

THE NORTH-CAROLINIAN.



NORTH-CAROLINIAN.

FAYETTEVILLE:

Saturday Morning, September 28, 1839.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

FOR PRESIDENT.

Martin Van Buren.

We proceed further, this week, with the investigation of the grounds upon which Mr. Deberry, in his address, indecorously attributes to "A Freeman," skill "in the language of falsehood and billingsgate." It is our object distinctly to define Mr. Deberry's position; and to show clearly, that so far from one single charge of "A Freeman's" against him, being "false," he himself, has in almost every instance admitted their truth.

He has not only admitted their truth, but has succeeded very illly in his feeble attempt to apologize for the bad votes which "A Freeman" has shewn he gave in Congress—votes, which he would never have permitted his constituents to see or know if he could help it.

The 4th charge of "A Freeman," in his letter to the Whig member elect is, "You voted to increase the army." In reply to this charge, Mr. Deberry says, "I did so vote." Well then, there is no "falsehood" in this charge; the culprit pleads guilty to this count in the indictment, and let us see what excuse he gives for it. In his apology for this vote, he says, "We were driven to the necessity of increasing the army, or of keeping in constant service several thousand of our militia, for the protection of our western frontier, against the numerous tribes of Indians, which the bad policy of the Administration had settled down on that frontier."

This declaration contains an avowal which we did not expect to hear, from a man so anxious as Mr. Deberry, "to subserve the cause of justice and humanity" towards the Indians, as he expresses himself in another part of his "ex post facto."

This gentleman then thinks the removal of the Indians beyond the Mississippi, "bad policy in the Administration." In the first place he knows full well that this measure did not originate with the present Administration, nor with the one next preceding it.—But that it has been long the cherished object of all philanthropists, all the unaffected friends to "justice and humanity," of both and all parties. Mr. Deberry votes "to entertain John Ross's memorial," and objects to the settlement of the Indians on our frontier across the Mississippi. Why? Why, we ask, does he profess to be opposed to this "bad policy?" Why does he think it "bad policy?" thus to rid ourselves of these Indians and place them in a happier and more independent condition? It was simply because he wished to make good by any and every means, his oft repeated charge of extravagance against the Administration.

Is Mr. Deberry opposed to the fulfilment of the treaty with the Cherokees, by which they are now happily settled on our western frontier, with more and better land than they left in North Carolina.

Is he opposed to the sale of their lands, to which that treaty extinguished the Cherokee title, and the proceeds of which amount \$350,000 paid into our State Treasury, thereby relieving us from that amount of taxes?—If he be not so opposed, he surely can call it "bad policy" to remove these Indians across the Mississippi.

But perhaps he may like well enough, to get his own State rid of the Cherokees, and receive the \$350,000 to help pay his own taxes—perhaps he may like this part of the treaty, but may think it "bad policy" in the part of the same treaty which removes the Georgia Cherokees—or if he should not think any part of the Cherokee treaty "bad policy," he probably means the "bad policy" of which he speaks, to apply to the treaty with the Creek Indians, by which Georgia and Alabama were relieved from the murderous maraudings of those blood thirsty savages, and an immense amount of acres of valuable land, converted from Indian hunting grounds, to valuable cotton and corn fields. He may be opposed to this Creek treaty, because he hates the Hero President and General, that distinguished himself in conflicts with these most savage of the savage race. It may be this hatred for the venerable ex-President and his successor, that kindles up in his breast the nice sense of "justice and humanity" to the Indians, of which he writes.

If Mr. Deberry is not dissatisfied with the Cherokee, nor yet with the Creek treaty, perhaps it is the treaty for the benefit of the people of Florida, by removing the Seminoles, that he alludes to. If so, we hope he may never take it into his head to buy the rich hammock lands of Florida, to make a settlement upon; for the loss of a patch on his Congressional cranium, by Sam Jones's scalping knife, might make him think it not "bad

policy" to remove Sam, and the whole tribe who figured at Dade's massacre, at any expense. A nearer vicinage to Tiger Tail and his gang of murderers, might alter his refined notions about "justice and humanity."

We appeal to every impartial reader, whose mind is not biased by the petty collisions, which a canvass for Congress is always calculated to engender, between those who differ in politics. We appeal to every such reader, now that his mind is at rest, after the canvass in this District is over, to say, in candor and sincerity, what he thinks of this strange, unaccountable position taken by our member elect. He votes to increase the army, to protect helpless women and children against the savage Indian, pronounces the vote extravagant, (his own vote,) admitted by himself, and then lays the blame "on the Administration," and justifies his charge of "bad policy in the Administration," by a profession of a sense of "justice and humanity" to the savages. Does Mr. Deberry feel this sense of "justice and humanity?" Does he not merely profess it from partizan hostility, as an excuse for his opposition to the wisest, most humane policy, ever adopted by our government towards the Indians? Let the reader reflect, that it is not merely the treaties with the Cherokees of Georgia and North Carolina, and the Creeks of Alabama, and the Seminoles of Florida to which Mr. Deberry's party zeal makes him opposed. It is the treaty for the removal of the Choctaws of the State of Mississippi: The Sacs and Foxes of Illinois and Wisconsin: The Potawatamies, and other numerous tribes to the number of twenty or thirty in the States of Missouri, Indiana, Michigan, and the whole West almost, by the ratification of which, effected principally by Gen. Jackson and Mr. Van Buren, within the last ten years, and extinguishing the title to about one hundred and eighteen millions of acres of valuable land that our sage politician and philanthropist, the Whig member elect, objects as "bad policy!" That the member elect should be in favor of the United States Bank against the government is "bad" enough "policy." That his northern Whig Abolition friends, should be in favor of the negroes against the government is "bad" enough "policy." But that our Whig Representative should join the Indians. That he should enlist his tender sympathies with the Black Hawks, San Joneses, Ocoelas, and Tiger Tails, and other butchers of his fellow-citizens, is we think, the worst "policy" of all.

If this opposition to these Indian treaties be good policy, the wise politician, the sage lawgiver who professes it, should carry it out: He should "make his foot marks" in Congress, by opposing Mr. Clay's land bill, and instead of distributing the proceeds of these 118,000,000 acres of Indian land amongst the States, he should immortalize his name as a New-Light Whig philanthropist, by introducing a resolution to sell these lands and appropriate the money to building colleges and churches for his friends, the Indians, across the Mississippi. He should have a Cherokee University to rival the Girard College, and make his friend John Ross Professor of Ethics and Political economy in it. The member elect himself might emigrate, buy a "small library" (with the Cherokees' money) and have himself appointed Professor over the "humanity" classes. He should go further, and have a military academy erected for his friends the Seminoles; it might be called New West Point, and Tiger Tail would make a good superintendent; instead of professorships of engineering, infantry and artillery tactics, he should make Sam Jones principal Professor and Tactician in the dexterous use of the Tomahawk, Ali-gator in the use of the bow and arrow, and Abram chief instructor in the classes that studied the sublime art of dexterity in taking off a scalp. He should establish a class in cavalry, and get professors and horses from the Camanches. Indeed, with a part of the money, he might safely erect an Indian Government Bank; Black Hawk, Junior, would make a good President; he might become a second Biddle. The deposits might be made in buffalo and beaver skins, and as for the currency, the myriads of Camanche horses and mules, would do very well, by only calling them post notes. Mr. Deberry would do well to think of this. It would not be such "bad policy." He would get to himself a name. It would never be said by an "insolent" "Freeman," that he had not left "his foot marks" in Congress. We cannot hold converse with the member elect, any further at present—we may notice other heads of his address hereafter.

MARRIED.
In Chester District, S. C. on the 29th ult., by the Rev. Cyrus Johnston, the Rev. D. McNeill Turner, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in this town, to Miss Harriet Davies, daughter Wm. Stringfellow, Esq. of Chester District.

DIED.
At his brother's residence, in Brunswick County, on the 15th inst., Maurice Waddell, Esq., aged about 30 years.

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In Moore county, on the 15th inst. Mr. Wellington Waddell, of Brunswick county.

DIED.
At Smithville, on the 3d inst. Mrs. McRae, wife of Robert McRae, Esq. of Brunswick County.

DIED.
In Raleigh, on the 15th instant, Miss Rebecca Cameron, daughter of Hon. Duncan Cameron.

Morris, in his public addresses and private communications in allusion to the facts stated in Dr. Montgomery's letter to the Editor of this paper, was particular in using the language employed by Dr. M. in relation to Mr. Deberry's course in Congress, as derived from the Journal, (to wit:) that his, Deberry's name, was recorded against but one appropriation Bill, to wit: the Harbour Bill, and three other small appropriations not enumerated in Dr. M's list of reference. Mr. M. shows conclusively that although Mr. D. sought to break the force by changing the terms of the charge to suit his situation; yet, that he, Mr. M. corrected his misconception time after time, so that Mr. D. was left without excuse for his assertions that Dr. M. or Mr. Morris affirmed that his, Deberry's name was recorded in the Journals, in favor of certain appropriation Bills. The second refers to the statement made by Mr. Deberry here and elsewhere, as to the examination of the Journals at Lanesborough, in Anson county, and the understanding which took place thereupon between Mr. Morris and Deberry, which Mr. D. alleged to be that Mr. Morris was satisfied that the Journals disproved Dr. Montgomery's letter in every particular, and so expressed himself, and that he promised to make such a statement to the people then assembled, (which much to Mr. D's surprise, he failed to do.) Mr. M. takes issue with D. on this charge, and gives it a flat contradiction, and produces the certificate of Mr. W. H. Gullidge, proving most conclusively that D. has made an unfounded statement touching the transactions at Lanesborough. Mr. Morris's statement is drawn up in a proper temper, and puts to shame the coarse and indecent communication recently addressed by Deberry to the people of this District. We may allude to the facts contained in Mr. M's address again.

—We are requested to call the attention of such of our readers as it may concern, to an alteration in the orders for a Review of the Second Division of North Carolina Militia.

THE HEALTH AND THE WEATHER.—On Thursday, the internets were only ten; yesterday, however, they came up to the old mark, 17. Up to the time we write, the disease appears to increase, and we hourly hear of new cases.

The weather has been warm for the last day or two, though not disagreeably so; about 3 o'clock this morning, a very sudden change was experienced, and blankets and woollen clothing were in requisition. A light frost was also observable about three miles from the city. Neither of these circumstances, however, can lead to beneficial results, and we must only hope for the best, without the expectation. —*Mobile Commercial Register.*

Treaty Between Mexico and France.—A letter from Mexico dated August 27, has been published in this country, announcing the rejection by the French Government of what is termed the "famous or infamous treaty" of Admiral Boudin.

In the Globe of September 5, we published the action of the Chamber of Deputies upon this treaty. Marshal SOULT opposed the call which was made in the Chamber for a copy of the treaty, because the ratifications had not been exchanged. "The French Government, however, considered the Mexican question as settled." —*Globe*

Smuggled Goods.—Jesse Hoyt, the collector of New York, has recently detected an extensive and organized system of defrauding the revenue by importations of goods under false invoices. Within the last two weeks he has forfeited out the schemes of the smugglers, and taken possession of goods in New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, exceeding \$500,000 in amount.

It is stated in the Philadelphia Inquirer that a person in the employ of some of the parties implicated in the recent seizures of smuggled goods in that city, has become States evidence, and developed much important testimony as connected with the affair. The plan, it is added, extended to a number of individuals. —*Globe.*

Post Office Improvements in Europe.—Since the passage of the late act of Parliament, by which the postage upon all letters has been reduced to a penny, the Governments of Europe have proposed reforms in their post regulations. It is said in a letter from Berlin that the Russian Government has in view a project for transporting all letters destined for that Empire, from certain central points, by its own couriers. For instance, all letters to be transmitted to Russia, would be forwarded by Russian couriers, at certain periods, from the central depots of Paris, Hamburg, and Berlin, thus avoiding the delay of transportation through Germany. —*Globe.*

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DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

THE Democratic Republicans of Cumberland County, are requested to meet at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Monday afternoon of our next Superior Court, which will be the 11th day of Nov. next, to take into consideration the subject of recommending a convention of the republican party, to be held in Raleigh, some time in next December or January, composed of delegates chosen by the people of each county, for the purpose of nominating a suitable candidate for our next Governor, and also the expediency of making such nomination by the people of this county, subject to the nomination of a majority of the Democratic party of this State, should such a nomination be made by the people, or by a central convention chosen by them.

MANY DEMOCRATS.
Sept. 28, 1839.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly for the North Carolinian.

FAYETTEVILLE.		
Brandy, peach,	8 10	a \$60 00
" apple,	60	a 00 70
Bacon,	00 11	a 00 12
Beeswax,	00 30	a 00 35
B. L. Rope,	00 8	a 00 12
Coff. a,	00 12	a 00 13
Cotton,	00 10	a 00 11
Cotton Bagging,	00 16	a 00 20
Corn,	75	a 85
Candles, F. F.,	00 18	a 00 19
Flaxseed,	1 00	a 1 25
Flour,	4 50	a 5 50
Feathers,	00 45	a 00 00
Iron, bar,	00 51	a 00 6
Molasses,	00 36	a 00 40
Nails, cut,	10 03	a 00 08
Sugar, brown,	10 03	a 00 12
" lump,	00 16	a 00 00
" loaf,	00 18	a 00 20

WILMINGTON.		
Bacon,	800	12 a \$60 12
Butter,	25	a 25
Beeswax, scarce,	23	a 24
Bale Rope, dull,	6	a 8
Brandy, apple,	62	a 65
Corn, per bushel,	85	a 100
Coffee, scarce,	11	a 13
Cotton, per 100 lbs.	13	a 15
Cotton Bagging, dull,	20	a 20
Flour, per bbl.	6 50	a 7 50
Gin, American,	55	a 55
Lime, cask,	1 25	a 1 50
Molasses,	30	a 40
Pitch, at the Still,	2 00	a 2 25
Rice, per 100 lbs.	4 50	a 00
Rum, N. E.	40	a 43
Rosin, scarce,	1 50	a 1 50
Sugar, brown,	8	a 8
Turpentine, soft, per bbl.	8	a 12
Turpentine, hard		half price
Tar, per bbl.	2 00	a 2 25
Pitch do	2 00	a 2 25
Rosin, do	1 50	a 1 50
Flouring boards, s.	10	a 10 00
Wide do do	7	a 7 00
Scantling do	5	a 5 00
Timber, river rafts,	5 50	a 7 00

STAVES.
W. O. hid. rough, s. 12 50 a 16 00
Do do drawn, do 25 00 a 30 00
W. O. hid. do 12 00 a 16 00
R. O. hid. rough, do 9 00 a 11 00
Do do dressed do 11 00 a 16 00

SHINGLES.
Country, do 1 50 a 2 00
Contract, do 3 00 a 4 00

Regimental Orders.

THE OFFICERS and PRIVATES composing the 33d Regiment of North Carolina Militia, are hereby ordered to parade at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Thursday the 17th of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. armed and equipped as the law directs, for inspection and drill.

The Commissioned Officers are ordered to appear the day previous, for exercise.
By order of the Col. Comd't.
Sept. 18, 1839. ELIJAH FULLER, Adj't.
30-31.

Miss Bingham's School.
The next Term will commence on Monday, 7th October.
Sept. 28, 1839. 31-61.

DONALDSON ACADEMY.
THE next term of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, 9th October next, under the superintendance of the Rev. Simeon Colton, whose known ability will, it is hoped, secure to the Academy its usual patronage.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Fayetteville, Sept. 28, 1839. 31-31.

Morus Multicaulis.
FOR Sale 15,000 fine Morus Multicaulis trees, from four to six feet high, having numerous branches—they will average at least 100 buds. The above trees will be sold, delivered (in all the month of November) either in Raleigh or at any point on the Rail Road, between Petersburg and Raleigh.

For terms &c. inquire at this Office.
Sept. 18, 1839. 31-41.

\$100 REWARD.
RUNAWAY from the subscriber in Robeson County, N. C. just as he was starting to move from said County, to Alabama, in January 1837, a female slave by the name of NANCE.

If the apprehension of said Nance \$100 will be paid, if taken, secured and delivered to me or Col. R. D. Gillis, of Cumberland County, (who is authorized to pay the reward) or secure her in jail so that either of us can get her.

Nance is about 30 years old, tall and stout made for a female, but not fleshy. She is a bright Mulatto, has a pleasant open countenance, good talk, bushy black hair, which she commonly wore pretty long. It is highly probable she may have a child with her.

I have thought that she may be lurking about Fayetteville, Wilmington, or among the free people of colour in Robeson County.

JOHN G. PATTERSON.
Tallahpoosa Co. Ala. Sept. 1st 1839. 31-41.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Duplin County.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1839.
Nicholas Hall,
vs
Othniel McCanne,

Original Attachment.
James Dickson summoned as Garnishee.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Othniel McCanne hath removed beyond the limits of this State, so that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served on him, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the North Carolinaian published at Fayetteville, notifying the said Othniel McCanne, to appear before the Judge of the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Duplin, at the Court House in Kennesawville, on the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to reply and plead to issue, answer or demurr to the allegations in said attachment against him, otherwise Judgment final by default will be awarded against him, and the conditional Judgment of condemnation awarded against the Garnishee, James Dickson, aforesaid, at the present Term of said Court, will be rendered absolute to the amount of sixty dollars with all accruing interest and costs.

A true copy from the minutes, given under my hand at Office, in Kennesawville, this 25th of September, Anno Domini 1839.

JEREMIAH PEARSALL, Clerk.
Sept. 28, 1839. 31-61.

BLANKS
For Sale at this Office.

as the vindication of my own conduct. I have offered but few comments on the facts detailed, I prefer rather to refer that office to the calmer and perhaps juster judgment of my fellow-men. As I reluctantly entered the canvass, in obedience to the wishes of my political friends, let them be assured that that defeat, cannot estrange me from my principles, or weaken my attachment for those who with me have been contending for the dearest rights of man. I would likewise assure them that if we have not been successful, we have at least aroused a spirit of enquiry in this District, which will not fail of beneficial results. The discussion of truth should never alarm its advocates, and my only regret is that I have been compelled, in my relation of the facts growing out of this controversy, to place the conduct of others in a position not desired by me, but of their own seeking. If they suffer by the investigation, they have but themselves to blame for it. My desire is not to injure them, but to do justice to my friends as well as to rescue my own character from undeserved censure and abuse.

Respectfully,
W. A. MORRIS.

State of North Carolina, Anson county.

I certify, that I was at Lanesborough on the 26th day of July, when Deberry and Morris addressed the people, I was also in the room with them, at the time when they examined the journals, and I distinctly recollect that when they were about to leave the room, Mr. Deberry put his hand on Mr. Morris's shoulder, and asked him if he would not acknowledge to the people that day, that the journals disproved Montgomery's letters. And Mr. Morris replied, that he could not acknowledge any thing, only that Montgomery had made one mistake, in not mentioning one small appropriation; and that when he stated three small bills not named, he should have said four. And also, I heard them address the people, and am certain that Mr. Morris fully redeemed his promise.

Wm. H. GULLEDGE.
Wadesborough, Sept. 11, 1839.

State of North Carolina, Anson county.

The undersigned have been acquainted with Mr. Wm. H. Gullidge for a number of years, and we consider him respectable, and a man in whose statements full confidence may be placed.

N. D. BOGGAN,
Y. H. ALLEN.
Wadesborough, Sept. 11, 1839.

FOR THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.

REPUBLICAN MEETING IN MOORE.

At a numerous and highly respectable Democratic Republican Meeting, held at Carthage, Moore County, September 21st, 1839, on motion of Daniel McNeill, Esq. Niven McLeran, Esq. was called to the chair, and William R. Berryman, and Patrick M. Blue, were appointed Secretaries.—The object of the meeting having been explained by the chair, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the meeting, viz: Wm. D. Harrington, Alfred Oliver, Daniel Wilson, Alexander Cameron, Holden Cox, Joseph Buchanan, Donald McDonald, Julius Glascock, Joel Sullivan and E. McIntosh. The committee retired, and having returned, submitted the following introduction and resolutions to the meeting, which were seconded, and without a dissenting voice, adopted:

The never-ending, still-increasing, dark, designing, midnight machinations of the inveterate and uncompromising enemies of constitutional and popular government in the United States, but more particularly in North Carolina, to advance to offices of the highest trust in the republic, men, whose political views are in unison with their own, and consequently at war with those held by the great body of the free and independent men of North Carolina, and of the United States; The abuse heaped upon those whom the people have honored, do honor, and will honor, speak louder than the "brass cannon's roar," of the utter detestation in which that dominant faction holds the cannon will, to reverse which, is the genius of our constitution—the rock of our political salvation.—The shameful impositions palmed upon the unsuspecting and credulous, by the would be "great and wise" throughout the late canvass in the 7th Congressional District, all cry aloud, in language not to be misunderstood, to the Democracy of Moore, of the course likely to be pursued to affect the approaching elections, and that the hitherto dormant powers of Moore's Republican sons, must be roused and brought into the field of political warfare.

The sovereignty of the majority; the subordination of the minority, being incumbent on us to keep inviolable, to augment and perpetuate the blessings of liberty to future generations through the means of good and equitable laws; laws not exclusive, but affecting all equally, the high and low, the rich and poor, in other words, Democratic laws. To aid in preserving immutable those universally vivifying principles, and in sweeping to oblivion the noxious views of Federalism, Bankism, Abolitionism, or to sum these three in one, New-Light Whigism, we, a portion of the Democracy of Moore, have publicly assembled. And believing this can be truly and effectually done, by a Democratic union to secure the election of men to the gubernatorial chair, the Senate and Commons of North Carolina, and the Senate of the United States, who will sustain the well known political views of our able and patriotic President, Martin Van Buren: We do therefore

Resolved, That he on whom the Democracy of North Carolina shall concentrate as competent to fill the Chair of State of North Carolina, and who shall become a candidate for that high office, shall receive a warm and energetic support from the Democracy of Moore county, a support not inferior to that evinced in the late Tennessee election of Governor. Being well aware of the competency of W. H. Hayward, Jr. Esq. of Raleigh, as a jurist, a patriot and a Democratic Republican, we nominate him, as a fit person to fill the office of Governor of this State. We further

Resolved, That having full confidence in the capacity, patriotism and republicanism of Edward McCollum of Montgomery county, we recommend him to the Democracy of Montgomery and Moore, as a fit person to support their views in the Senate of North Carolina, and will tender him our warmest support during the canvass, and our united suffrages in the ballot box. We further

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