14 lb. double headed. |

The War mentions sometime in January, that "at the last dates Bainbridge in the Constitution with the sloop Hornet, commanded by Lawrence was near the middle of the Atlantic, hunting English frigates.

Joel Barlow, our Minister to France, died of a fever on his way from Milan to Paris.

The British sloop of war Peacock was sunk by the sloop of war Hornet in fifteen minutes. Between 30 and 40 of the Peacock's men were killed and wounded while we only had one killed and two wounded.

Stephen Girard of Philadelphia reasoned his ship, the Montequieu, from Canton, for \$250,000, and sent down the specie to the captors.

Of the "Sixteen Million Loan" J. J. Astor and others in New York took \$2,000,000. and Parish & Girard of Philadelphia \$7,000,000.

An Express Mail was established in April, sometime between the cities of Washington and Buffalo to go in four days and sixteen hours.

The London Times of March 20th, 1812, says:—"The public will learn with sentiments which we shall not presume to anticipate, that a third British frigate (the Java) has struck on an American. This is an occurrence that calls for anxious reflection, this, and the fact that Lloyd's List contains notices of upward of five hundred British vessels captured in seven months by the Americans. Five hundred merchantmen and 3 frigates!"

Further on, the same paper says:—"Down to this moment not a single American frigate has struck her flag. They insult and laugh at our want of enterprise and vigor. They leave their ports when they please, and return to them when it suits their convenience; they traverse the Atlantic they beset the West India Islands; they advance to the very chops of the channel; they parade along the coasts of South America.—Nothing chases, nothing intercepts, nothing engages them but to yield their triumph."—(John Bull felt like his horns were "sawed off" about that time.)

The Chesapeake was the first vessel we lost. The action commenced with the British frigate Shannon, on the first of June, 1812. At 6 o'clock, P. M. lasting twenty minutes.

The wife of Mr. Nathan Alley, of Lynn, Mass. presented her husband with a fine pair of boys. One paper thinking probably that Lynn was a great place for shoes, &c. had it "a fine pair of boots."

Six Russian ships of war were sold at auction at Plymouth, (England) on the 29th of June 1812.

News of the abduction of Bonaparte was received in this country from an extra of the London Gazette, dated April 10th 1813.

A chap named William Brown was tried by a court martial for cowardice, on board the Chesapeake; he was a bugle man, and was too frightened to blow. The court sentenced him to receive three hundred lashes, two hundred of which were afterwards remitted.

The British made use of copper balls in their attacks in the Patuxent. A Baltimore paper stated that a number of cartridges containing them were found.

The "War" of August 17th, 1814, has the following announcement:—"The Printers being employed yesterday at Brooklyn Height, the publication of this paper was necessarily delayed."

Our news shows that there has been a great reaction in Vermont in favor of Democracy. It is not improbable that the popular branch of the Legislature will be pretty equally divided with the Whigs.—Globe.

A Frenchman gascinating over the inventive genius of his country, said, "We invented lace ruffles!"—"Aye," said John Bull, "and we added shirts to them."

Girard College.—A correspondent of the Daily Advertiser gives the following description of the edifices connected with this institution:—"The college is on an eminence about equi-distant from the Schuylkill and Delaware rivers. Two buildings of the five are erected, and the walls of the large edifice, which will be in the centre, are up. The buildings are of white marble, and they will be the most splendid of anything in this country. The pillars of the largest will cost, it is said, half a million of Dollars, the cost of each being \$10,000. They are about sixty feet high, and the diameter of their base about ten feet. The rooms in this building are, I should judge, fifty feet square. The partitions between the rooms are more than three feet thick. From the top of this edifice, where temporary seats have been erected, you have a view of the whole city and the surrounding country. The Penitentiary is immediately before you—the Schuylkill and the Water Works on your right—and the Delaware on your left."